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These figures do not mean that only 5 per cent of the writing on social subjects is worthwhile. They mean that after excluding irrelevant material from serials in allied fields, and excluding semi-popular articles as well as inferior articles, there is a residual of 5 per cent, or some 19,853 important articles abstracted in 1931. From some of the high grade scientific journals every article in an issue may be taken. From lower grade journals a few only are taken. And from a very large number of miscellaneous journals only an occasional article is selected. It is interesting to know, however, that the great bulk of our best material is derived from a long list of miscellaneous journals, from which only an occasional article is taken, but since there are many fugitive periodicals the number of abstracts from this source is surprisingly large. It is right here, therefore, that the utility of a wide-flung international organization for the systematic selection of important material has been established.

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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1650, 1841)

1641. BOWMAN, ISAIAH. Geography in relation to the social studies. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland*. (27) 1929: 105-117.—The question of the relation of geography to the social sciences is controversial. Determinism is not advocated nor the idea that geography alone explains life or that its laws act with undeviating or even exceptional effect upon man. We emphasize too much the so-called laws and too little the "groups of facts." Much that happens is mere happening. The historian often explains too much as the result of "geographical environment." The breed of men and the type of culture count for much. To discuss the relations of a people to its natural resources requires the handling of physical data, a training in technique required to apply physical laws to given regional environments. Such is the study being made at present of the regions of pioneer settlement. An attempt is being made to set up a science of settlement by learning what people are doing in pioneer belts and by reducing their doings to generalities. Latin America in an outstanding example of the importance of the study of the present life of the people in its historical background where there is nothing of geographical determinism or the influence of geographical environment as a force acting by itself.—*E. T. Platt*.

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1643. EKWALL, EILERT. Studies on English place- and personal names. *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse 1930-1931*. 1931: 1-109.—(An intensive study of personal names in *en*, Kentish names in *ham*, church in English place names, and various place name etymologies.)

1644. GLEICHEN, LORD EDWARD. The spelling and pronunciation of geographical place-names for British use. *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge, Jul. 1928, Rep. Proc.* 1930: 445-451.

1645. JARVIS, C. S. Rainfall characteristics and their relation to soils and run-off. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 379-423.—The purpose of this paper is to present summarized information regarding precipitation and its occurrence in various countries and latitudes; its relation to soils and run-off; the vegetative, topographic, and physiographic features of the watersheds; and the resultant influence on designs of drainage structures and channels. (Maps and statistics.)—*Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.*

1646. ROXBY, P. M. The scope and aims of human geography. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep.* 19th

Meeting, Bristol, Sep. 3-10, 1930. 1930: 92-104.—Although geography is a subject of great antiquity, it has in recent times acquired a new technique and prominence. To Ritter and Humboldt we owe the real beginnings of human geography while to Ratzel and Vidal de la Blache we are indebted for their contributions to the philosophy of human geography. Human geography consists of the study of the adjustment of human groups to their physical environment, including the analysis of their regional experience (Roxby). The four principal aspects of human geography are racial, social, economic, and political. Franz Schrader in *The foundations of geography in the twentieth century* emphasizes the profound disturbance of equilibrium with environment which the rapid transformation of man's relation to nature, through the achievements of applied science, has produced. This disturbance is one of the chief causes of world unrest, since equilibrium with environment is the first essential of stability of human groups.—*Olga Kuthy*.

1647. WRIGHT, JOHN KIRTLAND. The study of place names. Recent work and some possibilities. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 140-144.

MAPS

(See also Entries 3-12033, 14881; 1, 50, 80, 92, 143, 1577, 1736)

1648. GREIM, GEORG. Bemerkungen zur Darstellung der Bevölkerungsverteilung. [Observations on the representation of the distribution of population.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1930: 56-79.—The author devotes himself principally to the cartographic presentation of the basic facts of the distribution of population. This presents two possibilities: (1) absolute presentation of the number of people without regard to other factors, for example, population maps, (2) relative presentation, i.e., taking into consideration the area which the people have at their disposal (population density maps). The difficulties which arise in interpreting the official statistics, which do not conform to the geographical point of view, are explained and various methods of presentation are critically compared. For the study of isolated facts, tables will always be indispensable, but the cartographic presentation has the advantage of a more rapid orientation, and gives a ready survey of the distribution of population and population density. Characteristically, statistics seek to work out averages, while geography seeks differences that allow of comparison in geographical research and recognition of causes. It is a mistake to compare maps of population density with maps which make use of isopleths (isarithms). Isopleths must follow one another in numerical order while, with the lines of population density, quite different intervals follow one upon each other. The author opposes "adaptation of the lines of population density to the surface of the land," since a causal

factor which should be reached only by the objective presentation is thus anticipated.—*Kurt Brüning.*

1649. HEAWOOD, EDWARD. Lopo Homen's map of 1519. *Geog. J.* 77 (3) Mar. 1931: 250-255.—A description of the earliest known work of this notable Portuguese family of map makers and a defence of its authenticity. (Map reproduced.)—*M. Warthin.*

1650. JONES, WELLINGTON D. Ratios and isopleth maps in regional investigation of agricultural land occupancy. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 177-195.

1651. LEYDEN, Fr. Die Darstellung der Volksdichte auf Karten. [The cartographic representation of population density.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (12) 1930: 375-382.—Population distribution is often characterized by sharp variations in density even within small areal regions. The dot map and its modifications are the best graphical methods of representing this, using statistical material available for the smallest unit. By means of interrupted crossbars, areas with doubtful statistics should be distinguished from those with reliable statistical material.—*Herman F. Otte.*

1652. MIHĂILESAU, VINTILĂ. Cartografierea populației prin metoda punctului și cea sferelor proportionale. [Cartographic representation of population by the dot method and by proportional spheres.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 49 1930: 242-249.

1653. MOOT, RICHMOND. The official map. *City Planning.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 187-193.—The principal value of preliminary sketches, often wrongly called city plans, is educational. These should be followed by a completely detailed plan based on accurate geodetic and topographic maps. The official map law of New York state is the simplest and best method yet devised for executing such a plan. It empowers city legislatures to adopt an official map showing existing street lines and

proposed changes; public improvements not shown on such official maps are prohibited. The burden of determining all city planning detail is assumed by the city planner; piece-meal plans for property owners and subdividers are eliminated. This is to the advantage of the property owners and protects the public interest.—*R. O. Huus.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2412, 2431, 2434, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2457, 2465, 2478-2479, 2550, 2567, 2571, 2585)

1654. CONROY, V. P. Developing aerial transport. Commercial transportation. *Civil Engin.* 1 (9) Jun. 1931: 827-831.—(A discussion of the Newark, N. J. to Cleveland, O. air line as representative of the newest features in air transportation.) Because mail planes now carry passengers in order to defray part of the expense of maintenance, extra precautions for safety must be taken. Chief of these is a weather reporting system by which the meteorologist at the field supplies the latest weather report to the pilot in his plane. These reporting stations, which are located two hundred miles apart, broadcast down the airways for long distances. Radio telegraphic systems enable the pilot to send and receive messages while in flight. Localizer beacons have been established as guides in rough weather.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

1655. TOSCHI, UMBERTO. Lineamenti di una geografia del traffico aereo. [Outlines of a geography of air traffic.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6 (5) May 1929: 302-316; (6) Jun. 1929: 391-407.—(Account of the various air-travel networks, European and extra-European, with a discussion of the various economic and technical factors. Statistical tables and map.)—*Charles H. Tutt.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

1656. CHEWINGS, CHARLES. A journey from Barrow Creek to Victoria River. *Geog. J.* 76 (4) Oct. 1930: 316-338.

1657. STEWART, J. DOUGLAS. The application of science to sheep industry. *J. & Proc. Royal Soc. New So. Wales.* 62 1928 (pub. 1929): 14-59.—It is essential to the prosperity of Australia that her preëminence in the sheep industry be maintained. This industry began about 1795. Between 1813 and 1821 the number of sheep increased 20 fold. In 1925 New South Wales possessed 52%; Queensland 20%; Victoria 13%; South Australia 7%; and Western Australia 7% of the total. In New South Wales the sheep rearing area begins at the annual isotherm of 65°F and extends southwest on either side of the 20 in. rainfall line. There are few flocks east of the highland belt. In areas of less than 20 in. of rainfall the merino is practically the only breed found; English breeds occupying regions of heavier rainfall. Most of Australia suited to immediate development of the sheep industry is preëmpted but an increase in the sheep population is still possible and better breeding will evolve an animal suitable for both wool and mutton. A plan for national conservation of fodder for use in droughts seems desirable since acquiring fodder reserves for large pastoral holdings is an enormous economic and scientific problem. Schemes for water conservation have been initiated in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia by public and private authorities. Long range weather forecasts may help the situation, as will improved transportation. Scientific investiga-

tions in progress relate to animal nutrition, wool production, and control of pests and diseases.—*M. Warthin.*

1658. SUSSMILCH, C. A. Geography of the Hunter River basin. *Austral. Geog.* 1 (2) Nov. 1929: 92-94.—(The geography of a section of New South Wales possessing great variety in climate, topography, geologic structure, and industry.)

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 679, 2405, 2561)

1659. BÜTTIKOFER, J. Reiseerinnerungen aus Borneo. [Travel notes in Borneo.] *Jahresb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. v. Bern.* 28 1929: 3-20.

1660. NIPPGEN, J. Les Indes néerlandaises. [The Dutch East Indies.] *Outre-Mer.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 137-172.—This is a general survey of Dutch Malaysia; the bibliography, exploration, cartography, physical geography, and ethnography of the islands being considered.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1661. SARABER, F. H. De economische betekenissen van Portugeesch-Timor. [The economic importance of Portuguese Timor.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (7) Jul. 15, 1931: 256-268.—About 3/5 of Timor is Portuguese territory and the remainder is Dutch. The boundary line was definitely established in 1916. The east monsoon gives a distinctly dry season except on the south coast where the east winds are forced up by the mountains, bringing some precipitation, and reducing the length of the dry season. Sandalwood has always been one of the principal products. At present the supply is reduced, as a result of un-economic private exploitation. The sandalwood forests are now controlled

by the government. New trees are planted and the exports are restricted. Cultivation of coffee is of considerable importance. Other export crops are copra, hides, rubber, and cacao. Corn and rice, and a little wheat are grown for domestic consumption. Deposits of copper and gold are known, while some oil has been found. In recent years the Portuguese part of the island has built a network of fair automobile roads.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

ASIA

(See also Entry 2553)

Farther India

(See also Entry 2482)

1662. GAUTHIER, J. Dignes du Tonkin. [The dikes of Tongking.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine*. 33 (A-3) 1931: pp. 118.—The author gives briefly the history of dikes, showing how, when once established, they become an essential and vital factor of the cultural landscape. This is especially true in Tongking where the pressure of population is greatest. Moreover, it was found impossible to attempt an appreciable and lasting reduction of the water level in flood time by the establishment of reservoirs. Except for certain cases, the only feasible method is the improvement of existing dikes. This improvement, the technical description of which is included, while not affording absolute security in flood time, does give a measure of safety great enough to warrant the belief that rupture of the dikes by overflowing has been avoided. The Tongking government, hence, is enabled to proceed with planned agricultural improvements, in particular those of drainage and irrigation. (Map of the principal dikes of Tongking.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

1663. MOORE, W. ROBERT. Along the old Mandarin Road of Indo-China. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60 (2) Aug. 1931: 157-199. (Maps, diagrams.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

1664. VIEILLARD, P. L'avenir de la culture du théier en Indo-chine. [The future of tea culture in Indo-China.] *Agronomie Coloniale*. 19 (151) Jul. 1930: 1-11.—Among the crops grown in Indo-China since the French occupation, hevea and coffee have been the most popular with the planters. But the cultivation of tea, of which there are several indigenous species and which the local population has exploited for a long time, is capable of excellent results. It exists in a wild state in almost all of the forested and mountainous regions but especially in the north. The Annamites cultivate a mediocre product in the more level regions. In Cochinchina it is cultivated in the provinces of the east, and in Cambodia a little is grown by the natives. Early European attempts at cultivation were not successful but since 1925 several companies have attacked the problem more scientifically, with promising results.—*E. T. Platt*.

India

(See also Entries 2417, 2592, 3112)

1665. BAILEY, F. M. Travels in Bhutan. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17, Pt. II. Apr. 1930: 206-220.—Mountainous Bhutan, lying between Tibet and the Indian plains, had a turbulent national existence until the 20th century, when internal order was finally established and the foreign relations placed under the control of the government of India. The country is divisible into three zones. The southernmost is hot, sparsely inhabited, with abundant timber and game. The middle zone, between 4000 and 10,000 ft. in elevation, is the inhabited zone. The third zone, extending up into the snows is seasonally occupied by migrating groups of herdsmen. The Bhutanese are intensely patriotic, and desire to develop their country for themselves. Towns are practically unknown, the people living largely in scattered, fortified farms. Cultivation of lac, which brings a high price in

Calcutta, is carried on. Artistically, linguistically, and religiously the influence of Tibet is dominant.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

1666. MALHOTRA, R. C. Kashmir and its people. *J. Geog. (Chicago)*. 30 (6) Sep. 1931: 252-258.—Kashmir consists of three regions: (1) northern or trans-Himalaya is high, mountainous, cold, dry, and pastoral; (2) southern or lower-Himalaya consists of range, valley, and foothills and is warm and dry; and (3) central Himalaya (most important) is mountainous land surrounding Kashmir valley and has cold winters and moderate summers. Forests and minerals are abundant, but agriculture is the dominant industry. The people are of remarkably pure Caucasian (Aryan) stock largely because of physical and social isolation.—*B. H. Schockel*.

1667. NARIMAN, R. K. Some aspects of irrigation and alkali soils. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 45-64.—Evaporation of ground water is chiefly responsible for the accumulation of large quantities of chlorides, sulphates, and carbonates of sodium on the large salt plains of north India. A lowering of the water table, by applying lesser amounts of irrigation water and by providing adequate underground drainage, will to a large measure serve as a corrective. The results of several experiments were cited to bear out the above conclusions.—*J. W. Reid*.

1668. WILLIAMSON, A. V. Indigenous irrigation works in peninsular India. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 611-626.—More than half of the irrigated area of India consists of small scale, local, indigenous works. These are concentrated in peninsular India, where they provide the only protection against an extremely variable rainfall. The various storage systems employed include tanks, embankments, wells, and spring channels. Wells are increasing in number in spite of well abandonments due to the extension of canal irrigation.—*C. W. Thornthwaite*.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 2, 221, 771-772, 827, 1179, 1843, 2402, 2418, 2456, 2523)

1669. EASTWOOD, A. Cotton growing in Iraq. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 178-186.—The eight inches of erratic rainfall in Iraq is normally insufficient for agriculture though permitting the harvesting of cereals in favorable years. The rivers "rise without warning; are always abrupt; carry five times the sediment of the Nile; have their annual flood in March, April, and May, too late for winter and too early for summer crops; and traverse a country where the temperature rises to 120 degrees in summer." The productivity of ancient Iraq has been exaggerated although it possessed a system of irrigation agriculture that rivalled that of Egypt. Cotton growing was delayed in Iraq because of lack of a strong government with wealth necessary for the construction of irrigation works, and power to enforce the just distribution of water and protect the farmers from nomads. The advent of the Young Turks resulted in completion of the Hindujah Barrage but other developments were prevented by the outbreak of the World War. British developments have been disappointing. Iraq produces long staple cotton equal to that of Egypt but production has varied widely as a result of the irregular regimen of the Tigris, devastation by Nejd locusts, and price fluctuations. Production in 1930 was only 3,300 four hundred pound bales.—*C. J. Bollinger*.

1670. HESSE, FRITZ. Zur Geschichte und Bedeutung der Anglo-Persian Oil Co. [History and importance of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 805-812.—The Anglo-Persian Oil Co. is the second largest of the English oil companies, and by far the largest in the Near East. Today its capital amounts

to £13,425,000 (£7,500,000 controlled by the British government). The main fields lie near Medjid-i-Suleiman and are connected by pipe lines with the refineries near Abadan. The production has risen to 5,300,000 t. (3.71% of the world production), and represents more than 1/2 Persia's exports. The royalties from the concessions constitute 1/5 of the incoming taxes. British oil imports from Persia are now about 25% of the total. The main importance of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. lies in the fact that it is able to supply the needs of the British army and navy in case of war (10,000,000 t. annually). The Anglo-Persian Oil Co. exerts an economic influence over Persia and political influence by forestalling Russian moves in the country.—*Werner Neuse*.

1671. JIRKU, A. Durch Palästina und Syrien. [Through Palestine and Syria.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*. 53 (2) 1930: 136-166.

1672. THOMAS, BERTRAM. A camel journey across the Rub' al Khali. *Geog. J.* 78 (3) Sep. 1931: 209-238.—The author, going from Dhufar to Doha, in 1930-31, made the first crossing of the Rub' al Khali, great Arabian desert. (Tables on regional sands and waterholes, natural history collections, meteorites, rocks, and minerals.)—*Rupert B. Vance*.

1673. UNSIGNED. Levant. L'irrigation de la plaine de Baalback. [The irrigation of Baalbek plain in the Levant.] *Asie Française*. 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 222.—The waters of Lake Yamoune are to be employed for this purpose. Some 12,000 ha. will thus be brought into cultivation at a cost of 12,000,000 francs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1674. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Les surfaces cultivées. [Cultivated areas in the French mandated territories in the Levant.] *Asie Française*. 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 222.—There are 1,350,000 ha. under cultivation in Syria; 200,000 in Lebanon; and 250,000 in Alaouites.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1675. VYVYAN, MICHAL. The caravan road from Persia to Turkey. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-13.—The caravan road from Tabriz to the Black Sea, once the most important of the four routes into northern and western Persia, is now least important. The road crosses the fringe of Turkey and Persia, through territories occupied by racial minorities. The Armenians have evacuated the towns, leaving a sense of emptiness. The decrease in population is reflected in the decline of the port of Trebizond. The means of existence in the less fertile areas of eastern Asia Minor are so precarious that some state-aided plan of economic development is needed.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 2464)

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entries 3-17261, 17325, 18876, 19015; 1713, 2069, 2415)

1676. LAUTENSACH, HERMANN. Cuenca und die Ciudad Encantada. Ein Baustein zur spanischen Landeskunde. [Cuenca and the Ciudad Encantada: A contribution to Spanish geography.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1930: 97-124.—A genetic description is given of the New Castilian meseta in the region between Aranjuez and Tarancón and of the mountain region of Alcarria adjoining it to the east. The second part includes an urban geography of Cuenca, which begins with a morphological analysis of the region around Cuenca and then considers the location of the city, its layout and general appearance, its situation in regard to transportation, economics, climate, and vegetation. In the final section the remarkable formation of the neighboring Ciudad Encantada, the "Enchanted City," is studied, one of the finest examples of a rock city on the Iberian peninsula. Proof is furnished

of karst topography. Of major importance are the discussions of the significance of the *terra rossa* in the origin of the Mediterranean karst formations.—*Kurt Brünning*.

1677. MONBEIG, PIERRE. Transformations dans les "Huertas." [Transformations in the Huertas.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (222) Nov. 15, 1930: 597-606.—While precipitation is sufficient around upper Segura for agriculture, irrigation is necessary on the alluvial plains below Cieza. The adoption of modern irrigation methods followed the construction of dams on the Rio Mundo, Rio Quipar, and Rio Segura. These constructions assure (1) a suitable supply of water for irrigation, (2) a source of hydro-electric power, and (3) safety from possible floods. Maximum efficiency in the use of these dams is prohibited by the maintenance of an old canal system. Agricultural production, characterized by tree crops, cereals, and early vegetables, is steadily increasing. Elche and Alicante differ from Murcia in their date culture. Orange production is favored because of its reliability and the ready market. Grape and wine production in Alicante is failing as a result of the invasion of the *phyloxera* and of the effective French competition. The almond has proved a valuable substitute. The disappearance of the rural *barraca* is evident in those sections where agriculture is sufficiently profitable to allow the *huertano* to possess a more modern bungalow.—*Leo J. Zuber*.

1678. VOSSELER, PAUL. Die Baleareninsel Mallorca. [The Balearic Island of Mallorca.] *Schweizer Geog.* 6 (7) Sep. 1929: 97-103; (8) Oct. 1929: 117-121.—The northern region of Mallorca is formed by a range of limestone mountains. It includes broad longitudinal valleys in which settlements and cultivation cluster around the sources of water, narrow lateral valleys, and desolate fault ridges, which at 800-900 m. are covered with the debris from ancient outwash plains. The coast is indented by a few rias. Gardens are located in the moist lowlands, olive and locust groves merge in higher regions into holm oak forests and grass and bush steppes, a good region for sheep pasturage. Southern Mallorca is also limestone, though less high, with many cañons. On the coast wave cut promontories alternate with level detrital plains where, because of the possibility of irrigation, the steppe belt is broken by artificial oases. The interior is level country merging into the productive coastal plain. Irrigation is necessary. It is a land of cereals and xerophytic vegetation. The principal city is Palma at the borderline between the mountainous north and the flat interior.—*P. Vosseler*.

France

(See also Entries 1713, 2463, 2528)

1679. BRANDT, CARL. Franska Rivieran. [The French Riviera.] *Jorden Runt*. Mar. 1929: 177-192.—(An illustrated descriptive article on the French Riviera.)—*Nels A. Bengtson*.

1680. CLASSEN, W. Landschaft und religiöses Erleben, dargestellt am Beispiel der Bretagne. [Landscape and religious life, demonstrated by the example of Brittany.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (8) Oct. 1931: 467-487.—The relief of Brittany, excluding the coastal region, is gentle in character. Along the coast nature is bizarre, wild, and hostile, with sea and land struggling for supremacy. Impressions are emphasized by the coastal zone, lacking all vegetation. Rainy days and winter storms are more numerous than in the rest of France. Fogs are frequent, and there are no extremes of temperature. Brittany is isolated, and its individual districts preserved their own cultures. The country does not admit a high standard of living. These elements combined to produce a religious life of great intensity. For example, in the past, the druids (the highest social class) were philosophers, wizards, and minstrels, as well as priests.

The religious attitude of the people was further revealed by the countless dolmen, menhirs, and cromlechs. Similar expressions of religious feelings are now found in the "calvaries," representations of the sufferings of Christ. Christianity adapted itself to the strong rooting of druidism. The conservative national attitude of the Britons is related to their conservative religious life, whose most remarkable expression is a rich folklore.—*Werner Neuse.*

1681. FREY, JEAN R. Der Rhein als Schifffahrtsstrasse. [The Rhine as a waterway.] *Schweizer Geog.* 6 (7) Sep. 1929: 103-107; (8) Oct. 1929: 113-117; (9) Nov. 1929: 133-136.—No one knows when the use of the Rhine as a waterway began. About 600 B.C., shipments of amber from Jutland were sent to the Mediterranean via the Rhine. According to Roman reports, rafts and canoes made of oak trees were used. The Romans built a Rhine fleet which was used in commerce and transportation as well as in warfare. With the decadence of the Roman Empire the activities on the Rhine declined. In the middle ages, when commerce of the cities began expanding, shipping on the Rhine began to flourish, and became an excellent source of revenue for the Rhenish electors. Often a great part of these revenues, however, was spent in improving shipping conditions. When the boats reached their destination they were sold for it would have been uneconomical to haul them up river. Towards the end of the 16th century up-stream traffic became more common and the cost in water transportation increased. Shipping guilds made exorbitant demands and merchants began to avoid the Rhine. In 1792 the French declared the principle of free shipping, and in 1810 Napoleon proclaimed complete freedom for shipping on the Rhine from the head of navigation to the Netherlands. In 1831 special shipping laws were enacted, and in 1868 they were revised. This can be regarded as a basis for shipping regulations for all international waterways. (Statistical tables regarding type and size of boats, tonnage, merchandise shipped, etc, an account of improvements in navigation, and a map comparing waterways in western and central Europe.)—*Rosa Ernst.*

1682. KAUFFMANN, M. Notice on the port of Saint-Malo and on the works now under construction or contemplated in this port. *Bull. Permanent Internat. Assn. Navigation Congr.* 4(8) Jul. 1929: 60-79.

1683. MEUNIER, JEAN. L'élevage des volailles en Bresse. [Poultry raising in Bresse.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 7(2) Jun. 1931: 131-140.—Poultry has been raised in Bresse since the middle ages, the soil being particularly favorable. Maize culture, which was introduced in the 18th century, and poultry raising are in the hands of the women who have acquired remarkable skill in choosing brooding hens and in fattening the poultry. Two-thirds of the poultry from Bresse is used in France, one-third in England, Germany, Spain, and especially in Switzerland. The raising of special varieties of poultry interests the small scale farmer. It is always combined with the breeding of cattle and pigs and the growing of grain and vegetables.—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

1684. MEYNIER, ANDRÉ. La crise agricole dans le Cantal et ses conséquences sociales. [The agricultural crisis of Cantal and its social consequences.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40(226) Jul. 15, 1931: 411-419.—In the mountain region of Cantal where small farms are limited, the breeding of cattle is gradually superseding agriculture. Since the war strained economic conditions are shown by a decrease in cattle export and by a crisis in the cheese industry due to over production. (Cantal is the greatest producer of cheese of all the French provinces. In 1927: 230,000 quintals against 150,000 in upper Savoy.) Because of high prices of industrial products, expensive upkeep of the pastures, and lack of money, the Cantalians are moving to the towns. The small farm-

ers are organizing for cooperative production and sale. The products are of a more uniform quality and the producer is better paid. On the large estates the rich farmers form a rural aristocracy. The land owners are trying to increase their income by changing from straight leasing to leasing on a fifty-fifty basis and subdividing their estates which they continue to own. Thus the agricultural crisis is giving the farmers a business as well as a political organization based on the desire to further their class interests.—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

1685. PARDE, MAURICE. La crue catastrophique de mars 1930 dans le sud-ouest de la France. [The flood catastrophe of March 1930 in the southwest of France.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 18(2) 1930: 343-393.—(A scientific study of the causes of the inundation accompanied by detailed descriptions of the various rivers at flood.)—*M. Warthin.*

1686. UNSIGNED. Le port du Havre en 1929. [The port of Havre in 1929.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. Commerciale du Havre.* 46(1-4) 1929: 27-35.—(A record of the commerce and port improvements during 1929.)

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 1681, 2264)

1687. BALLY-LEIRENS, VALENTINE. De Chamonix à Zermatt. [From Chamonix to Zermatt.] *Montagne.* (12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 370-379.

1688. BERNAHRD, HANS. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen Vereinigung für Innenkolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1928. [Report of the Swiss Society for Interior Colonization and Industrial Agriculture in Zurich for 1928.] *Schr. d. Schweiz. Vereinigung f. Innenkolonisation u. Indus. Landwirtsch.* (40) Jun. 1929: 1-21.—A report on the aims and development of the society during the first 10 years of its existence. Colonization of extensive waste lands has been one of its chief interests and results have been gratifying in spite of many difficulties. Other associations have become interested in the project of interior colonization, but the chief purpose of the society remains the selection of regions which offer a possibility of colonization, to take the initiative in carrying through the plans for colonization there, and to provide practical examples of its various forms. Other tasks include the fight against depopulation of the rural districts, development of soil culture through non-agricultural occupations, etc. (Business and financial reports.)—*Rosa Ernst.*

1689. LEEMAN, WALTER. Ueber Bevölkerungsbewegung und Abwanderung im Val Tavetsch. [On the movement of population and emigration in the Tavetsch Valley.] *Schweizer Geog.* 7(5) Jun. 1930: 70-72; (6) Jul. 1930: 81-85.—Tavetsch in the uppermost part of the upper Rhine Valley in Grison has an area of 134 sq. km. and a population of 867 (1930) which has remained practically the same since 1860 (858 inhabitants). Of the excess population (about 500) that has left the valley, about 1/4 has moved to other parts of Switzerland, and 3/4 to foreign countries. The most important states to which they migrated are Bavaria, whither an annual temporary migration of children occurs, and the United States, taking 38% of the emigrants. These families have settled as farmers chiefly in Ohio and Minnesota. In Tavetsch, with an elevation of over 1,400 m., the agricultural lands can be utilized for barely six months, the period of vegetation. While formerly sustenance agriculture was the rule, today, even though pasturage is limited, we find cattle raising exclusively. Through emigration, capital has also been taken out of the community. The communities have favorable conditions as regards communication (highways, railroads), and health. Whether emigration coincides with the saturation point on the land, or whether by the introduction of winter industries (especially

wood cutting), by favoring agriculture through safeguarding the price of cattle, by the forestation of unprofitable meadows, and intensifying alpine industries, by educational and hygienic innovations, the earning power may be increased is uncertain.—*P. Vosseler.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 1681, 1707, 2408, 2426, 2474, 2477, 2483, 2541, 2559, 3019)

1690. BODE, ARNOLD. Reste alter Hüttenbetriebe im West- und Mittelharz. [Remains of ancient smelting works in the west and central Harz Mountains.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover.* 1928: 141-197.—The author has identified the location in the Harz of foundries of the middle ages, and revealed the source of the ore and the fate of the industry. Sometimes the slag has been utilized as material for road building, sometimes as flux for a new smelter. Often only scant vegetation develops on the ancient slag and smelter sites. From the discovery of particles of ore which were dropped during transportation, the course of the Harz roads and highways during the middle ages is determined. The ores of greatest frequency are named, with detailed information about the mining methods, the period in which ore was extracted, and its purchasers. The various smelters and slag piles are described according to location, time of origin, and size; supplemented by small sketch maps and a large scale survey map of the west and central Harz. The investigation shows that the Harz Mountains were thickly settled in ancient mining days. The old metallic slag reveals a high copper and zinc content, the iron slag a high manganese content, so that many slag mounds have now been profitably re-smelted.—*Kurt Brünig.*

1691. PFANNENMÜLLER, O. Über die natürlichen Grundlagen und die Entwicklung der Bienenzucht in Niedersachsen. [The natural basis and the development of bee culture in Lower Saxony.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover.* 1929: 117-128.

1692. PFEIFER, GOTTFRIED. Das Siedlungsbild der Landschaft Angeln. [Settlement forms in the Angeln region.] *Schr. d. Baltischen Kommission zu Kiel. Veröffentlich. d. Schleswig-Holsteinischen Univ.-gesellsch.* #18. 14 1928: 9-167.—On the basis of historical maps, plans, and reports, Pfeifer presents four cross sections (about 1400, the beginning of the 18th century, the beginning of the 19th century, and the present) settlement pictures and explains their succession according to the historico-geographical method. The Angeln region lies between Schlei and Flensburger-Förde on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein and thus unites the western and northern Germanic culture belts. In the west it is bordered by the zone of terminal moraines. To the east are signs of fluvio-glacial action, and ground and terminal moraines. The quality of the soil varies. According to Köppen a beech forest climate predominates and beech forests formerly covered the region. Neolithic type of settlement began where soils were lighter, with good natural drainage, and in clearings. In the iron age the Germanic migration began. The medieval type of settlement existed about 1400. The predominant form of settlement of this period is the closed village. The settlement area was divided into two types, the cultivated land close by and the outer pasture land. Village included an enclosed open space for assembling cattle, from which cattle paths led to the plowed land, and the homes of the peasants. During the middle ages this form of settlement experienced certain changes, such as the introduction of agriculturally dependent farmers with no land of their own, the establishment of the farmsteads in the border zones, and the encroachment of smaller villages upon the forest. The edges of the broad fertile valleys are bordered by old settlements, the more recent lying nearer the watershed, on heavier soils. In

the east, settlement progressed inland. Thus the 18th century form of settlement evolved. The forest was destroyed at the hands of the advancing wealthy land-owning nobles and the peasants became subjects of the estate. The division of the common meadow among the peasants began and they surrounded their individual holdings with walls, ditches, or fences. Scattered cottage settlements arose and even the village common was subdivided. A massed village gradually developed. In the second half of the 18th century the government initiated reforms, demanded the relinquishment of surplus land for the establishment of independent farms; great areas of meadowland were colonized, with settlements laid out in rows; and serfdom was abolished. Farming of the estate by peasant serfs had proved unprofitable. The peasants united their scattered properties, the old villages were frequently dissolved, and the peasants removed their homes to their own land. The present period adds the commercial settlement, located chiefly at the railway stations, and progressive farming methods demand larger buildings, brick barns with flat composition roofs now appear.—*L. Waibel.*

1693. LIEMANN, I., and SCHEBEL, H. Bibliographie von Mitteldeutschland seit 1930. [Bibliography of central Germany since 1930.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins d. Geog. an d. Univ. Leipzig.* 9 1929: 23-44; 10 1930: 64-71.

1694. RAUCH, RENATE. Die Stellung des Ostens in der gesamtdeutschen Wirtschaft. [The position of eastern Germany in the national economy.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 15(2) Jul. 1931: 68-74.—Three specialties (rye, potatoes, and swine), are recommended in a reorganization scheme for the agriculture of the eastern quarter of Germany with its poorer soil and shorter growing season. This sparsely peopled area has not been selling foodstuffs to the remaining 5/6 of German population in proportion to production. Rye should be supplied by the east rather than by the better wheat lands of western Germany. An increase in the eastern potato surplus, fed to swine, would be of direct benefit and would lead to a diminished import of feed grains for the western seaboard.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

1695. RICHARD, M. The water power of the Warche. *Bull. Permanent Internat. Assn. Navigation Congr.* 5(10) Jul. 1930: 83-93.—(A discussion of the engineering methods used in the construction of the dams and power plants at three falls of the Warche River.)—*Olga Kuthy.*

1696. SCHIRMER, REINHOLD. Die städtischen Siedlungen des Obermaingebietes und des Fichtelgebirges. [Urban settlement in the upper Main region and the Fichtel Mountains.] *Heimatkundliche Arbeiten a. d. Geog. Inst. d. Univ. Erlangen.* (3) 1930: pp. 72.—Using the method of Robert Gradmann's study of the cities of Württemberg in 1914, the cities of the upper Main region and the Fichtel Mountains are dealt with according to origin and development. One major city (Nürnberg), 6 medium sized cities, 18 small cities, 22 provincial towns, and 39 villages are considered—the provincial towns and villages comprise 55% of the total (86). The origin of the cities dating from the middle ages (the smallest numbers 580 inhabitants) is traced back to systematic colonization on the part of the overlord for economic or political aims as market places, fortified towns, or mining towns, or as new types of settlement adjacent to the older villages. Three industrial regions are considered responsible for the development of the cities: the oldest, Nürnberg; somewhat later the textile region of the Fichtel Mountains and Vogtland; and in modern times the Coburg-Sonneberg-Lichtenfels region. The larger cities are situated in the larger valleys; most of the small cities and villages are located in tributary valleys or on plateaus. (5 city plans and a small survey map.)—*H. Dörries.*

1697. STEINERT, HERMAN. Die Fanggebiete der deutschen Hochseefischerei. [The range of German high sea fisheries.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (1) 1931: 30-37.—Concurrently with the growth of industry, development of communication, and more especially the introduction of the steamship, the German fisheries expanded, and what had formerly been a coast industry was extended to include all of the North Sea, the banks of Iceland, and Barents Sea. The use of the steamers made longer voyages practicable and the use of sail rapidly declined. Rapid expansion occurred in the North Sea from 1885 to 1890; Iceland was visited by a part of the German fleet as early as 1902; and Barents Sea about 1912. With the increase in the catch from Iceland and Barents Sea, the importance of the North Sea declined. The total catch, however, has increased so rapidly that the imports of fresh fish to Germany have been greatly diminished. The German fishing boats visit the coast of Morocco, the Bay of Biscay, the Irish Sea and Greenland, the last apparently being destined for great activity in the future.—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

British Isles

(See also Entries 1643, 2407, 2413, 2416, 2430, 2442, 2460, 2469, 2522, 2574)

1698. BAILEY, F. G. Water power resources of Scotland. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47 (3) 1931: 144-150.—Scotland has the two essentials for water power; abundant rainfall and sufficient altitude. Its net potential water power is estimated at 3,000,000 kw. That now in use and proposed is but 1/12 the potential. The chief factors operating against the development of waterpower are the availability of coal, the relatively small market, small population, and the few cities. Recent years have introduced improvements in the method of producing electricity by coal. While 1.2 lbs. coal are now consumed per unit of electricity produced, 1 lb. will soon be standard. At present water power plants having an initial cost of £50 per kw. and not too distant from the market can compete with coal-produced electricity. The author analyzes each of the water power schemes proposed or under construction, and estimates the probability of success. The coal is located in the more densely populated areas of Scotland. Much of the water power is in the less desirable sections. It now seems probable that while the coal lasts, it is the best power source for most of the country.—*George J. Miller.*

1699. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. La crise britannique au XX^e siècle. [The British crisis of the 20th century.] *Soc. de Géog. du Havre, Bull.* 47 (1-4) 1930: 33-43.

1700. STEWART, INNES. The Scottish herring fishing industry and the factors which affect the market for cured herring. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47 (4) Jul. 15, 1931: 219-227.—In 1930 about 6,000 crofter-fishermen divided their time between fishing and farming, and the industry gave employment to 60,000 people. Matje cured herrings are sold to markets having cold storage facilities, while the hard cured (the larger part of the catch) may be kept longer. More than 90% of the catch is marketed on the continent (1,000,000 bbl. valued at £2,000,000). The Baltic countries are the principal purchasers, using about 2/3 of the Scottish exports. The former large Russian market (820,000 bbl. annually) has been lost. Since the war, Germany has taken 374,000 bbl. annually out of an average of 888,000 bbl. exported from the east coast, Orkneys, and the Shetland Islands. The desire for herring started with the peasants to provide a tasty variant to the pork and potato diet. Since a barrel of herring weighs about 350 lbs., inland consumption centers lie chiefly near the navigable waterways. A dry winter and spring with low water in the rivers results in a smaller demand. High summer temperatures in the eastern Baltic lands affect the market; high heat in the fishing region reduces the

quality of the herring; a good harvest of potatoes with which herring are commonly eaten, tends to increase the importation; and large crops of other vegetables result in a decrease. When pork is expensive the demand for herring increases. Weather fluctuations which affect cash crop yields, influence the purchasing power and the herring market. Failure of the hay crop increases the slaughtering of cattle. The larger amount of salt beef upon the market becomes a serious competitor of herring. Economic causes, such as underselling by USSR, seriously affect the market for timber products, thus reducing the purchasing power of those people in the Baltic States associated with forest industries.—*George J. Miller.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 1799, 2425, 2476)

1701. CHRZANOWSKI, STANISLAW. Rola Gdańska i Gdyni w eksporcie drewna polskiego. [The rôle of Danzig and Gdynia in the Polish lumber export trade.] *Drzewo Polskie.* 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 51-54. (German text 54-56.)—The question has been raised whether Poland should continue to concentrate her sea-borne lumber exports through Danzig, or shift them to the newer port of Gdynia. Danzig has natural advantages, such as its location at the mouth of the Vistula which furnishes water communication with most parts of the country, and extensive land and water storage facilities, which favor the continuation of the timber trade at that port.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

1702. JULIEN, P. F. J. A. Langs Gotlands oude Handelswegen. [Along Denmark's old trade route.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch. Ser. 2 DL.* 46 (5) Sep. 1929: 662-671.

1703. STOLPE, PER. Ångermanlands höglänta Skargard. [The rock escarpment of Ångermanland.] *Jorden Runt.* Mar. 1929: 129-144.—The mountainous massive which constitutes the Scandinavian highlands descends abruptly, with steep front, toward the Swedish plain except in two localities, (1) near the northern boundary, and (2) farther south along the coast of Medelpad and Ångermanland. The latter mountainous coast is but little known because its island-dotted fjordlike aspect causes the Stockholm-Luleå steamers to choose courses well off shore, and land routes follow the lower land which lies between the rugged coast and the mountainous interior. The Ångermanland coast is the center of a prosperous fishing industry. In 1545 A.D., Gustaf Vasa declared that these waters belonged to the crown and stipulated yearly rentals for their use. At this high latitude, altitude becomes effective even within relatively narrow range, and therefore the number of species of plants is large, providing sustenance for different types of animals. It was a favorite collecting ground for Charles XI, Linne, Wahlenberg, Laestadius, Charles XV and others who have made important contributions in the botanical realm.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 1701, 2409, 2435, 2443, 2447, 2466, 2559, 2566, 2578, 3034)

1704. ARCTOWSKI, H., and GOTTLIEB, I. O ropach Harkłowej y Pagorzyny. [Notes on mineral oils of Harkłowej and Pagorzyny.] *Kosmos (Lwów).* 55 (3-4) 1930: 494-515.

1705. ARCTOWSKI, H., and GOTTLIEB, I. O ropach Majdanee, Rosólnej, Kosmacza, Jablonki y Ayknego. [Notes on mineral oils of Majdanee, Rosólnej, Kosmacza, Jablonki and Ayknego.] *Kosmos (Lwów).* 55 (3-4) 1930: 457-476.

1706. ARCTOWSKI, H., and GOTTLIEB, I. O ropach Paszowej, Ropienki, Wankowej, Brilikawa,

Kicqer, Leszczowatego i Łodyny. [Notes on mineral oils of Paszowej, Ropienki, Wankowej, Brilikawa, Kicqer, Leszczowatego i Łodyny.] *Kosmos (Lwów)*. 55 (3-4) 1930: 477-493.

1707. ROHRMANN, A. Das Polnische Zwischenland, Ostpreussen und das Deutsche Reich. [The Polish "Zwischenland," Eastern Prussia and the German Reich.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 161-166.—The author attacks the expression "corridor," because this territory is broader than some of the German states, and proposes *Zwischenland* (country lying between). This territory bought in 1913 from East Prussia 815,000 t. of goods; in 1928 only 880. The aggravation of communication problems caused by the new frontier is described. East Prussia is separated from the Vistula. Poland has given preferential treatment to the N-S traffic and hampered the E-W. The condition of agriculture in East Prussia is unfavorable, and emigration is considerable. This province is important for Germany as a source of rye, oats, potatoes, cattle, swine, and horses. East Prussia contains, also, a reserve of population, and the birth rate is higher than in the rest of Germany. (Statistics.)—*W. Maas*.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 2518)

1708. FAIVRE, LOUIS. Notes sur l'Afrique du juste-milieu-l'A.O.F. [Notes on the Africa of the golden mean, French West Africa.] *Outre-Mer*. 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 103-119.—There is, from the white man's point of view, one portion of Africa where conditions of life are perfect, the heart of French West Africa, between the forests of the south and the deserts of the north. This is excellent agricultural land and may become the choicest portion of the colonial empire as soon as transportation is improved.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1709. HINGSTON, R. W. W. Proposed British national parks for Africa. *Geog. J.* 77 (5) May 1931: 401-428.—Although Africa has many wild life sanctuaries, these lack permanency. Wild life is threatened with extinction due to the spread of cultivation, demands of trade, activities of sportsmen, and the menace of disease. A park system is proposed, and for each of the 10 suggested sites, convincing arguments are presented.—*Sam T. Bratton*.

1710. OLIVIER, LORD. The improvement of Negro agriculture. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (3980) Mar. 1, 1929: 396-413.—In Africa the English are attempting to establish communities maintained on a European standard of living and based on Negro labor as was done in Jamaica in the 17th century.—*M. Warthin*.

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 2488, 2540)

1711. CELERIER, J. Les fonctions économiques du port de Casablanca. [The economic activities of the port of Casablanca.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 15 (1) Mar. 1931: 15-27.—The increase in the trade of Casablanca has been in keeping with expectations. In 1929 manufactured goods exceeded 3,000,000 t. (more than half was phosphate of lime). The town has been the principal financial center of Morocco, handling 8/10 of the trade. The relative importance will diminish in the future. The tributary district will be reduced by the competition from Tangier, by the mining enterprise of eastern Morocco, by the improvement of the port of Safi, and the opening of the port of Agadir. Instead of being a port of call for steamship lines to Africa and South America, it may become the port of embarkation for travellers arriving from Europe by the way of Spain and Tangier. It should have an organization which would create a commercial center and develop industry by manufacturing the raw products which pass through its port.—*Marcel Larnaud*.

1712. ESTIENNE, GEORGES. Les voies de communication entre l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique centrale. [Routes of communication between North Africa and Central Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux*. (10) Oct. 1929: 555-560.

1713. FRANC, J. Les primeurs d'Algérie et d'Espagne en France. [The early crops of Algeria and Spain in France.] *Bull. Soc. Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 33 (115) 1928: 445-457.—Market gardening and fruit culture are important industries along the Algerian littoral where the various crops are localized so as to take advantage of the most favorable soil and climatic conditions. Started about 1900, this industry, with the exception of orange culture, owes its introduction to the French, has grown with the increasing demand and with improvement in transport facilities. Almost the entire output goes to France where it comes into competition with Spanish produce. The Algerian crops have the advantage of maturing about two months ahead of the French supply and somewhat ahead of the Spanish. At present French tariffs and Spanish rapid transit methods have made the export of Algerian oranges unprofitable.—*M. Warthin*.

1714. GENDRE, Commandant, and DELAYE, TH. Notes sur le relevé de la carte de reconnaissance du Maroc à l'aide de la photographie aérienne. [Notes on the status of the map based on the reconnaissance of Morocco with the aid of aerial photography.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 3-12.

1715. LA CHAPELLE, F. de. Une cité de l'Oued Dra sous le protectorat des nomades.—Nesrat. [A city of Dra'a Wad under the protection of the nomads.—Nesrat.] *Hespéris*. 9 (1) 1929: 29-42. (map).—Nesrat is located at the southern base of the Atlas Mountains in the Lektawa Basin, near the great bend of Dra'a Wad. The chief routes across the Atlas Mountains from Marrakesh to Timbuctu pass through the village. Because of its productivity Lektawa has always been the center of disputes between the Sultan of Morocco and the religious chiefs of the desert. The district is tributary to the chiefs of Ait Atta who depend upon the village for protection against other nomadic tribes. Nesrat is the largest village and trading center of the district. The urban character of the people distinguishes them from the neighboring Berber groups.—*M. Warthin*.

1716. PETIT JEAN, L. Les variations du climat de l'Algérie. [Variations in the climate of Algeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 36 (127) 1931: 297-304.—The curves which represent the yearly anomalies of temperature, pressure, and rain in Algeria from 1881 to 1928 show considerable periodical fluctuations. The climatic variations to which they correspond are due to two influences: (1) the displacement in latitude of the anticyclone of the Atlantic which determines the continental or the oceanic character of the climate, (2) heat cycle of 15 or 16 years originating in the Arctic Ocean. The correlations established in this manner make it possible to predict the climate for future years.—*Marcel Larnaud*.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entries 73, 141, 1712, 2865)

1717. BATTISTA CAO, GIOVANNI. Le ultime oasi del deserto libico. [The last oases of the Libyan desert.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6 (11) Nov. 1929: 743-767.—A brief account of what has been learned of the oases of Archenu and Auenat since their discovery by Hassanein Bey. (map).—*Charles H. Tutt*.

1718. JEAN, VICTOR. Sur les marchés du Sahara occidental. [The markets of the western Sahara.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 320-329.—The western Sahara has been opened up since the close of the Riff War. Great commercial possibilities exist and, with road construction being pushed, an immense

trade with the motherland via Morocco is developing. (Map and illustrations.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1719. PALMAER, GEORGE. Centralafrikas lockande rikedomar. [The beckoning wealth of central Africa.] *Jorden Runt*. Mar. 1929: 161-176.—The wealth of Africa in diamonds, gold, copper, radium, palm oil, and other commodities which are in demand by the white nations is the magnet which is bringing about one of the greatest industrial exploitations of all times, white penetration into Africa. This is causing demand for labor which the country is hardly fitted to supply. To the Negro of Africa money is of little value. Factory labor and living in crowded quarters impair his physical wellbeing and lead to moral collapse. Industrialists not infrequently resort to governmental devices which bring about compulsory labor. The climatic hazards necessitate scientific combat of disease, for both whites and natives. The health program is bringing about reduced mortality rates, especially marked as to infant mortality, throughout the Congo region. The effectiveness of modern sanitation is exemplified by the experience in Uganda where in 1905 there were 3,000 deaths due to sleeping sickness, in 1915 only 352, and now cases are rare.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

1720. RODD, FRANCIS. A second journey among the southern Taureg. *Geog. J.* 73 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-19.—*M. Warthin.*

1721. RODD, F.; RODD, P., COURTAULD, A. A second scientific journey among the southern Taureg; notes on scientific results; being a supplement to the narrative of the journey printed in the Jan. Journal. *Geog. J.* 73 (2) Feb. 1929: 147-158.—*M. Warthin.*

1722. ROUGIER, F. Les salines de Taodeni. [The salt-beds of Taodeni.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 476-483.—The salt beds of Taodeni are located in the interior of the Sahara desert. The salt extracted is sent down the tributaries of the Niger to the Gulf of Guinea. There are 50 to 100 resident workers under the direction of a caid. Since 1927, the importance of the salt works has greatly declined due to the fall in prices, the great hazards of transport, rise of cheaper sources of supply in the Sudan, and reorientation of trade by the nomads of Hodh toward the southwest.—*Nathan Miller.*

1723. WHITEHOUSE, G. T. The Langia-Acholi mountain region of the Sudan-Uganda borderland. *Geog. J.* 77 (2) Feb. 1931: 140-159.—The Langia-Acholi mountain area occupies the central and highest portion of a larger mountain system lying about 60 mi. east of the Bahr el Jahr section of the Nile River in the borderland between Sudan and Uganda. Prior to the survey of this area, made by the author in 1927, the region had not been described, and was rarely visited by others than officials of the Sudan government. The first part of the article describes the general topography of the mountain group, the people who inhabit it, its geology, rainfall, flora, and fauna, and includes accounts of journeys made by other travellers. The second part of the article describes in considerable detail a journey made by the author "round a part of the perimeter and over the central massif of the range."—*Sam T. Bratton.*

East Africa

(See also Entries 1719, 1723, 2410)

1724. GUNN, H. Summary of report on pasture investigation in Kenya 1926-1929. *Colony & Protectorate Kenya, Dept. Agric., Bull.* #5. 1930: pp. 26.—(Summarizes the beneficial results obtained by special feeding of cattle and sheep reared on the mineral deficient pastures of Kenya.)—*M. Warthin.*

1725. NICHOLSON, J. W. The influence of forests on climate and water supply in Kenya. *Colony & Protectorate Kenya. Forest Dept. Pamphlet* #2. 1929: pp.

410.—(A critical examination of literature on the subject with special reference to the work of C. E. P. Brooks and R. Zon together with an application of generalized ideas to the situation in Kenya in so far as this is possible.)—*M. Warthin.*

1726. STAFFORD, J. H. The Anglo-Italian Somaliland boundary. *Geog. J.* 78 (2) Aug. 1931: 102-128.—An introductory section, photographs, and a map set forth the salient facts of the physical and the human geography of the region through which the boundary passes. Supplementary statements about the plant life, the rock structure, and the water supply are made by collaborators of the writer. The boundary agreed upon in 1894 was surveyed in 1929-30, the work being divided between British and Italian parties. Cairns, located by triangulation, were erected as controls for air photography. Problems which beset the land party were lack of water at most times, routes turned into morasses by the occasional rains, dense tangles of thorn scrub which had to be hacked away, and lack of stone for cairns in the sand-desert regions. The air party was delayed by cloudiness over the hilly sections. (A description of the equipment used and a technical statement of the survey, mile by mile.)—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

1727. WISSMANN, HERMANN von. Die europäische Konkurrenz im abessinischen Verkehrswesen. [Competition of European countries in the construction of railroads and transport lines in Abyssinia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 788-795.—In 1917, a French company completed a railway connecting Addis Ababa with the coast (31 to 33 hours). England advanced a railroad branch from Thamian (Atbara—Port Sudan line) to Kassala, near the Eritrean border, and in 1928-29 it was connected with Sennar on the Blue Nile (via Gedaref). Italy has advanced her Eritrean railroad as far as Agordat, but the Somaliland coast colony remains without connection. Today, 2/3 of Abyssinian exports leave by way of French Jibouti, and 1/4 by Eritrea. Unless Italy obtains concessions for further railroad constructions in western Abyssinia, that part of the country will remain economically dependent on the Sudan. In 1928, Italy and Abyssinia closed a treaty of amity, followed by another providing for a free port in the Italian harbor of Assab, and the construction of an automobile road from the coast to Dessieh. The road will be impassable for three months of the year because of floods. (Map.)—*Werner Neuse.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 726-727, 773)

1728. DARBY, CLIFFORD. Settlement in Northern Rhodesia. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 559-573.—Northern Rhodesia may be divided into two major economic regions, the north-eastern and north-western. In N. W. Rhodesia scattered white settlements extend about 30 mi. on each side of the railway. Tobacco growers have settled around Fort Jameson, and at Abercorn a smaller community raises coffee. In the past inaccessibility retarded colonization, but the discovery and development of the copper resources will greatly change the character of the settlements. Cattle have deteriorated, due probably to climatic handicaps and mineral deficiency in the pastures. The succession of heavy rain storms following the drought erodes and leaches the soils. The seasonal variability also makes it difficult for the farmer to select a crop which will yield sufficient income to cover costs and return a living wage. The absence of a Land Bank is a handicap. The government is not encouraging rapid settlement. The total white population is about 15,000. The high cost of transportation has a tendency to prevent settlement. High priced crops such as tobacco may be hauled by motor lorry a distance of 300 mi. The mines will draw laborers from the farms, and the natives may produce

crops to compete with the settlers. The social problems are becoming more important.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

1729. EYRE, J. C. South Africa's citrus industry. *Tropical Agric.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 213-218.

1730. SMYTH, H. WARINGTON. The base metal and mineral resources of South Africa. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (3993) May 31, 1929: 713-731.

1731. VERNAY, ARTHUR S. The great Kalahari sand veldt. *Natural Hist.* 31 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 169-182; (3) May-Jun. 1931: 262-274.—In recent times, climatic changes have gradually fostered a dense mantle of vegetation over the Kalahari, and nowhere are there any active sand dunes and no bare, wind swept spaces. Rain is retained where it falls for a considerable period. During rains rather large bodies of water are formed and these are frequently mapped as lakes by travellers. At other times these same areas are without water. Lake Ngami mentioned in Livingstone's report is such an area and should be termed Ngami flats. The variety of animals collected in the crossing of the Kalahari, emphasizes the abundance of life. The inhabitants consist of two tribes, the Kalaharis and the Bushmen. The former emigrated from Bechuanaland and are a tall well developed people. The Bushmen average under five feet in height and are nomads. They never cultivate the soil nor do they rear domestic animals, but live by hunting and on the roots and wild fruits of the area.—*Robert M. Brown.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 2422, 2468, 2539, 2774)

1732. CALVIN, D. D. Rafting on the St. Lawrence. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (3) Oct. 1931: 271-286.—"The last raft of square timber went down the St. Lawrence, running the rapids, in 1911." Square timber rafting was carried on the Ottawa for some time after that year, but there, too, it is now obsolete. Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, was the base of the industry, the square timber being brought down to that point first by schooners, and later by steamers and tow barges. As the country became settled, supplies were sought farther afield, until Idaho pine was loaded into vessels at Duluth, and Tennessee oak at Toledo, to be shipped down to Kingston, made there into rafts, and run down the St. Lawrence to Quebec for shipment to England. The article is illustrated with a series of contemporary photographs.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

1733. FORBIN, VICTOR. Ce qu'est devenu le Klondyke. [What the Klondike has become.] *La Nature.* (2849) Jan. 15, 1931: 49-53.

1734. GUNNING, H. C. A tin-silver vein at Snowflake Mine, B. C. *Econ. Geol.* 26 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 215-224.—This mine is in the Selkirk mountains near Revelstoke. The tin ore, stannite, was identified in 1929. The ore is complex and carries sulphides of iron, zinc, lead, copper and silver besides stannite, native silver, and tungsten minerals. So far as is known this is the first recorded occurrence of stannite in Canada.—*O. W. Freeman.*

1735. HUOT, LOUIS. Beauharnois power works. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (5) Nov. 1931: 295-316.—Through a canal 15 mi. long and 3000 ft. wide, connecting lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, on the upper St. Lawrence, about 25 mi. above Montreal, water is to be brought down to a power house designed to produce 500,000 h.p. The work, in progress for two years, will be completed next summer. The present development will approximate that at Queenston, below Niagara, or that of Ile Maligne on the Saguenay, and will be 2/5 greater than the Keokuk plant on the Mississippi. The flow through the canal will equal the average flow of the Ottawa river,

and will be four times that of the American falls at Niagara. The Beauharnois Power Corporation expects eventually to divert through its canal practically the entire flow of the St. Lawrence, and to develop 2,000,000 h.p. The present power house is 1000 ft. long and about the height of a 10 floor office building. If the ultimate capacity of the plant is realized it will be extended to 3000 ft. Under the company's authorization from the Canadian Government, it must provide 27 ft. of water in its canal, and when the time comes to build the St. Lawrence deep waterway two locks of 45 ft. will be constructed.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

1736. PETERS, F. H. Surveying and mapping in Canada. *Empire Survey Rev.* 1 (2) Oct. 1931: 78-82.—(A description of the field work performed by the Topographical Survey of Canada during the summer of 1930.)

United States

(See also Entries 2472, 2539, 2544)

1737. BROEK, J. O. M. Gouvernement en irrigatie in de Vereenigde Staten. [Government and irrigation in the U. S.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 210-214.—The results of 30 years of irrigation in the U. S. are below expectation. Most of the projects are going concerns, but conditions are not ideal. A serious mistake was made in considering all arid soils essentially fertile, and needing only water to produce large crops. This has led to development where land is not suitable, either for purposes of irrigation or for agriculture. Unfortunately, many settlers admitted to the projects possessed an absolute minimum of capital, and often did not have even sufficient funds to succeed on the really good lands. In recent years, better study is made of the soil, a much more strict control is exercised upon the type of settler and his financial resistance, and the system of taxation has been adapted to the conditions as found on most of the irrigation projects. The credit situation still needs solution. The government projects and also a considerable number of private projects seem to be in difficulties, a result of insufficient economic and social planning.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

1738. MARBUT, C. F. Agriculture in the United States and Russia: A comparative study of natural conditions. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 598-612.—The U. S. and Russia are greatly alike in natural conditions and potential capacity. Both have large areas with similar climates, natural vegetation, and soils. Both have large plains. The U. S. has 12, and Russia 8, major natural agricultural areas. An analysis of these contrasts the simplicity of natural conditions for agriculture in Russia with the complexity in U. S. U. S. has no tundra, but Russia has nothing to compare with three of the most productive regions of U. S.—the mid-latitude region, the corn belt, and the cotton belt. In variety of products, USSR is at a great disadvantage. In capacity to produce a few crops in large quantities—primarily wheat—U. S. has the disadvantage. (Maps drawn on the same scale give comparisons of size and distribution of natural agricultural regions of Russia and U. S.)—*Genieve Lamson.*

1739. MARBUT, C. F. Russia and the United States in the world's wheat market. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—The soil and the climatic and transportation conditions favoring wheat growing in the two countries, are described, and the relation of the conditions in USSR to the agricultural part of the five year plan of the USSR is discussed. The author concludes that allowing for all eventualities that seem to be reasonably justified, it may be safely assumed that USSR will be able to export in 1933 "more than the maximum amount exported in any year before the war." (10 figures.)—*Exper. Station Rec.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 680, 688, 699, 2315, 2438, 2451, 2454, 2774)

1740. HILL, E. B.; RIDDELL, F. T.; ELLIOTT, F. F. Types of farming in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #206. 1930: pp. 83.—The publication presents a cross-section of certain farm management phases of the agriculture of Michigan and shows special tabulations which may be used to supplement the usual census data. Fourteen types of farming areas are described. (Maps show distribution of various crops and soil types.)—*M. Warthin.*

1741. MURPHY, RAYMOND E. Geography of the northwestern pinebarrens of Wisconsin. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters.* 26 1931: 69-120.—The pine barrens coincide with the continuous area of Plainfield and Vilas soils in northwestern Wisconsin, and are recognized by the occurrence in sandy soil with coniferous forests and by the apparent insignificance of present-day cultural modifications. Surface changes introduced by fire probably occurred during Indian occupancy, but the most widespread alteration came with the logging period subsequent to 1860 when there developed a weak Scandinavian agricultural settlement whose older members tend to remain in the face of desertion by younger age groups and absence of new settlers. More recently the boltwood industry and summer resorts have appeared, and in each of the sub-regions small trade centers serve the interests of isolated farm population. In these the cultivated land (1.3% to 5.2% of the area) is used chiefly for raising hay and clover, a few cereals (corn, oats and rye), and some potatoes. The sub-regions are: (1) northeast hills, (2) pitted sand plain, and (3) southwestern marsh. They are based on changes in surface form, vegetation cover, and land uses. The first is divided into unit areas of varying landscape aspect, the second is described on the bases of prevalent landscape types—forests, barrens, cultivated land, lakes and villages,—while the third is dominated by two landscape types—dry lands and grassy marshes.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

1742. WHITAKER, J. RUSSELL. Negaunee, Michigan; an urban center dominated by iron mining. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29(2) Apr. 1931: 137-174; (3) Jul. 1931: 215-240; (4) Oct. 1931: 306-339.—Negaunee, Michigan, is described as a sample of the urban development characterizing the Marquette Iron Range in particular and the underground mining areas of the Lake Superior upland in general. Attention is directed to the evolution of the city, to the contrasted districts within it, and to the peri-urban pastoral and agricultural zone.—*J. Russell Whitaker.*

1743. WINID, WALENTY. Chicago, amerykańskie miasto olbrzym. [Chicago, a mammoth American city.] *Przegląd Geog.* 10(3-4) 1930: 145-186.—This short monograph on an American city brings out the following natural factors: (1) location in the center of a wide and rich lowland region; (2) situation midway between the regions of industry, agriculture, and stockraising, between forests and prairies, and between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts; (3) location on a waterway; (4) situation on the N-S route of both land and waterways; and (5) location between complementary mineral regions on the N-S route.—*J. Wąsowicz.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 472, 650, 709, 2452)

1744. BONNEN, C. A., and ELLIOTT, F. F. Type-of-farming areas in Texas. *Texas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #427. May 1931: pp. 84.—Texas is divided into 20 major farming areas. Two groups of factors determine in general what system of farming is best suited to each locality. On the one hand are physical or biological

factors, as surface, soil, drainage, rainfall, temperature, diseases, and pests. On the other are economic factors, as availability of labor and capital, relative prices and costs, transportation charges, and changes in methods of production. The ways in which these factors operate to determine the kinds and amounts of crops and livestock grown in each area are explained. Typical farming systems for farms of different sizes are described and trends in agriculture are shown. The differentiation of the agriculture of the state into type-of-farming areas should aid in an understanding of farming in the widely different parts of Texas and should make possible specific recommendations for agricultural improvement. (Maps, diagrams, and tables.)—*Clifford M. Zicrer.*

1745. BROWNE, W. A. The sulphur industry of the Gulf coast. *J. Geog. (Chicago).* 30(3) Sep. 1931: 221-231.—About 90% of the world's output of sulphur is mined in the Gulf coast region of Texas. The sulphur occurs in isolated "salt dome" structures in an area extending, about 150 mi. inland, from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande. The industry centers at Freeport, Gulf, and Newburg in Texas. Hot water and compressed air are used in wells about 1500 to 2000 ft. deep to obtain the sulphur in liquid form. At the surface it solidifies into blocks of sulphur. Since this mineral is stable under ordinary conditions, about a year's supply is kept in storage.—*B. H. Schockel.*

1746. MOLYNEAUX, PETER. Land of cotton. *Southw. Rev.* 16(4) Summer 1931: 437-459.—Cotton occupies some 45,000,000 a. of the best land in the South and provides direct support to 6,000,000 people and indirect support to as many more. In most southern states the difference between "good times" and "hard times" is a few cents difference in the price of cotton or a million bales in the size of the crop. Over half of the crop valued in some years at more than \$1,000,000,000 must be sold outside of U. S. Consequently, the south, inside the price level and living standard of U. S. is under the influence and control of foreign price levels and living standards. This is the chief cause, even in normal times, of a relatively low economic position of the South. Europe can no longer absorb this surplus cotton at a price which will maintain the great bulk of cotton growers even at the subsistence level. Mechanization of production while reducing costs will increase unemployment. The South must reduce cotton production to a domestic basis and diversify agriculture.—*C. J. Bollinger.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 617, 724, 1767, 2455, 2459)

1747. HANSON, HERBERT C.; LOVE, L. DUDLEY; MORRIS, M. S. Effects of different systems of grazing by cattle upon a western wheat-grass type of range. (Near Fort Collins, Colorado.) *Colorado Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #377. Jul. 1931: pp. 82.—This bulletin reports the effects of the continuous system and the deferred and rotation system of grazing upon the different species of range vegetation near Fort Collins, Colorado. (Bibliography, charts, photographs, and tables.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1748. HINDS, JULIAN. Features of the Colorado River aqueduct. *Western City.* 7(6) Jun. 1931: 13-16.—The Colorado River drains an area covering 1/12 of the U. S. The precipitation supporting it occurs chiefly in high mountain areas. The lower portion of the basin is desert or semi-arid, the average flow of the stream being now diverted to irrigation purposes in California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is proposed by the construction of Hoover Dam to regulate the flow so as to conserve a great deal more of the river's resources, for irrigation, domestic, and power purposes. The Metropolitan Water District, a confederation of cities of Southern Cali-

fornia, proposes to build an aqueduct which will double existing water resources in this region by bringing water from the Colorado River. The water will be taken into the aqueduct near Parker, Arizona, below the Hoover Dam site. While a great deal of flow will be by gravity, a total pressure elevation by pump of 1400 or 1500 feet will be required. Power for this purpose will come from the government's generating plants to be erected at Hoover Dam. The aqueduct will have a length of 267 mi., of which 74 mi. will be lined canal, 80 mi. cut and cover conduit, 94 mi. tunnel, and 19 mi. will be pressure lines, inverted syphons, etc. The water will be sold wholesale to the cities.—*John M. Piffner.*

1749. HUDNALL, J. S. Geology and economic importance of the east Texas field. *Oil Weekly*. 62 (7) Jul. 31, 1931: 43-50.

1750. KNIFFEN, FRED B. The primitive cultural landscape of the Colorado delta. *Univ. California, Publ. Geog.* 5 (2) 1931: 43-66.—The Colorado River with its delta resembles the lower Nile valley, and to a lesser extent the lower Tigris-Euphrates, and the delta of the Indus. The region did not bring forth great historic cultures, although it did produce a distinct culture group and provided an abundant living for a dense population. The human occupation of the area is placed under three headings; the primitive, the exploratory, and the exploitive. The primitive stage was that of the Indian, the exploratory involved the delta both as objective and a passageway, and the exploitive phase is characterized by the securing of commercial products from the land. The Indian stage is discussed from the standpoint of prehistory, the historic cultures, the delta tribes, the Cocopa, modifications of the original culture, and the present status of the Cocopa culture. (Map and photographs.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

Mexico

1751. COSSIO, JOSÉ L. Tzintzuntzan. *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y. Estadist.* 42 (4) Jul. 1930: 297-307.—From the city of Pátzcuaro, the author visited the islands of San Pedro, Janitza, and Quiroga, and the village of Tzintzuntzan. The first is owned by a single well-known family. Janitza supports a poverty stricken Indian population whose sole industry is fishing. Quiroga specializes in the manufacture of products used on feast days in the villages bordering Lake Pátzcuaro. Tzintzuntzan has a population of 800 or 900 Tarascan Indians and is the religious center of the region.—*Lois Olson.*

1752. KRIEG, WALTER. Der Staat Vera Cruz. Eine wirtschaftsgeographische Untersuchung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Problems der wirtschaftsgeographischen Karte. [The state of Vera Cruz. An economic-geographical investigation with special reference to the problem of the economic-geographical map.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde.* 35, Reihe C. (Naturwissensch. #11) 1931: pp. 65.—On the basis of an extensive study of the physical geography, climate, hydrography, and vegetation, the state of Vera Cruz is divided into the following natural regions: (1) the coastal zone, (2) the tropical karst steppe, (3) the humid steppe lands, (4) the rainy forested mountains, and (5) the isthmus. The economic value of these, of the specialized oil regions, and of the city of Vera Cruz and other minor ports is discussed. The study culminates in a map of Vera Cruz which correlates the natural and economic features of the state.—*Lois Olson.*

1753. REGELSPERGER, GUSTAVE. L'Isle Clipperton, définitivement reconnue française. [Clipperton Island, definitely recognised as French.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci.* 42 (4) Jul. 1931: 421-422.

1754. VALDÉS, FRANCISCO. Dictamen acerca de algunos informes sobre la industria del guayule. [Statements concerning knowledge about the guayule in-

dustry.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadist.* 41 (8-9) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 493-496.

SOUTH AMERICA

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

(See also Entries 3-17230, 18486)

1755. HOLDRIDGE, DESMOND. Notes on an exploratory journey in southeastern Venezuela. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1931: 373-378.

1756. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Settlement zones of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 539-558.—The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta of Colombia rise to 17,000 ft. elevation at a distance of only 23 miles from the coast. The slopes are covered with tropical jungle to a level of 10,000 feet, above which lies a zone of grass lands capped by perpetual snow. The region has attained importance during the past 30 years through the cultivation of bananas by the United Fruit Company. Two seaport cities have grown up with this enterprise, Santa Marta with 30,000, and Ciénaga with 40,000 inhabitants. The banana lands are irrigated. They begin a few miles inland, following the railroad which connects Santa Marta with Fundación. The town of Rio Frio (2,000 inhabitants), upon this railroad, is fairly representative. Begun in 1875 as a center of tobacco growing, it is now surrounded by banana plantations, with no tobacco left. At 4,400 feet elevation on the mountain slopes stands the village of San Andrés, with about 24 huts and 80 inhabitants, an Indian settlement which has not changed materially in culture from pre-Conquest days. The aborigines here are being fast encroached upon by Colombian settlers. However the grass lands above are inhabited only by Indians, with their herds of cattle and sheep.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

Brazil

1757. ARQUÉ, PAUL. Sur quelques aspects de l'économie brésilienne. [Concerning certain aspects of Brazilian economy.] *Rev. de Géog. Commerciale.* 54 1930: 17-27.—The present era is transforming Brazil into an industrial nation. Immigration has played a large part in this transition, the country having admitted more than 4,000,000 immigrants between 1820 and 1927. Over 3/4 were from Latin Europe, with Italians and Portuguese leading. Since 1920 the trend of immigration has been toward the equatorial and subequatorial states of the north, which are becoming the industrial states, as opposed to the purely agricultural states of the south. Foreign capital, with Italian and Portuguese enterprises leading, is playing a leading role in Brazil's industrialization. Colonists have not only been well received, but in numerous cases have been subsidized by the national and state governments. The government has also intervened in much of the business of the country, e.g., the coffee industry, where equilibrium between demand and supply has been maintained by retiring any overproduction from circulation.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

1758. SARFATTI, MARGHERITA G. Terra do Brazil. [The land of Brazil.] *Nuova Antologia.* 227 (1422) Jun. 16, 1931: 436-458.—Brazil is noted for the fertility of its soil, and the products of its mining and cattle-raising industries. In this period of world-wide depression, Brazil would seem to offer unusual opportunities to its large Italian population. Immigration is not to be encouraged at this time, however, because of the unfavorable attitude of local authorities toward the development by foreigners of the country's resources.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

1759. VELLARD, J. Mission au Goyez et à l'Araguaya. [Expedition to Goyez and Araguaya.] *Géographie.* 55 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 182-199.—(An account of a scientific expedition from the mountainous region of central Brazil to the mouth of the Amazon.)

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 1813)

1760. COOPER, JOHN M. The relations between religion and morality in primitive culture. *Primitive Man*. 4(3) Jul. 1931: 33-48.—The author shows that the peoples of the world hold universally to at least the following basic precepts: respect the supreme being or the benevolent being or beings who take his place; do not "blaspheme;" care for your children; malicious murder or maiming, stealing, deliberate slander or "black" lying, when committed against friend or unoffending fellow clansman or tribesman, are reprehensible. Adultery proper is wrong, even though there be exceptional circumstances that permit or enjoin it and even though sexual relations among the unmarried may be viewed leniently. Incest is a heinous offence. Two broad generalizations emerge from the vast multitude of facts at our disposal: First, all peoples have a moral code; second, beneath the bewildering variety of local and tribal differences, there is a perceptible underlying

uniformity in the moral codes of humanity the world over. The relationships between religion and morality are divided into indirect and direct relationships. The former are subdivided into (a) impersonal and (b) personal. The value of the two theories relating to the origin and development of morality are discussed in the light of the facts. (Bibliography.)—A. D. Frenay.

1761. MAUNIER, RENÉ. Benjamin Constant historien des sociétés et des religions. [Benjamin Constant as historian of societies and of religions.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 102(4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930 (publ. 1931): 93-113.—Constant was a precursor of important methods and theories in sociology and in comparative religion. An early investigator of fetishism and shamanism, Constant also taught that, in primitive religion, the chief notions are force and life, which he represents in ways that later developed into naturalism and animism; while others of his ideas point towards totemism and syncretism. Religion is social in its origin, and primitive religion contains all the elements from which polytheism and monotheism developed.—T. P. Oakley.

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3257)

MEXICO

(See also Entries 92, 1624, 1787)

1762. BLOM, FRANZ. Reconstructing a city of ancient America. *Discovery*. 12(137) May 1931: 149-151.—An expedition organized by Tulane University has mapped, drawn, photographed and cast the buildings of the nunnery quadrangle in the Maya city of Uxmal in order that they may be restored and reproduced full size at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. These buildings are among the most elaborate of the Maya structures, both in size and decoration. During the course of the work monolithic stelae were discovered which antedated all previous records of Uxmal history by five hundred years.—Forrest Clements.

1763. NOGUERA, EDUARDO. Algunas características de la cerámica de México. [Some characteristics of the ceramics of Mexico.] *J. de la Soc. d. Amer.* 22(2) 1930: 249-310.—The present article gives a systematic classification and description of the ceramic vases and objects found principally in National Museum of Mexico including the Zapotecan, Mixtecan, Tarascan, Toltec or Teotihuacan, Aztec ceramic of Tlaxcala, and Cholula. This article is based upon the examination of 4,321 vessels and 1,764 other ceramic objects. The proportions of the three leading types of decoration for all vases are 27.7% geometric, 19.7% anthropomorphic and 10% zoomorphic, while 89% of all other objects represent the human form.—E. B. Renard.

1764. NOGUERA, EDUARDO. The discovery of an archaeological treasure. *Mexican Folkways*. 6(3) 1930: 155-158.—Following permission granted by the Department of Antiquities to private individuals for evacuations, a remarkable sculptured stone was discovered in the Hill of Guajolote, near Mexico City. The stone is circular and measures more than a meter in diameter. It shows in high relief five radial spokes with ten semispherical divisions in each of them, which converge toward the center of a deeper relief. This relief may have a chronological significance, as in the case of similar sculptures preserved at the National Museum and which have been related to such representations and bearing analogous drawings.—Eduardo Noguera.

1765. WEITZEL, R. B. Maya chronological systems. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 182-189.—The author challenges the general theory that the Yucatecan months underwent a shift of only one day during the later New Empire period. He suggests that the new calendar, which he names the *Kan* count, had an entirely different starting point from the old, or *Akbal* calendar. He believes that the old long count calendar, based on 4 *Ahau* 8 *Cumhu*, went out of use during cycle 10, and the old style dates placed by Morley in cycles 11 and 12 are rearranged to fit in with this scheme. A structural long count in the new system is also given. This has a hypothetical zero point in the eleventh century of our era.—J. Eric Thompson.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 1794)

1766. BRANNON, PETER A. Pipes of the Tallapoosa Valley. Notes on recent pipe finds. *Arrow Points*. 17(5) Jan. 10, 1931: 49-61.—(Drawings and records by R. P. Burke.)

1767. BRYAN, BRUCE. San Nicolas Island, treasure house of the ancients. *Art & Archeol.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 147-156; (5) May 1930: 215-223.—This is a report of an expedition for the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art to the outermost of the California Channel Islands. A very large collection of Indian remains was excavated, including several skeletons, stone mortars, pestles, bowls, ornaments, beads, shell fish-hooks, and some fine samples of decorative art in soapstone, pearl shell and asphaltum inlay. The culture of the natives, the last of whom were removed from the Island in 1830, appears to have been wholly indigenous to California, no traces having been found of Pueblo, Aztec, or Spanish influence. Owing to the absence of strata and the confusing effect of wind upon the volcanic sands of which the island is formed, no accurate conclusions can be reached as to periods and dates of occupation, although there is good reason for believing that occupation has been very ancient and was long-continued. The culture apparently was a high stone age culture, especially noteworthy for its excellent stone work, but, like all the California cultures, completely lacking in pottery. (Map and 18 illustrations.)—Maurice C. Latta.

1768. JENNESS, D. Who are the Eskimos? *Beaver*. (2) Sep. 1931: 267-270.—In Alaska, Canada, Labrador, and Greenland, scientists have found old stone houses erected by early tribes who apparently could not build snow huts like the modern Eskimos but who hunted whales from their open *umiaks* in the same way. They had disappeared before the Europeans came, for the Eskimos from the inland pushed seaward and drove them out. Recent excavation seems to prove that the whale hunters were not the first inhabitants of the eastern Arctic but that there was a still earlier population which had probably broken away from the inland Eskimos. Even the earliest remains reveal them as a distinct people unlike any other people in Asia or America.—*Alison Ewart*.

1769. SMITH, G. HUBERT. Noah Webster, the archaeologist. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 620-624.—Noah Webster is so well known as a lexicographer that we forget his other activities. He was interested in archaeology and many of his ideas were ahead of his time. He wrote three letters to President Stiles of Yale College in 1788 concerning the discoveries on the Muskingum river in Ohio. (Extracts from these letters.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

1770. THONE, FRANK. Did the mound-builders come from Mexico? *Sci. News-Letter*. 18(485) Jul. 26, 1930: 52-53, 62.—*E. D. Harvey*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 92)

1771. BURKITT, ROBERT. Explorations in the highlands of western Guatemala. *Mus. J. (Univ. Pennsylvania)*. 21(1) Mar. 1930: 41-72.—This is an account of an archaeological survey in the Alta Vera Paz, Huehuetenango and Quiche provinces of Guatemala. Six hitherto unknown Maya sites were visited. Maps of four of these sites are given, and in all cases ball courts are indicated. The largest ruin is that of Xolchun in Huehuetenango. (5 maps and 4 plates.)—*J. Eric Thompson*.

1772. DIESELDORFF, E. P. Kunst und Religion der Mayavölker II. Die Copaner Denkmäler. [Art and religion of the Mayan peoples II. The Copan monuments.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 1-44.—Copan, the most important mecca of the Maya of Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador was dedicated chiefly to the observation and worship of the sun, the evening star, and the morning star. The problem of the calendar has been solved by the Maya in a simple, but exceedingly practical manner. They had two calendars: one in which each day was counted; and another determined by the course of the sun. The first is the calendar used by the priests. Here were recorded all the dates which were inscribed on the monuments and written in the Codices. The second is a popular calendar in which each day and month always falls each year in the same season. Both reckonings began on a day 4 *Ahau* 8 *Cumhu*, which according to the correlation of Spinden falls on the 14th of October 3,373 B.C. There is close connection between the Dresden Maya Codex and the inscriptions and figures on the Maya monuments, for the periods and reckonings of the former occur also on the latter. (11 figures, 24 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

1773. HORNBOSTEL, ERICH M. v. Chinesische Ideogramme in Amerika. [Chinese pictographs in America.] *Anthropos*. 25(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 953-960.

On the basis of certain similarities between a half-dozen incised characters among the Cuna Indians of Panama and as many of the small seal Chinese characters the author concludes that the Panama Indian received them from Asia. This cultural influence came to them across the Pacific Ocean via Easter Island. Writing and incised objects can be diffused without the aid of men, but not particular characters together with

their meaning. Chinese ideographs among the Cuna Indians necessitate the conclusion, then, that east-Asiatic personal elements, possessing (the knowledge of) writing, brought traits of the older high culture to the Indians and thereby communicated the impulse to a higher development of the culture native to America.—*E. D. Harvey*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3257)

1774. AMEGHINO, FLORENTINO. La antigüedad del hombre en el Plata. [The antiquity of man in La Plata Island.] *Rev. Munic. (Guayaquil)*. 3(19) Mar. 1928: 56-58; (20) Apr. 1928: 59-60; (21) May 1928: 57-59; (22) Jun. 1928: 60; (23) Jul. 1928: 57-59; (24) Aug. 1928: 59-60; (25) Sep. 1928: 59-60; (26) Oct. 1928: 55-56; (27) Nov. 1928: 52-53; (28) Dec. 1928: 59-60; 4(29) Jan. 1929: 56; (30) Feb. 1929: 59-60; (31) Mar. 1929: 56-58; (32) Apr. 1929: 54-56; (33) May 1929: 56-58; (34) Jun. 1929: 53-58.

1775. GARDNER, G. A. Comechingon pottery. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York. Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 313-346.—The pottery remains of a tribe who called themselves by the above name are here described. They flourished in Argentina; and, at the time of the Spanish Conquest were a numerous agricultural people. At the zenith of their culture they lived in villages of from ten to forty houses. They had domesticated the llama and had carried on extensive irrigation projects. The article deals with the archaeological investigations which have brought some knowledge of the tribe to our attention. (Lithographs and bibliography.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

1776. GRESLEBIN, HÉCTOR. Descripción de dos nuevas placas rectangulares grabadas de Patagonia prehispanica. Algunas presunciones más sobre su probable utilización. [Description of two new rectangular engraved plaques of pre-Hispanic Patagonia. Some further surmises as to their probable use.] *Physis (Buenos Aires)*. 10(35) Jul. 12, 1930: 8-16.

1777. VERRILL, A. HYATT. Mummy mining in Peru. *Art & Archaeol.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 171-181.—An account of a remarkable find of mummies at Parakas, in the Nascan area, southern Peru. These mummies, of a race larger than any other Peruvian race, were found incased in huge mummy-bundles, placed, 40 or 50 together, in pits and covered with loose sand. They are in strata definitely older than any others so far found in that district, whether Nascan or pre-Nascan, and must be at least 2,500-3,000 years old. The mummies themselves are the best-preserved so far found in Peru, since they were carefully embalmed before wrapping and interment. Placed in mummy baskets, they were wrapped in ceremonial robes of beautifully embroidered woolen cloth, covered with coarse cotton wrappings. Placed between the various layers, which range in number from six to sixty, are weapons, jewelry, statuettes, pottery, food, etc. The robes were for the most part in the best of condition and were unusual in that they were perfectly matched as to color and pattern, each mummy having a complete individual burial outfit. No connection can be traced between this Parakas culture and the later Nascan or Inca cultures. The solution awaits further excavation. (Illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

ASIA

1778. HEIDENREICH, R. Review of Gjerstadt: "Prehistoric Cyprus." *Gnomon*. 7(5) May 1931: 234-236.—Gjerstadt has provided a much needed systematization of the prehistoric discoveries in Cyprus, and has supplemented the usual accounts of the grave-finds by original study of architectural remains. His chronology is well established and should prove of great service to

prehistoric studies. "Research on the prehistoric period of the Mediterranean district would be better served by exhaustive monographs of this type for individual places than by hypothetical and sometimes misleading combinations of the material for as many places as possible."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1779. WALK, L. Bestattungsgebräuche der ältesten Völker und ihre religiöse Bedeutung. [Burial customs of ancient peoples and their religious significance.] *Z. f. Missionwissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 214-232.—The burial customs of the pygmies whose culture is older than the paleolithic, are considered. They buried their dead with great piety on the day of death. The bodies in one of four positions, were buried in graves dug three or four feet deep; and after burial the graves were protected by stones, thorns, etc. There is an enumeration of the various objects that were inhumed with the corpses, and of sundry other funeral customs. On the second or fourth day after burial there is a nocturnal ceremony of prayer and the author holds this to be the oldest human liturgy. After the period of mourning is over the Andamese exhume whatever is left of the corpse and bring it back to camp. The skull is then painted and worn as pendant about the neck of the friends of the dead; the other bones are reduced in size and also worn as ornaments. The pygmies do not consider death to be a demonic visitation but conceive of God as the master of death which frequently comes as punishment for sins committed.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

OCEANIA

1780. GILL, LORIN TARR. The mystery of the northwest islands. *Art & Archaeol.* 29(2) Feb. 1930: 80-89.—The report of an archaeological investigation of Nihoa and Necker Islands, made by the Bishop Museum at Honolulu in 1923 and 1924. Of particular interest were the discoveries on Necker Island, where

were found 34 low stone platforms, studded with rows of upright stone slabs and adorned with many carved stone idols, although the only places of undoubted human residence found were eight caves. The arrangement of these temple platforms, or *maraes*, is quite unlike the temple arrangement common to Hawaii and to Nihoa. The Necker Island culture resembles most closely that of the southeast margin of Polynesia, and the hypothesis is advanced that it is a survival of a prehistoric Hawaiian culture, derived originally from southeastern Polynesia, but submerged by a new wave of Polynesian invaders, from the Society Islands, who, conquering Hawaii between 1100 and 1300 A.D., erased all traces of the primitive culture of the Islands, save on Necker Island, which was unknown to them.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

1781. HEEKEREN H. R. VAN. Megalithische overblyfselen in Besoeki. [Megalithic remains in Besuki.] *Djāwā.* 11(1) 1931: 1-18.—In the preface, the author discusses megalithic remains from various parts of the world and especially the Indian Archipelago. Stone statues are found on the Easter Island and in Sumatra. The first, who discovered stone coffins in Bandawasa (Besuki) in 1890, was H. E. Steinmetz. J. B. Hubenet found old tombs at the frontier of Jember and Banyuwangi. The author divides the megalithic remains into four groups: dolmen, stone coffins, rock caves, and Polynesian statues. He compares a figure on the covering stone of a tomb with analogue figures of the Solomon Islands, Easter Island and Borneo. In a rock cave the data 1283 caka (1361 A.D.) is found. Boat shaped coffins are found on the Philippines, New Guinea, Kei, Timorlaut, Tenimber, Babar, central Celebes, and Sabirut. The author sees a possibility of this culture having been imported from India. They knew the use of iron and cultivated a sort of grain. (6 illustrations.)—*Herman H. Juynboll.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1933, 3139-3140, 3218-3219, 3258)

1782. BAKKER, C. De kerkleutel en de (magische) gordel in de volksgeneeskunde en Signatura rerum. [The church key and the (magic) girdle in primitive medicine and the "Signatura rerum."] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 7(4) Jul. 1, 1931: 360-373.—The *Signatura rerum* is a part of the Greek-Roman philosophical and physical systems in which primitive folk ideas are worked out. Later interpreters have deduced therefrom the doctrine of the *Signatura rerum* and ethnologists have presented this doctrine as a part of primitive medicine. The cases submitted as proofs by the ethnologists for the existence of the *Signatura rerum*, are either demonstrations of sympathetic magic or of empirical science.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

1783. HOLLANDER, BERNARD. The origin of music. *Ethnol. J.* 14(4) Oct. 1929: 59-68.

1784. KARSTEN, RAFAEL. Die Seelenvorstellung der Naturvölker. [The conception of the soul among primitive peoples.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7(2) Jun. 1931: 168-181.—This is chiefly a refutation by an ethnologist working in the field of Levy-Bruhl's deductions on the non-existence of the conception of a soul among primitives, from his assumption that primitive man is incapable of abstract or "immaterial" thought.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

1785. KOSSOVITCH, N. Les groupes sanguins. [Blood groupings.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41(3-4) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 131-155.—A serological study of Armenians conducted by the writer indicates a correlation between blood groups and other characters and tends to prove

that the Armenians did not constitute a homogeneous race. The work of Rietz in Sweden and Mydlarski in Poland show analogous results. The history of blood transfusion is sketched from the fifteenth century to the present time.—*J. R. Swanton.*

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 2372)

MEXICO

(See also Entries 3-11825, 13088, 14641, 14958, 15000)

1786. D'HARNONCOURT, RENÉ. An appreciation of the origin and development of the popular arts. *Mexican Folkways.* 6(2) 1930: 56-65.—The Spanish conquerors found in the territory comprising the Mexican Republic many races. In their attempt to impose upon these people one language, one religion, one code of ethics and similar social forms, they destroyed all the material manifestations of their cultures from temple to picture manuscript. The Spaniards succeeded in their destruction excepting the very basic elements of life of the Indians, among which the esthetic is one of the strongest. Mexican popular art developed from the primitive crafts that the Spaniards left untouched, because they were not sufficiently important to constitute a source of competition for their own products. But during the last years there has awakened in Mexico a social consciousness that has lifted artists out of the class of popular craftsmen, who in the transformation have not lost any of their love, knowledge or skill.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

1787. HÖLTKER, P. GEORG. Die Familie bei den Azteken in Altmexiko. [The Aztec family in Mexico.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 465-526.—This topic is discussed under the following heads. (1) The time previous to marriage in which wooing, freedom of choice, prenuptial chastity, feminine modesty, hindrances to marriage, and the wedding ceremonies are traced in great detail as are (2) topics covering the whole institution of marriage and the family under the heads: position of woman, sex-division of labor, family relationships, birth, baptism, naming, early education, circumcision, child-sacrifice, age and clan names, polygamy, dissolution of marriage, relation of parents to children, position of first-born and inheritance customs, and family religion; and (3) A cultural historical analysis.—*E. D. Harvey*.

1788. TOOR, FRANCES. The old and new "jarabe." *Mexican Folkways*. 6 (1) 1930: 26-37.—No Mexican festival is complete without the *jarabe*, the national folk dance. It is danced on all sorts of occasions and never fails to arouse a joyous response. The village *jarabe* is very different from the standardized one of the cities. The *jarabe* is composed of many pleasing popular songs, and musical forms, some of which are called *sones* the primitive Mexican form of the sonata, and others *jarabes*. The *jarabe* originated in the colonial period. Its steps indicate that it may be an adaptation of some of the Spanish dances. A novel version of its origin is that the ancient Mexicans were so impressed by the horses introduced into the country by the Conquerors, that the dance grew out of an imitation of their canter, their pawing, and the very special rhythm of their steps.—*Eduardo Noguera*.

1789. TOOR, FRANCES. Tribute to Diego Rivera. *Mexican Folkways*. 6 (4) 1930: 160-161.—This number of *Folkways* is devoted to the illustration of a group of frescoes painted by Diego Rivera at Cuernavaca, Morelos. They are the gift of late Dwight W. Morrow. These scenes depict the Conquest, the period of independence and recent revolution with relation to Cuernavaca and Morelos.—*Eduardo Noguera*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 1750, 2344, 3109)

1790. JOSSELIN de JONG, J. P. B. de. The Natchez social system. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 553-562.—The author compares the Natchez society with that prevalent among the Creeks, Chickasaws, Yuchis, and other Indian tribes of North America. He reaches what he calls the "Omaha" type of social organization. This is a social dichotomy in two exogamous, unilateral, hereditary groups, one of which is held to be superior, and which complement each other functionally both in public religious and social life, while a certain degree of rivalry and hostility seems to be inherent in their relations. If this be true, then the problem is, are these various types of social organization, having in common that a certain social dichotomy performs an important function in them, to be considered as in a certain sense accidental products of historical processes, in which especially contact and diffusion have been factors of essential importance, or is there to be discovered in this variegated mass of cultural phenomena a certain direction of development, a certain regularity, a certain norm? World-wide dispersal seems to require the latter alternative. In the two main social classes, nobility and commoners, ancient exogamic phratries, though strongly altered, continue to exist, and a nascent caste system is apparent in the organization considered as a whole.
E. D. Harvey.

1791. MUNTSCHE, ALBERT. The relations between religion and morality among the Plains Indians. *Primitive Man*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 22-29.—The

author studies the prayers said by the Indians when addressing the Great Spirit, or when about to perform their great religious and ceremonial dances. The moral religious value consists in fasting and praying, in inflicting tortures and lacerations of the body to obtain some favor of the gods and in abstaining from those things which, according to their own estimate, were wrong or would make them less pleasing to the Great Spirit.—*A. D. Frenay*.

1792. REID, RUSSELL. The earth lodge. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 4 (3) Apr. 1930: 174-195.—The early white travelers in North Dakota found the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Cheyenne tribes living in permanent villages with earth lodges, and cultivating crops. (Picture of the interior of a Mandan lodge and plan of Hidatsa village.)—*L. A. Wolf*.

1793. SPECK, FRANK G. Birch-bark in the ancestry of pottery forms. *Anthropos*. 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 407-411.—F. H. Cushing in 1886 declared a belief that the square-mouthed pottery forms of the Iroquois were of skeuomorphic origin and could be traced to the birch-bark containers of the forest area of northwest America. This is an error in the theory of pottery technique and history which has crept extensively into the literature of this subject. Cushing's theory must be criticized on the ground that birch-bark cannot be shaped into a globular form by any artifice now known to man. The manner in which Cushing's idea has been taken up, by other writers and investigators in the field and the manner in which the error has been perpetuated is shown also.—*Nathan Miller*.

1794. SPECK, FRANK G. Montagnais-Naskapi bands and early Eskimo distribution in the Labrador peninsula. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 557-600.—Contributory to the ultimate solution of the larger problem as to early cultural affinities between Eskimo and northern Indian cultures, a tentative list of Indian bands is presented together with a map of their present distribution in the Labrador peninsula. Comparison with early accounts as to distributions permits statement of some aspects of the movements of these Indians since the 17th century. A general eastward movement along the St. Lawrence is indicated; in this, pressure exerted by the Iroquois probably had a part. During the same period, the territory occupied by Eskimos has been reduced; some historical evidence on this point is here collected. A list of Montagnais-Naskapi bands is given; their present strength and condition is stated; and, in some cases, historical information is added. A table estimating native population in Labrador in 1857 is compared with a similar table prepared in 1924.—*Robert Redfield*.

SOUTH AMERICA

1795. GUSINDE, MARTIN. Das Brüderpaar in der Südamerikanischen Mythologie. [Twins (male) in South American mythology.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer. New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 687-698.—An account of the material available from oral tradition in the mythology of the Onas, the Yahgans and the Alakaluf Indian tribes of Patagonia.—*E. D. Harvey*.

1796. SNETHLAGE, E. HEINRICH. Unter nord-ostbrasilianischen Indianern. [Among the Indians of northeast Brazil.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 111-205.—The first part of this work deals with the ethnography of the Tupí tribe of the Guajajara, the second with the northern Ge-tribes which are also called Krañ. At the present time three great culture groups can be distinguished in northeast Brazil: the inhabitants of the savanna, the Krañ and Akuã; the fisher folk of the Araguaya, the Karajá; and finally the forest dwellers, the Tupí. Naturally the close contact has

stimulated an exchange of material goods. However, the different substrata of the above stated peoples can still be clearly distinguished. To support this statement the author gives examples: among the Krañ, exogamous matriarchate, monogamy, age classes, circular villages, absence of boats and pottery, platform bed, importance of hunting, and gathering of roots and berries; among the Tupí, free matriarchate, polygamy, magical dances, square or irregular villages, navigation, pottery, baskets opening in the back, and intensive agriculture; among the Karajá, polygamy of chiefs, villages built along a street, cotton bracelets woven around the legs of the unmarried, cotton cuffs, coats in the form of hammocks, and clay dolls. The work is based upon reliable source material, and its most important result is the distinguishing of the Krañ from the great conglomeration of the Ge-peoples. (Vocabularies, a detailed bibliography, and 24 illustrations.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

1797. TONELLI, ANTONIO. Alcune notizie sui Báere e sugli Aroettawarare "medici-stregoni" degli indi Bororo-Arari del Matto Grosso. [Some notes on spirits and shamans among the Bororo-Orari of the Matto Grosso.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma-Settembre, 1926*. 2 1928: 395-413.—This article is made up of first hand information taken down in the original tongue from one of the Bororo-Orari tribe. There are two divergent systems of religious belief among the Indians of the Matto Grosso—the one concerning ever-malevolent acting demons, and of others controllable by the shamans. An account of the shaman who controls the latter kind of spirits and the details of his initiation into the possession of his occult powers; the prodigious powers of these *baere*; their magical and medical powers; concerning the methods of sacrificial offerings of flesh to the spirits; the rites used to evoke these spirits; and, methods of curing disease and of bringing good fortune are outlined.—*E. D. Harvey*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 2055, 2061, 2075, 2111, 2251, 3135)

1798. HAYES, J. J. The heritage of Irish folklore. *Catholic World*. 132 (792) Mar. 1931: 681-689.

1799. NIHLÉN, JOHN. Gotland—Sol och fiske-lägen, forminen och folktyper. [Gotland—sunshine and fishing villages, old customs and folk types.] *Jorden Runt*. 2 Jun. 1930: 339-350.

1800. SALABA, JOSEF. Lemúzi a Lučané. Příspěvek k dějinám českých k menů na základě dějin pudy a sídlení. [The Lemuzes and Lučané, two ancient Czech tribes.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměposné*. 36(1-2) 1930: 6-15.—The tribe of the Lucanes derived its name from the many meadows (Lúka), and lived along the river Ohře from the Labe westward as far as the Loket, and south of the Ohře as far as Manětín and the river Misa. They were cultivators of meadows, fodder plants, and cattle. Their neighbors to the north were the Lemuzes, a tribe living on the river Bělá in Bohemia. They were primarily agriculturalists and in this they differ from the adjoining pastoral groups. (English summary.)—*Elizabeth Kenny*.

1801. ŠKERLJ, BOŽO. Kako naj rozumemo dinarsko raso? [What does the Dinarian race mean?] *Geog. Vestnik*. 4(1-4) 1928 (Pub. 1929): 34-56.—The Dinarian race is found throughout Europe, but it is mostly in Albania and Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia, the purest Dinarians are Serbs. The author gives the pre-history and history of the Dinarian race to demonstrate that the Dinarian race is autochthonous in the Dinarian system of the Balkan peninsula and that it is the mother race of the Armenian race. (Bibliography.) (German summary.)—*Bruno Zwicker*.

1802. SLIWINA, WANDA J. Lud lubartowski. [The people of Lubartow.] *Lud*. 29(1-4) 1929: 78-95.—Ethnographical sketch of the Lubartow country in Poland, containing material on national costumes, home industry (pottery, weaving), the building and furnishing of houses, and customs. Old traditions as well as other folkways are disappearing. (Five folk-songs.)—*Bruno Zwicker*.

1803. URTEL, HERMANN. Beiträge zur portugiesischen Volkskunde. [Notes on Portuguese folk-beliefs.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde*. 27 (Ser. B.) 1928: pp. 82. (4 tables.)—These four pages of illustrations show 69 Portuguese amulets from collections in Hamburg and in Lisbon. There is a notable predominance among them of representations of fish, usually with a hook through the mouth of the fish, or of fish-like forms, similarly hooked, in which the twist of the body of a fish is strongly suggested. Many of the other amulets are of crescent form, with star attached, and one is a key surmounted by Solomon's Seal.—*W. D. Wallis*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 1958, 3260)

1804. ARNOUX, AL. Quelques notes sur les enfants au Ruanda et a l'Urundi. [Notes on children in Ruanda and Urundi.] *Anthropos*. 26(3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 341-351.—This country in East Africa is inhabited by three different tribes: the Batutsi, pastoral people, the native Bahuta, and the Batwa, or pygmies. A pregnant woman is held in high esteem because of the interest in fecundity. She has recourse to sorcerers and the ancestral spirits as protection. After the fourth or fifth month, the married couple practise onanism. Polygamy is followed so that a man may have more children since in this lies the chief factor of greatness and prestige in the life of the tribe. Besides, to have many daughters means large dowries eventually and many sons means many warriors. A child belongs to the father if he has paid the dowry for his wife to her parents. In case of need, as during a famine, children are often sold by their own parents for food or animals. Names are taken from the events surrounding the birth rather than the "family" name. Inheritance proceeds to all of the children but not without considerable squabbling over the division of the goods. Children born out of wedlock never see the light of day, but the legitimacy of children born to a legitimate wife is never questioned. The authority of the parents over the children is tremendous. Adoption of a child is a great honor but in no way affects the public affairs of the tribe; there is no registration. The intellectual powers of the children are very impressive; they have an extraordinary facility, for instance, in acquiring foreign tongues. Children are on their own completely at the age of 10 to 12 years. Infant mortality is exceedingly high, hardly a third of them reach maturity in a physical sense. There is no moral or social education whatsoever and the children conduct themselves like "animals." The most important work is guarding the herds of sheep and cattle. The children are fond of stories, fables which they repeat after hearing their parents recite them. There is no circumcision among these people although Mohammedan influence has worked for this custom. Nor are there any well-defined initiation ceremonies. Deformed children are not done off with; on the contrary, they are adored as envoys of the gods.—*Nathan Miller*.

1805. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J., and TA'GBWE, SIE. Kru proverbs. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 43 (169) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 225-293.—A list of 194 proverbs are presented from the Kru tribe of Liberia. For each proverb is given the Kru text, an interlinear translation, a free rendition, and an explanation which includes both the interpretation of the text and the cul-

tural setting of the proverb concerned. The material was gathered by Herskovits from Mr. Ta'gbwe, a native Kru from the Liberian coastal region, who came to the United States about 1920 and until his recent death lived in Chicago.—*John M. Cooper.*

1806. HOMFRAY, J. M. B. The Nigerian as house builder. *Discovery*. 12 (137) May 1931: 152-154.—The typical Ibo house is square with two center posts, a ridge pole and corner posts. A framework of poles is laid on these supports and woven mats tied on as a roof covering. The walls are either of wattle plastered with mud or are built up of solid clay. There are a number of variants to this type and the European influence is causing many changes in the form and construction of native houses.—*Forrest Clements.*

1807. LEYDER, JEAN. La Gaza, initiation rituelle des Bwaka. [The "Gaza" or ritual initiation among the Bwaka.] *Congo*. 1 (2) Feb. 1931: 216.—The Bwaka are a tribe which settled in the northwestern corner of the Ubangi district. The first part of this study describes the ceremonies of the ritual punishment of the bath which takes place before the arrival of the *gaza* (i.e. the boys to be initiated) in the village after their stay in their camp, outside the community. The *gaza* with their *yakusu* (i.e. the women who prepared the food during their seclusion) go early in the morning to the river, where they leave their *gaza* ornaments. They are whipped with the *djufa*, washed from their *mbito* and gifted with a new waistcloth. The *gaza* is intended to make them men, strong and enduring. The *yakusu* have to undergo the same punishment, as they stayed 10 months with the *gaza* in the bush. After this ceremony and a speech of the chieftain of the *gaza*, and an exhortation to keep the ceremonies of the *gaza* secret, a "leaf of silence" is put in their mouths. The second part deals with the initiation of the women, their daily ritual bath in the bush. A few weeks after the excision, the *gazawoko* (i.e. the *gaza* girls and women whose probation time is not yet finished) leave their huts, each of them taking along the *djufa*, to be whipped with. Anyone who is surprised is whipped. The bath is taken in a pond.—*Jan Vanderheijden.*

1808. SAINT-PÈRE. Creation du Royaume du Fouta Djallon. [The creation of the kingdom of Fouta Djallon.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 484-555.—This account of the origin and history of the development of the royal kingdom of Fouta Djallon, a Moslem kingdom which imposed and imported the Mohammedan faith into the coast of Guinea, is based on legend largely. It is a transcription of the imaginative stories handed down from generation to generation among the masses of the Fulbe peoples. Episodes have been added or transformed but an historical thread or nucleus remains imbedded in the tales. Much of this material has never been transcribed before.—*Nathan Miller.*

1809. TRAVÉLÉ, MOUSSA. Usages relatifs aux jumeaux en pays bambara. [Customs bearing on twins among the Bambara peoples of the French Sudan.] *Outre-Mer*. 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 99-102.—The birth of twins is held to be a favorable omen for the family's future. Scrupulous care is taken to accord them precisely the same attention up to the time of their marriages, which are celebrated simultaneously.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1810. VERTENTEN. Fabels en legenden der Nkundo Negers. [Fables and legends of the Nkundo Negroes.] *Congo*. 1 (2) Feb. 1931: 197-215; (3) Mar. 1931: 388-396; (4) Jun. 1931: 534-548.—The *Vlu*, or tortoise, occupies in Negro folktales and fables a place similar to that occupied by the fox in west European productions. The original Lokundo text of several tales is given with a Flemish translation.—*Jan Vanderheijden.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 1660, 1903-1904, 1987, 2368, 3259)

1811. ARNDT, P. P. Die Religion der Nada. [The religion of the Nada.] *Anthropos*. 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 353-405.—A continuation of the detailed study of the taboos and cult-practices of the Nada of the Sunda Islands in the Dutch East Indies.—*Nathan Miller.*

1812. BONNERJEA, BIREN. The power of magic in Bengal. *Indian Antiquary*. 58 (727) Apr. 1929: 75-78; (728) May, 1929: 81-84.—The article consists of a large collection of instances showing how social control is effected by means of magical belief. The Hindu bridegroom leads his bride around the fire accompanying the walk with the words, "Mayest thou give back, Agni, to the husband and wife together with offspring." Inevitably thereafter the newly wedded wife will conceive a son. His birth will be attended by all sorts of magical practices. If the mother has difficult labor then all doors and windows will be thrown wide open; the corks will be taken out of all bottles; and the domestic animals will be set free. It is believed that by thus setting everything and everybody free from all restraints the woman must bring forth easily. Sickness can be readily transferred from the patient to some expiatory animal who will then take it off into the wilderness or bush, and the patient will recover. Theft is prevented by taking proper magical precautions.—*E. D. Harvey.*

1813. BONNERJEA, BIREN. Some notes on magic and taboo in Bengal. *Indian Antiquary*. 57 Jun. 1928: 107-112.—This article discusses the difference between religion, magic, and taboo. White magic is used for the accomplishment of any desire and black magic for injuring an enemy. Taboo "is the non-performance of certain actions for gaining the same ends." In other words magic means doing something actively, and taboo, something passively.—*E. D. Harvey.*

1814. CHAUDHURI, SASHIBHUSHAN. The nine dvipas of Bharatavarsa. *Indian Antiquary*. 59 (745) Oct. 1930: 204-208; (746) Nov. 1930: 224-226.—On the basis of a tale of one who had eight sons and one daughter whose eight sons each had nine sons, making 72 male cousins to inherit their grandsire's patrimony, we read that these 72 came to their aunt to ask her to divide up the inheritance. She did so. The story refers to an original division of ancient India into nine parts. (A *dvipa* is a part.) One (presumably the one originally given to the daughter) is found historically to have been India proper. The other eight *dvipas* are supposedly portions of an ancient Greater Indian Empire which stretched over land and sea and included many islands within it. The source for this study is the *Puranas* in Hindu literature.—*E. D. Harvey.*

1815. DUBOIS ST. MARC, R. Some Javanese legends. *China J.* 15 (3) Sep. 1931: 136-138.—The legend of the holy fishes of Tjigugur, one of the few clearly pre-Hindu legends of Java, tells how the hostilities of the Sudanese and the people of Java ceased. The tale is the love story of a Sudanese youth who brought his wife from across the river Pemali and how, at his death, she and their two children were abandoned. Rather than see the little ones starve, the mother threw them into a pool and they immediately became fishes. When the mother died and was buried nearby, a large banyan tree sprang up. This place gradually took on holiness and in bringing offerings hither, the two peoples forgot their ancient strife.—*Constance Tyler.*

1816. DUBUY, PÈRE. The relations between religion and morality among the Ononghe tribes of British New Guinea. *Primitive Man*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr.

1931: 29-31.—The chief moral precept is: "Do not do what will displease your fellows. It is bad to steal, if you allow yourself to be caught." As for veracity, the natives tend to say what they believe will be to their interest or what they think will please you. In the matter of chastity, they do not practice unnatural vices, but what is "natural" they do. Abortion is common. The causes of strife are revenge for murder, violation of women, or theft of pigs. Hospitality is in high honor. Temperance prevails. Children have very little respect for parents, and there is none at all for authority, liberty being prized as the greatest of all goods. Temper is well under control. Ambition is not marked. Morality is based upon fear of the spear and the club. There is little that can be called direct moral training for the young. As for adults, the chief motives making for observation of the moral code is the fear of reprisals, and for graver offences, the fear of death inflicted in revenge.—A. D. Frenay.

1817. FABRI, C. L. Two notes on Indian headdress. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1931: 597-601.—Except for some discussions on the costumes of the Mughal period practically nothing has been published about the history of costumes and fashions in India. In the belief that a careful examination of small details would yield valuable results two brief notes on Indian headdress are contributed. The first points out that a certain type of hair curl was in common fashion in India in the 5th to 6th century A.D., and was not, as has been supposed, peculiar to Central Asia. The second describes a development in female headdress from Bharut to Sanchi and shows how the differences are of value in fixing the dates for certain caves. (11 text figures.)—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

1818. MAJUMDAR, D. N. Race and adaptability. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 25 (1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 149-156.—The Korwas are a small jungle tribe in India, seldom referred to even in census reports as they number but a few hundred and are gradually dying out. They have little or no ambition in life mainly because their livelihood, the forest, has been so restricted that existence is very difficult. Inbreeding is deteriorating the natural vitality of the tribe. The Korwas are facing extinction due to a low fertility rate brought about by starvation, exploitation of the *mahajan* or money lender, high revenues, and a general hopelessness in their future outlook.—Constance Tyler.

1819. POPPE, N. Zum Khalkhamongolischen Heldenepos. [An account of the heroic epics of the Khalkha Mongols.] *Asia Major.* 5 (2) 1928: 183-213.—The Mongols assemble for the singing of long epic poems, which sometimes reach several thousand verses in length. But the custom is gradually dying out among the Khalkhas. They are rarely sung now and oftentimes they are recorded in prose and not in verse. When sung it is the professional who does the entertaining. The kernel of any of the stories is the combat of the hero with some being or something of evil. The former may have as many as 25 heads which must all be cut off. The adventure usually starts in some dream or vision. The victory comes only after prodigious feats of arms and the enduring of great privations. Feats of horsemanship are told to a sympathetic audience until the enemy is finally and completely discomfited. The author gives one such epic in Mongolian and German.—E. D. Harvey.

1820. PEEKEL, P. G. Religiöse Tänze auf Neu-Irland (Neu-Mecklenburg). [Religious dances in New Ireland, New Mecklenburg.] *Anthropos.* 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 513-532.—The dances of the natives of New Ireland are representations of phases of the moon. For instance, the dance of the married couple represents the two halves of the moon and the various manoeuvres of the dancers represents the waxing and waning of that

satellite. First, one and then the other partner is seen entirely. When both stand directly opposite each other, the full moon is intended. This latter evolution is treated with great joy and jubilation. Numerous other dances of similar character and of like significance are given. The tremendous masks worn on these occasions betray representations of the lunar phases also.—Nathan Miller.

1821. SCHEBESTA, P. Les Semangs de la Malaisie. [The Semangs of Malaya.] *Géographie.* 52 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 227-230.—The Semang or Orang Utan (Men of the Forest) inhabit the north central portion of the Malay peninsula, a mountain and forest region. Their culture is based solidly upon the bamboo so that one cannot be found without the other present. All their tools, instruments, such as bows, combs, gourds, and arms are made of this indispensable material. The Semang use neither wood nor stone since the bamboo is so eminently workable. They are nomadic and have wandered into the deep forests probably in order to find succulent roots, plants and fruits which fact also explains their nomadic life. Because of this they are also at a low stage of social development. They have no domestic animal except a type of small dog which they use for the chase. They live no longer than five or six days in any one spot and in groups of 60 to 70 individuals. They are excellent botanists, the exigencies of their existence having taught them many medicinal remedies and the concoction of poisons for their arrows. The humid mountain forests cause a high mortality among them due to pneumonia. In all, the Semang are a creature of their forest environment.—Nathan Miller.

1822. STOKES, W. The "Khumb Mela." The greatest religious fair in the world. *China J.* 15 (3) Sep. 1931: 118-119.—"Khumb" means a pitcher and in Hindu households symbolizes happiness and prosperity, blessing and peace. The legend of the *Khumb* relates a tale of Lord Vishnu who triumphed over the demons in distributing sacred nectar to the gods. Four holy places, Hardwar, Allahabad, Nasik, and Ujjain celebrate this greatest of Hindu bathing festivals every three years in cyclic order. Since the gods bathe in the rivers at this time, millions from all parts of India come to the meeting place of the Ganges and the Jumna. On important days between four and five millions take part in the festival, which lasts for about a month. The sights connected with the Mela are briefly described and the text is illustrated.—Constance Tyler.

1823. STÖTZNER, WALTHER. Der Dahurische Karren. [The Dahur cart.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (Publ. 1931): 311-320.—The article deals with the geographical and ethnographical distribution, the name, the construction, and the use of a cart which is typical of many parts of northern Manchuria. (11 illustrations from photographs and 5 sketches.)—Herbert Baldus.

1824. TATTEVIN, P. E. Mythes et légendes du sud de l'île Pentecôte. [Myths and legends of the south of Pentecost Island.] *Anthropos.* 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 489-512.

1825. TILLEMANN, H. F. Doodenpalen, tiwah en lykvebranding op Borneo. [Deathpoles, tiwah and cremation on Borneo.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw.* 16 1931: 131-156.—At the time of the death feast wooden poles (*hampatongs*) are erected, serving the souls of the dead in heaven. The *sapundus* are poles showing a human head on top. *Kambes* are like *hampatongs* with ugly heads. *Toras* or *pantars* are long poles erected for the souls of brave warriors. *Sanggarans* are poles of iron-wood, which are put in a *balanga* (holy vessel). The author gives a description of the *tiwah*-feast and of the *buceros*-ship, which is used on this occasion. Cremation is usual with some Dayak tribes. (25 illustrations.) Herman H. Juynboll.

OCEANIA

1826. KRÄMER, AUGUSTIN. Die Markesaner und ihre Kunst. [The Marquesans and their art.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(7-8) 1930: 194-195.—Observations on, and interpretations of, art designs from the Marquesas reproduced in recent books by von den Steinen and Handy. Some of these have erotic motifs (especially representations of tongue and lips). Much of Marquesan art has analogues in the Melanesian-Papuan area, and a strong influx of culture from that area into the Marquesas must be conceded.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1827. MEAD, MARGARET. Social organization of Manua. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* #76. 1930: pp. 218.—This is an analysis of society in the most isolated and primitive section of American Samoa, where the author in the six months following November, 1925, studied chiefly the problems of the adolescent girl. Manuan society shows a sharp contrast between the ideal structure, as conceived by the native, and the actual practice, which is determined largely by the political organization of titled adult males and by the independent descent groups. Society pays little regard to variations in the activities of individuals, and most of the interests of the native lie within the elaborate social scheme.—*Walter Cline.*

1828. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. Der Sexualtotemismus als Basis der dualistischen Kulturen und derer

Exogamie in Ozeanien. Die Wurzeln des natürlichen, grammatikalischen Wortgeschlechts. [Sexual totemism as the basis of the dualistic cultures and of the exogamy in Oceania. The roots of natural, grammatical word genders.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. (Suppl.)* 31 1931: pp. 140.—The author uses W. H. Rivers' researches concerning the dualistic origin of the South Sea cultures, and studies the sexual-totemic basis among the peoples of Oceania. It is characteristic of sexual totemism that the men and the masculine half of the universe which is connected with them stand opposed to the women and the feminine half of the universe associated therewith. Traces of it are found in the masculine-feminine chieftanship of the Samoa, Tonga, and Palau Islanders, in the myths of the latter, and also in the beginning of the cosmogony of New Zealand. On account of their ignorance of the masculine role played in procreation, uni-lateral propagation of each group is believed to be brought about by its own ancestor. The basis of the natural grammatical word gender is found in the nature of these dualistic conceptions. In view of this, the occurrence of word genders of nouns in Australia is significant only in the east and the southwest where sexual totemism has not yet been replaced by group totemism with its local nature conceptions.—*Herbert Baldus.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

1829. CROMPTON, WM. Two glazed hippopotamus figures hitherto unpublished. *Ancient Egypt.* (1) Mar. 1931: 21-27.—(1) Glazed figure of a hippopotamus found near Haragah by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, in the season 1913-14, noteworthy for its natural pose and fine modelling of the head. (2) Hippopotamus head in the possession of G. D. Hornblower, considered one of the few equal to the Haragah specimen in modelling. (Plates, illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

1830. GENOUILLAC, H. de. La campagne du printemps de 1929 à Tello. [The campaign at Tello, spring, 1929.] *J. Asiat.* 217(1) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1-40.—Three months of campaigning have made many soundings and have investigated the "Palace," the sanctuary of Gal-alim, the temple of Bau erected by Gudea, and the temple of Nina. Much of the material belongs to the very late period of Adad-nadin-ahe, but more to the time of Gudea, from whom come inscriptions and fragmentary sculptures. Other periods are more slightly represented. More than 2,000 objects have been found, many of which have true archaeological value.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

1831. VIROLLEAUD, CHARLES. Les tablettes de Mishrifé-Qatna. [The tablets of Mishrifé-Qatna.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11(4) 1930: 311-342.—Transcription and translation of the inventory of the treasure of the Goddess Nin-Egal, tablets in cuneiform and Assyro-Babylonian, discovered at Mishrifé, near Homs, in 1927.—*J. L. La Monte.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entry 2122)

1832. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The third campaign at Tell Beit Mirsim. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11(2) 1931:

21-32, 117-129.—In the summer of 1930 two new areas to the southeast and one in the northwest were uncovered down to bedrock. Five strata were discovered below the 1928 level; there were 11 burned levels, dating from 2200-2000 B.C. to between 920-588 B.C. *In strata I and H*, early to middle bronze age, were discovered: one-handed vessels, carinated bowls, ledge handles, cooking pots, "light blue" thin pottery with straight or wavy combing, similar to that at Jericho from the same period. *In stratum G*, city wall of small stones; courtyard of large house excavated; abundant pottery, 18th or 19th century B.C. *In strata E and D*, new brick wall and sloping stone revetment of polygonal masonry; large well-built house; stele of serpent-goddess; late middle bronze pottery, an alabastron, fine steatite scarab of Hyksos period and complete set of game pieces and ivory die—a unique set. Date—1700-1560 B.C. *In stratum C*, Mycenaean sherds; steatite scarab of Amenophis III; destruction ascribed to Egyptians about 1500 B.C. Buildings of stone instead of brick; a stone lion and stone table of offerings of local Canaanite origin; terra cotta figurines of Astarte class; new examples of Qadesh type, also two new types; new stone wall to city; fall of the city ascribed to Hebrews ca. 1230-1220 B.C.; a real destruction—a metre of black ashes. *In stratum B*, Philistine and pre-Philistine occupation, about 1150 B.C. Weaker fortifications of Israelites; grain pits; prosperous times of David and Solomon; 5 figurines of nude goddess; pottery. *Stratum A*. Seal of Elyaqim na'ar Yaukin (Joiachin); inscribed sherds: parts of names read to be Uziah, Hezekiah, Gera, Menahem or Nahum(?); 15 Astarte figurines; iron tools and weapons; cosmetic palettes; latest period of occupation; no destruction of town at time of Sennacherib's invasion.—*W. W. Fisher.*

1833. ALLYN, HARRIETT M. Excavations near Athlit, Palestine, 1929. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32(4) Oct.—Dec. 1930: 643-650.—Mugharet-el-Wad is a cave at the lower end of Mount Carmel, ten miles south of Haifa, and

was excavated by the British School of Archaeology and the American School of Prehistoric Research under the leadership of Dorothy Garrod. There were seven layers: A, late mixed, B, mesolithic in type, C, Capsian in type, showing probable relation to African culture, D1, Middle Aurignacian in type as was D2, E, Early Middle Aurignacian in type, F, Mousterian in type. The most common mesolithic flint implements were little crescents and sickleblades, associated with small cores, knives, scrapers, awls, in general only slightly retouched. Bone objects included points, harpoons, polishing tools, pendants, a bead. A small carved stone human head was the most striking find. Burials include one of four adults and six infants or children, found lying on a prepared hearth. C level contained thick chunky burins, cores, scrapers with comparatively poor retouch, some blades resembling those of Châtelperron. Levels D1 and D2 were superior in number of types and skill of manufacture to C, and showed rounded scrapers with beautiful retouch, scrapers retouched on end and sides, high keeled scrapers, core scrapers, saws, scratchers, numerous grattoir museau, small pointed blades, very thin and delicate. Level E had great numbers of exquisitely fine thin pointed blades, with very delicate retouch, ordinary scrapers, and heavy bone points. Level F is Mousterian.—A. T. Olmstead.

1834. BARROIS, A. Découverte d'une synagogue à Beit Alpha. [Discovery of a synagogue at Beit Alpha.] *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 265-272.—About a year ago a group of Jews starting to drain the territory of Beit Alpha found mosaic remains of an ancient synagogue. After excavating, the plan of the synagogue was easily seen. Classical decorations and Hebrew texts in mosaic are well preserved. One of these decorations represents the sacrifice of Isaac in full detail. There is a Greek inscription giving the names of the artists who worked there and another Hebrew one showing that the mosaics were made during Justin's reign. As there were two Justins the time of erection is between 518 and 578. [Illus.].—Herbert I. Bloom.

1835. BARROIS, A. Découverte d'une synagogue à Djérash. [Discovery of a synagogue at Jerash.] *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 257-265.—The expedition of Yale University and the British School of Archaeology of Jerusalem has excavated a church dated 530 which places its construction in the time of Justinian. This church was built on the ruins of a synagogue which is evident from the mosaic decorations depicting Old Testament texts and Jewish symbols such as lulab, etrog, shofar, and menorah, besides several Hebrew and Greek inscriptions. The synagogue, built about the beginning of the 5th century, was not facing the East. [Illus.].—Herbert I. Bloom.

1836. BARROIS, A. Une chapelle funéraire au couvent de Saint-Enthyme. [A funeral chapel in the convent of St. Enthymius.] *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 272-275.—Chitty has cleared away the ruins of the coenobium of St. Enthymius at Khan-es-Sahel in the desert of Judea. A small rectangular funeral chapel built underground has been discovered containing several tombs, one with bones and little lamps. In another sepulchre there were 5 adult bodies piled upon one another. It is evident that the notables of the coenobium were buried in the chapel. According to Chitty the chapel was built by Fidus in 473. [Illus.].—Herbert I. Bloom.

1837. CANTINEAU, J. Textes palmyréniens provenant de la fouille du temple de Bél. [Palmyrene texts derived from the excavations of the temple of Bel.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 116-142.—Publication of the most important Palmyrene texts discovered in the excavations at the temple of Bel in 1930.—J. L. La Monte.

1838. DUSSAUD, RENÉ. Brèves remarques sur les tablettes de Ras Shamra. [Brief remarks on the Ras

Shamra tablets.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 67-77.—Further material concerning the deciphering of the tablets.—J. L. La Monte.

1839. GJERSTAD, EINAR. Summary of the Swedish excavations in Cyprus. *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 58-66.—Remains dating from the paleolithic era to the 4th century B.C. have been discovered by the Swedish excavators in Cyprus, who have been working since 1927 and expect to complete their work by the spring of 1931. Much pottery, jewelry, and similar material has been unearthed. F. A. Schaeffer appends a note on his own observations there.—J. L. La Monte.

1840. HORSFIELD, GEORGE, and CONWAY, AGNES. Historical and topographical notes on Edom: With an account of the first excavations at Petra. *Geog. J.* 76 (5) Nov. 1930: 369-390.—Moses I. Finkelstein.

1841. KOEPEL, P. ROBERT. Naturwissenschaftliche Methoden bei archäologischen Ausgrabungen. [The methods of natural science in archaeological excavation.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 37-41.—Discussion of how natural scientists may aid archaeology in ascertaining facts, illustrated by the aid which the geologist furnished in determining stratification levels at Tell Ghassul on the basis of his scientific knowledge and findings.—W. W. Fisher.

1842. MADER, A. E. Les fouilles allemandes au Rhamet-el-Khalel. [German excavations at Rhamet-el-Khalel.] *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 199-225.—The author describes the plan and construction of the pre-Herodian sanctuary beginning with a description of the hydraulic installation among the pre-Herodian flagging, the three stages in the construction of pre-Herodian flagstones, and the monumental entrance to the primitive sanctuary and the sanctuary itself which he dates about the Maccabean period. He discusses the matter of the identification of Mamré and Hebron with the temple at Rhamet-el-Khalel, tracing the history of Mamré throughout the Old Testament and indicating various opinions as to its importance and locality. [Illus.].—Herbert I. Bloom.

1843. MALLON, A. Notes sur le Ghôr. [Notes concerning the Ghôr.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 55-62.—Description of work near Teleilat Ghassul, chiefly of geography and identification of sites in the Ghôr, investigations having been carried on by the author and Neuville, followed by R. P. Koepfel. Especially interesting is the identification of Shaghūr with the Biblical Šō'ar and Tell Iktanū with Ba'al-Pe'or.—W. W. Fisher.

1844. NEUVILLE, R., and MALLON, A. Les débuts de l'âge des métaux dans les grottes du désert de Judée. [The beginnings of the metal age in the grottoes of the desert of Judea.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 24-47.—Description of eneolithic objects found in the grotto of Oumm-Qalaa and that of Oumm-Qatafa. Objects in silex, basalt, shell, bronze, pottery, indicating a certain advance in culture and the beginning of the age of metals.—J. L. La Monte.

1845. POIDEBARD, A. Statue trouvée à Tell Brak, avril 1930. [Statue found at Tell Brak, April, 1930.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (4) 1930: 360-364.—Description of an antique stone statue discovered at Tell Brak, belonging to some ancient sanctuary there.—J. L. La Monte.

1846. REIFENBERG, ADOLF. Vergleichende Beschreibung einiger jüdisch-palästinensischer Lampen. [A comparative description of some Jewish Palestinian lamps.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 63-67.—Description of ten Palestinian lamps from Roman and Byzantine times, with illustrative plate.—W. W. Fisher.

1847. ROSTOVITZ, M. Dieux et chevaux, à propos de quelques bronzes d'Anatolie, de Syrie, et

d'Arménie. [Gods and horses, as observed from certain bronzes of Anatolia, Syria, and Armenia.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 48-57.—On the rein-rings of early Sumerian chariots were figures of men and horses, symbolizing the god who tamed the horse. These date probably from the 3d millenium before Christ. Later figures show the horse domesticated by a goddess instead of a god. The goddess probably came from the east and replaced the masculine deity who had previously held sway in the west.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1848. SCHAEFFER, F. A. Les fouilles de Minet-el-Beida et de Ras Shamra. Deuxième campagne (printemps 1930), rapport sommaire. [Summary report of the second expedition (spring 1930) at Minet-el-Beida and Ras Shamra.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 1-23.—*J. L. La Monte.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 1887)

1849. SHEAR, T. L. Excavations in the theatre district and tombs of Corinth in 1929. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 515-546.—The 1929 excavations at Corinth made clear the construction of the caeae of the theater. The building was impressive in size and structurally unified. It was subdivided into sections by 13 stairways. The Romans made extensive alterations and erected massive walls on the Greek seats. Small objects date the Greek building to the 4th century and the Roman, to the time of Augustus. Foundations, coins, and potsherds of the Byzantine period were found in the area surrounding the stage. A number of inscriptions were recovered including one which indicates that a section of seats was set apart for girls, probably the famous *hierodouloi*, and another, of the procurator, Erastus, friend of St. Paul. Terracottas and statuary fragments were found. A colossal statue of a man (headless) is probably to be identified as a representation of a deified emperor. Many graves were opened and pottery ranging from Middle Helladic through the Geometric, Corinthian, and Attic wares taken out. The finest piece is a kylix signed by Neandros.—*W. E. Caldwell.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 1944, 1947)

1850. ANDRÉN, ARVID. Note on the terracottas found on the acropolis of Ardea during the excavation of 1930. *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 17-18.—A reconstruction from fragments of the pattern of the terracotta revetments by which the acropolis was adorned.—*Donald McFayden.*

1851. BOËTHIUS, AXEL. Ardea. *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 1-17.—An extended review of the history of Ardea and of the results to date of the excavations now in progress there. Boëthius argues that the acropolis and temples belong to the 6th century B.C. Ardea, the natural port of Latium prior to the construction of Ostia, was at that time a wealthy town. The artifacts found on the site indicate that the Rutuli who inhabited it were a Latin, not a Sabellian, stock. In the 5th century the place was colonized and fortified by Rome as an outpost against the Volsci. During the Gallic invasion it afforded refuge to many Romans. With the pushing back of the Volsci, however, Ardea lost its military importance. Its commercial importance likewise declined particularly after the foundation of Ostia, and it slowly sank into an unhealthy village, though even in the first century of the Christian era its temples continued to be much frequented.—*Donald McFayden.*

1852. DUNN, FREDERICK S. Vergil's vanishing tomb. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (1) Jan. 1930: 23-31.—A de-

scription of the state of the tomb and grotto at the time of the war.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

1853. FERRERO, FRANCES LANCE. That amphora and the death of Pliny the Elder. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (2) Feb. 1930: 51-55.—Excavations made in 1900 and 1901 at Bottaro, near the ancient Marina of Pompeii, are believed to have resulted in the discovery of the body of Pliny the Elder together with his retinue and friends. The bodies were discovered under the roof of a *chalcidicum*, near a villa tentatively identified as that of Rectina, wife of Cessius Bessus, to whose rescue Pliny was coming at the moment of his death.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

1854. MAIURI, AMEDEO. Treglia. Ricognizione nell'Agro Trebulano. [Treglia. A survey in the Ager Trebulanus.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma.* 55 1930: 214-228.—The site of the Samnite city of Trebula, which played a part in the Second Punic War, is now certainly identified. The lower city lay in the plain called La Corte near the village of Treglia. The acropolis was on the hill of Monticelli (467 meters). Of the powerful system of polygonal fortification walls, which formed a circuit of some 2,500 meters, about two-thirds has been preserved, in places to a height of over 5 meters. The walls are of limestone, quarried at the spot. The construction, which is like that of other Samnite walls, belongs to the 6th century B.C., long before the Samnite conquest of Campania. These walls were intended as a protection against the Oscans and Aurunci. We have here one of the best examples of a walled Campanian mountain city, especially valuable because of the scarcity of information about the early Samnites. Systematic excavations in the pre-Roman necropolis should yield important results. A study of the site of Mons Callicula, where a circuit of polygonal walls is preserved, convinces the author that Kromayer has correctly localized Hannibal's famous stratagem against Fabius in 217 B.C. (Plans and photographs).—*H. J. Leon.*

1855. MANCINI, GIOACCHINO. Tivoli. Scoperta della tomba della Vergine Vestale tiburtina Cossinia. [Tivoli. Discovery of the tomb of Cossinia, vestal virgin of Tibur.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma.* 55 1930: 353-369.—A landslide at Tivoli revealed the perfectly preserved tomb of the vestal Cossinia, the first tomb of a vestal to be discovered. The marble *cippus* stands on a pedestal, consisting of five steps of travertine. Adjoining this is another pedestal, which may have held the portrait statue of Cossinia. A metrical inscription reveals that she had served Vesta for 66 years, the longest period of service yet recorded for a vestal. Under the smaller pedestal the sealed marble sarcophagus was found with the skeleton intact. By the head was a beautiful doll, carved of bone, representing a nude girl at the age of puberty, the body carefully modeled, the limbs jointed. Although the body itself had no ornaments, the doll wore a necklace, bracelets, and anklets of gold. While it was customary for women to consecrate their dolls and other playthings to Venus when they married, it seems that a lifelong virgin kept these until her death. From the form of the lettering and the coiffure of the doll, which resembles that of Julia Domna, it appears that the tomb belongs to the early 3rd century A.D. The doll, one of the finest specimens of its kind, was placed in the Terme Museum at Rome. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

1856. MANNEVILLE, E. de. Le sanctuaire de Hal Tarxien à Malte. [The sanctuary of Hal Tarxien at Malta.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (4) 1930: 343-359.—A description of the buildings, ceramics, and metal remains discovered at the neolithic temples of Hal Tarxien in Malta, being a résumé of the discoveries of Sir Themistocles Zammit.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1857. PERNIER, LUIGI. Cirene antica rivelata dai

recenti scavi italiani. [Ancient Cyrene uncovered by the recent Italian excavations.] *Atene e Roma*. 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-14.—The excavations at Cyrene have uncovered the plan of the acropolis and agora and enable us to see the contributions of the early, hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Thus the great temple of Apollo, first built in the earliest days of Cyrene, was twice reconstructed—in the 4th century B.C., and again after being burned in the Jewish revolt of 117 A.D.; some of its marbles were finally used in the Byzantine reconstruction of the Roman baths. The baths and temple of Apollo were the chief structures on the acropolis; at the agora were public buildings and a *heroon*, probably the tomb of the founder. (Plans; list of chief discoveries.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1858. **STEFANI, ENRICO; NOGARA, B.; GIGLIOLI, G. Q. Veio.** Rinvenimento di alcune iscrizioni etrusche durante lo scavo del tempio scoperto in contrada Portonaccio, presso Isola Farnese. [Veii. The discovery of Etruscan inscriptions during the excavation of the temple found in the region of Portonaccio, near Isola Farnese.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma*. 55 1930: 302-345.—The 47 fragments of inscriptions are for the most part *graffiti* on votive vessels of bucchero. A few are *dipinti*. Most of them read from right to left, a few from left to right; one is boustrophedon. The fact that no Etruscan inscriptions had hitherto been found at Veii gave rise to a widely spread view that the Veientes spoke a Latin dialect and that they had taken over less of the Etruscan civilization because they were conquered by the Etruscans relatively late. These new inscriptions, which date from the late 7th and the 6th centuries B.C., and are entirely comparable to the votive inscriptions found at Caere, Tarquinii, Vulci, etc., prove that Veii was no less Etruscan than those other cities. The name *Velthur Tulumne* on one inscription supports the tradition of Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii in the latter 5th century, since it reveals that there was a *gens Tolumnia* at Veii. The name *Mamarce* shows that Mamercus is an Etruscan name, and not Oscan. The occurrence of the name *Menervas* on three vessels indicates that one of the three cellae of the temple was dedicated to Minerva. Hence the temple was not that of Apollo, although the now famous statue of Apollo was found within its precinct, but very probably of the Capitoline triad, which is known to have been of Etruscan origin. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

1859. **WICHER, EDWARD ARTHUR.** Malta. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-12.—Archaeological evidence from Malta indicates that island has been in-

habited since 4000 B.C. The original inhabitants were a primitive, dolichocephalic Mediterranean race with a close affinity to the Semitic, probably continued in the persons of the modern Maltese. Megalithic remains in the island include dolmens, menhirs, and caves used for residence or sanctuary. They have an affinity with megalithic remains in Northern Africa, but display a unique sanctuary form.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

1860. **RICE, D. TALBOT.** British excavations at Constantinople. *Antiquity*. 4 (16) Dec. 1930: 415-420.

1861. **RICHMOND, I. A.** Two town-gates at Carmona, in Baetica. *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 20-21.—Describes the extant remains of two gates of ancient Carmo, a hill fort of southern Spain, described by Caesar as *longe firmissima totius provinciae civitas* (*Bell. Civ.* ii. 19.4).—*Donald McFayden.*

1862. **SLEE, J. C. van.** De romeinsche grafsteen uit Dodewaard. [The Roman tombstone from Dodewaard.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Gesch. en Oudheidkunde*. 9 6 ser. 1930: 129-140.—The writer discusses a tombstone of a Roman soldier named M. Trajanus Jugumattius. It is now kept in the Museum of Antiquities at Leiden and was found originally in the church tower at Dodewaard. Of its earlier history nothing is known. Various points are elucidated and the text is accompanied with facsimiles. Jugumattius appears to have been a soldier in the Roman legions that served in the lands around the Rhine mouths and was buried there. Later in the middle ages this tombstone was used as building stone.—*H. S. Lucas.*

1863. **WATKINS, ALFRED.** The proof of ancient track alignment. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (2) Sep. 1931: 65-71.—The author seeks a logical basis for examination of facts observed in nine years' work on mark-stone, mound, and track alignment and has made a deduction of an organized system of straight tracks in pre-historic Britain from the fact of certain classes of what are now called ancient monuments aligning with each other and of fragments of present-day roads being occasionally found on such track lines.—*M. Blander.*

1864. **WHEELER, R. E. M.** The excavation of Roman Britain. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (3) Mar. 1930: 112-117.—Explorations since 1919 have disclosed the existence, side by side with Roman British remains, of a native peasantry very little affected by Roman influence. Other explorations in Roman remains are briefly described.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

1865. **CURWEN, E. CECIL.** Prehistoric agriculture in Britain. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928-29: 36-42.—Evidence of agriculture in prehistoric periods depends upon the discovery in prehistoric sites of (1) actual grain; (2) sickles; (3) instruments for grinding corn; (4) instruments for breaking the ground; and (5) the outline of the fields contemporary with habitation-sites of known date. Corn appears in Britain about 2000 B.C. or earlier, oats about 250 B.C. No certain stone sickles have been found in Britain; bronze sickles are rare. "Saddle-queens," or basin-like depressions in rocks for grinding corn, are very early; the first hand-mill appeared in Britain about 250 B.C. The earliest plough appears to have been introduced in the bronze age, and on Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor are small irregular lynched plots associated with hut-circles of the late neolithic and early bronze age.—*J. J. Geise.*

1866. **DATTA, B.** Geometry in the Jaina cosmography. *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien*. 1 (3) Sep. 25, 1930: 245-254.—In the Jaina cosmography the earth is described as a flat surface which is divided into successive areas of land and water by a system of concentric circles. The dimensions for all these regions of land and sea have been ascertained, and the methods of procedure are stated. These formulas show that in the period from 500-300 B.C. the Jainas were already fairly well acquainted with the geometry of circles, circular segments, and proportional triangles. In the succeeding period the methods were more clearly formulated, but practically nothing new was added. Attempts were made to determine the area of a circular segment and the volume of certain solids, but these all ended in failure.—*D. Maier.*

1867. **DATTA, B.** Origin and history of the Hindu names for geometry. *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien*. 1 (2) May 15,

1930: 113-119.—A minute examination of the history of the Hindu names for geometry and the geometrician reveals that these terms were conceived on an entirely different basis from those of the Greeks and Egyptians, but that they coincide with the principles involved in the Hebrew and Arabian terminology. This leads Datta to the belief that the Hebrews and Arabs were influenced by the Hindus. The Greeks first referred to geometry as the science of "earth measurement"; whereas the Hindus, Hebrews, and Arabs all derived their terms for geometry from words meaning "rope," as it was their custom to use the cord for measuring.—*D. Maier.*

1868. DELATTE, A. *Le Lexique de botanique du Parisinus græcus 2419.* [The Botanical lexicon of Greek MS Paris 2419.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 58-101.—Comments and reproduction in toto of this codex, ff. 321r-341v, with an alphabetical index of Greek, Roman, and hellenized botanical terms.—*Elvin Abeles.*

1869. EDELSTEIN, LUDWIG. *Antike Diätetik.* [Ancient dietetics.] *Antike.* 7 (3) 1931: 255-270.—Early in the 5th century B.C. Greek doctors began to be concerned with the problem of how a man should live in order to retain his health. Their first rules to this end were based on the assumption that only the wealthy could so plan their lives, and that these would make the care of their bodies their chief and almost sole occupation. The schedule they prescribed, differing in diet and form of exercise for the different seasons, left very little space for private life or entertainment. With the Hellenistic period it became necessary to reduce the periods of physical training, because the man of leisure then expected some opportunity for intellectual pursuits. And the Roman required a very different regime, for he would not guarantee to remain where he could obtain the specified diet nor would he, however wealthy, give up any great amount of time to remaining well, for he held that normal activity would produce the desired results of itself. The philosophic schools contributed the principle that a man must be his own physician and must be a philosopher in order to retain health.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1870. EDWARDS, W. M. The origin of mathematics in Greek culture. *Math. Gaz.* 15 (215) Oct. 1931: 449-460.—Mathematics was introduced into Athens by way of the Ionian civilization. The Athenians were essentially humanists and not scientists; and, therefore, they paid more attention to the abstract elements of mathematics than to its technical qualities. However, the impetus which was given to the science through the endorsement of such men as Plato, who regarded it as essential in training the mind, was probably more important than the technical advances which were subsequently made. If it had not been for the foundations laid by the earlier Greeks, it is doubtful whether the Alexandrian School could have achieved such success.—*D. Maier.*

1871. FALCO, V. de. Beiträge zur kritischen Textgestaltung des Autolykos und des Hypsikles. [Contributions to a textual revision of Autolykos and Hypsikles.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (3) Sep. 25, 1930: 278-300.—Friedrich Hultsch has written about the work of Autolykos, but in his study he has failed to utilize some of the available sources. De Falco has critically analyzed some of Hultsch's book in order to see how his interpretations compare with the material in the manuscripts, and has made suggestions for an improved edition. Likewise, in Manitius' treatment of Hypsikles some valuable manuscripts have been overlooked, and De Falco makes a comparison between the sources used and those which were disregarded. These analyses are in Greek. (Contains a list of Autolykos' and Hypsikles' manuscripts.)—*D. Maier.*

1872. NEUGEBAUER, O. *Arithmetik und Rechen-*

technik der Ägypter. [The arithmetic and mathematical technique of the Egyptians.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (3) Sep. 25, 1930: 301-380.—After a technical analysis of Egyptian mathematics, Neugebauer concludes that in regard to substance the Greeks and the Babylonians were far superior to the Egyptians. This does not mean that Egyptian mathematics is of no importance, for it is only through this source that a construction of the history of the origin of the science is possible. (Bibliography.)—*D. Maier.*

1873. REGENBOGEN, O. Eine Forschungs- methode antiker Naturwissenschaft. [A research method in ancient natural science.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 131-182.—Greek natural science of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. was presented in a definite form in which analogy played an important part. This method gained special favor through the sponsorship of Empedocles. Although it contains some germs of the modern theory of building up hypotheses and of the use of experimentation and induction, these elements were not stressed because the investigators were too keen about their own form of procedure. Besides the main body of the article, in which the writings of the Hippocratic School are utilized for illustrative purposes, there is an appendix containing analyses of language, style, and form, of botanical analogies, and of Empedocles' method.—*D. Maier.*

1874. SCHUSTER, H. S. Quadratische Gleichungen der Seleukidenzeit aus Uruk. [Quadratic equations from Uruk in the time of the Seleucids.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 194-200.—*D. Maier.*

1875. SINGER, CHARLES. The beginnings of science. *Nature (London).* 128 (3218) Jul. 4, 1931: 7-10.—Science is treated as a process rather than a bulk of knowledge. The science of one age is scrapped by the next, yet the process remains the same and it is the spirit of inquiry and an observant attitude which the historian should search for. The earliest known records of scientific thought which have survived are either mathematical or medical in character; in medicine the Hippocratic collection is the pioneer, composed between the 7th and 5th centuries B.C. Yet behind this early group of writings very probably lay a long scientific tradition. In mathematics the fragments have been better preserved; we can go back of Pythagoras and Thales of Miletus into Phoenicia, Egypt, and Sumerian Mesopotamia. Though the finds from Egypt have been disappointing, we should remember that Greek science comes to us through Greek literature of the classic period, hence reflects peak achievements, while the Egyptian finds have been mainly of the middle or new kingdom periods, and reflect a decaying civilization. The article contains a summary of the content of the Edwin Smith, Rhind, and Moscow papyri, the first a medical, the others mathematical, treatises. The documents indicate a probably high state of science in the Old Kingdom and a condition of knowledge quite in line with Greek science.—*C. R. Hall.*

1876. STEIN, W. Der Begriff des Schwerpunktes bei Archimedes. [Archimedes' conception of the center of gravity.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 221-244.—It is not the object of this article to deal with pure mathematical speculation, but actually to analyze the work of Archimedes in order to discover his conception of the center of gravity and to see how it compares with that of Euclid. This involves a consideration of Archimedes' *Ephodos*, and of his writings upon the equilibrium of plane figures, the stability of swimming bodies, the quadrature of the parabola. The investigation shows that the axioms which Archimedes used in the analysis of the center of gravity are clearly stated,

and that his comprehension of proportion agrees with that of Euclid.—*D. Maier.*

1877. VAN BUREN, A. W. The therapeutic springs of Stabiae. *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (2) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 19.—Collects the ancient references to these medicinal springs (Columella x.133, Pliny *nat. hist.* xxxi.9, Cicero *ad fam.* VII.i. 1 and 5). He finds another reference in Statius *Silvae* III.v.104: *denarumque lacus medicos Stabiasque renatas*, reading *venarumque* for *denarumque* and translating it "streams."—*Donald McFayden.*

1878. WIELEITNER, H. Das Fortleben der archimedischen Infinitesimalmethoden bis zum Beginn des 17. Jahrh., insbesondere über Schwerpunkbestimmungen. [The development of Archimedes' infinitesimal method to the beginning of the 17th century, especially in regard to the center of gravity.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 201-220.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 1829, 1849-1850)

1879. BEAZLEY, J. D. Disjecta membra. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 51(1) Jul. 1931: 39-56.—A report of pertinences and joins of vases in the Castellani collection in the Villa Giulia in Rome, and the Campana collection in the Archaeological Museum in Florence.—*A. D. Winspear.*

1880. BRANDENBURG, ERICH. Die Bedeutung der Fels-Architektur. [The meaning of stone architecture.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6(6) 1931: 287-294.—Asia Minor was the original home of stone architecture. The requisite soft rock is to be found there, and the earliest bronze tools were manufactured in that region. In lands where the rock is hard, as in Palestine, stone architecture can only be considered as "imported" and "secondary." The originators of this form of building were probably some branch of the Hittite nation, and with the political expansion of the Hittites it spread southward to the region below the Taurus and westward as far as Etruria. Its beginning is to be placed in the 4th millennium soon after the entrance of bronze tools. Stone architectural remains may be subdivided into two groups. The first consists of dwelling places, and in Anatolia they range from the most simple and primitive to complicated ones containing separate rooms for men and animals, smoke holes, etc. The second type consists of religious buildings. The two groups are further subdivided and explained.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

1881. BRIGGS, MARTIN S. Newly discovered Syrian mosaics. *Burlington Mag.* 58(337) Apr. 1931: 180-183.

1882. CARPENTER, R. The sculptural composition of the Nike parapet. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 467-483.—Recent studies in the fragments of the Nike parapet have made possible a classification of the reliefs by sculptors and a reconstruction of the series. It appears evident that there were six sculptors with marked differences in style. Of these A, the master, is characterized by virtuosity in chisel-dressing, and E, carver of the Sandalbinder, by his long untroubled drapery-lines and rich deep shadows between highly detached ridges. The six men worked in pairs, each dividing a flank to do eight—with Master A carving in addition two on the short eastern spur.—*W. E. Caldwell.*

1883. COMFORT, H. Arretine signatures at Corinth. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 484-501.—Much Arretine and pseudo-Arretine ware has been found at Corinth. Most of the Latin signatures are already well known from pottery found in Italy and elsewhere. Of the Greek, some are transliterations of Latin names; others are genuine Greek names. As yet there

has been no proper publication of Greek signatures of this period. The decoration of the Corinthian ware is not so good as the genuine Arretine.—*W. E. Caldwell.*

1884. CURTIUS, LUDWIG. Physiognomik des römischen Porträts. [Physiognomy of the Roman portrait.] *Antike.* 7(3) 1931: 226-254.—A study of the physiognomy of Roman portraits cannot answer the question, how the Romans actually looked, which is unanswerable. A group of Augustan and Flavian portraits show us the avaricious man, the type of Dostoevsky's Idiot, the melancholic and the sensual and phlegmatic. The portrait of a boy in the Berlin Museum, with its decadence and its utter lack of desire, points out the striking difference between this series and the work of Holbein, Rembrandt, and the Van Eycks. For these Roman portraits are the individual with a *minus*, not a *plus*. Of Republican portraits, the Pompey shows features utterly inconsistent with a Magnus. The republican general from Tivoli has too much of Zeus for a man, too much of man for a Zeus. The portraits are Roman, but seen from the Greek point of view: the heroising is hellenistic; the naturalism springs from the assignment of equal value to all outward marks. Both the hero and the idiot type spring from the Stoic school. The Capitoline Augustus, made before the heroising of his features when he became actually Augustus, stands out in strong contrast to the vigor of the hero Agrippa. The pitiful elements in the portraits of the later Empire show the Stoic idiot again, with an empty bombast sprung from his yearning for the hero type. Christianity furnished a new focus for hero and idiot types alike. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1885. ILIFFE, J. H. A Sumerian gold statuette from Egypt at Toronto. *Art & Archaeol.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 157-159.—The statuette described was found by a peasant near Thebes in 1907 and purchased from him for the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology at Toronto. It is about 8½ inches high, of thin beaten gold, over a core of bituminous material. In the true Sumerian style, it is apparently contemporary or nearly so with the metal work found by Woolley at Ur and probably belongs to the period ca. 3000 B.C. Its presence in Egypt arouses interest as to the relationships between Sumerian and Egyptian civilization.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

1886. MOUNTFORD, J. F. A new fragment of Greek music in Cairo. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 51(1) Jul. 1931: 91-100.—*A. D. Winspear.*

1887. PLATNER, JOSEPHINE. Out of the tombs at Corinth. *Art & Archaeol.* 29(5) May 1930: 195-202; (6) Jun. 1930: 257-265.—Recent excavations have disclosed a very extensive cemetery on the low ground north of the cliffs at Corinth, occupied and used since 1800 B.C. Important finds of pottery, including Geometric and proto-Corinthian, prove the importance of the early Corinthian ceramic industry. The increasing competition of Athens is demonstrated by the discovery of Attic black-figured ware in interments made soon after the death of Periander, 543 B.C. After this date the Corinthian potteries declined rapidly in quality and prosperity until at the beginning of the 4th century the potters became frankly imitative of Attic models.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

1888. SAKISIAN, ARMÉNAG BEY. La miniature à l'exposition d'art persan de Burlington House. [Miniatures at the exposition of Persian art at Burlington House.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12(2) 1931: 163-172.—Description with illustrations of the miniatures on manuscripts in the exposition of Persian art held at Burlington House, London, from Jan. 6 to Mar. 7, 1931.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1889. STRZYGOWSKI, JOSEF. Die bildende Kunst im Rahmen der Geschichte Asiens. [Plastic art in the light of the history of Asia.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellsch.* 10(1-2) 1931: 103-108.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

1890. WALTERS, H. B. Boreas and Oreithya on an Apulian vase. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 51 (1) Jul. 1931: 86-90.—A. D. Winspear.

1891. WILPERT, JOS. Wiederherstellung eines römischen Prachtsarkophags aus drei Bruchstücken des Kaiser-Friedrich-Museums. [Restoration of a Roman sarcophagus from three fragments in the Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 39 (1-2) 1931: 1-5.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 158, 162, 234, 1829, 1872, 1875, 1885, 1902)

1892. ČERNÝ, JAROSLAV. Ostrakon Nr. 2973 der Staatl. Ermitage zu Leningrad. *Arch. Orientáln.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 395-400.—In the publications of the Egyptian circle of the state university of Leningrad W. Struve has lately issued this ostrakon, written in hieratic, though transcribed in hieroglyphic characters, with translation and commentary. The chief interest that attaches to it is the comparative value of copper and lapis lazuli, which according to his reading was 7:1. But his meaning of the text is based on an error in transcription. The photograph permits the restoration of a transcription, based on a successful find in Luxor in 1930, of the lost part of the piece under discussion. On the ground of palaeography and orthography Struve locates the origin of this ostrakon in the time of the 19th-20th dynasty. It can now be located in the year 14, time of Ramses IX. The text shows that the people were assembled at the royal necropolis where there was a reception of the colors used in painting the walls of the tomb. The proportions of the different ingredients used in that operation is given. The date was August, 1128 B.C. the hottest month of the summer. The back of the ostrakon, when deciphered, will yield other important items.—*Ira M. Price.*

1893. HASSAN, SELIM. La poème dit de Pentaour et le rapport officiel sur la bataille de Qadesh. [The so-called poem of Pentaour and the official report of the battle of Qadesh.] *Univ. Égyptienne. Facul. d. Lett. Recueil de Travaux.* (2) 1929: pp. 163. Plates.

1894. PETRIE, FLINDERS. A revision of history. *Ancient Egypt.* (1) Mar. 1931: 1-20.—Chronological data.

1895. VIKENTIEV, VLADIMIR. La haute crue du Nil et l'averse de l'an 6 du roi Taharqa. [The great rise of the Nile and the flood of the sixth year of king Taharqa.] *Univ. Égyptienne. Facul. de Lett. Recueil de Travaux.* (4) 1930: pp. 118.—(7 plates.)

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 1847, 1872, 1875, 1885, 1908)

1896. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. Legal and economic documents from Ashjály. *Univ. California Publ. in Semitic Philol.* 10 (1) 1931: pp. 75.—The provenance of this material is Ashjály in the Nahrawan region, in the ancient district of Yamutbal. Although in Hammurabi's day this territory was under Babylonian administration, by 1864 B.C., as these texts show, Assyria had usurped Babylonia's place and had established its rule in Ashnunnak, although local princes (usually called king, once *šakku*) still continued as vicegerents. In the reign of Rimush, one fortress, probably the present Ashjály, was renamed Dur-Rimush. In this city Ilušu-našir, the individual most frequently mentioned in the documents and apparently some sort of feudal lord, carried on his business for over two decades in spite of war with Šubartu and Rabiakum and invasions by Imatum and Gibil-Samaš. As in later times, the chief deity of Yamutbal at this period was Ninni (Ištar). [110 texts are catalogued and copied, of which 33 are transliterated, translated, and annotated. Indices

to the date formulas and proper names.]—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

1897. MEŠČANINOV, JOHANNES. Neue chaldäische Inschriften: I. Die Inschrift von Nor-Bajazet. [New Chaldaean inscriptions: I. The inscription from Nor-Bajazet.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6 (6) 1931: 273-279.—The stone on which this inscription was found was used as a cornerstone for a building. The inscription covers two of its four sides. The inscription was set up by Rusa I, son of Sardur (d. 714 B.C.). It records his conquest of Ueli-Kuhi, the enslavement of its king, and the addition of the land to Rusa's domains. Text, translation, and commentary are given, together with a photograph of the stone.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

1898. RAVN, O. E. Seal 8361 of the Collection of cylinder seals, Nationalmuseet, København. *Acta Orient.* 10 (1) 1931: 1-8.—A well known group of seals shows two men drinking from a jar through tubes, and such tubes have been found in the royal graves at Ur. The men are human, not divine, and may represent the dead.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

1899. LANGDON, S. A new factor in the problem of Sumerian origins. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1931: 593-596.—Another seal of the early Indus Valley civilization has recently been found at Kish, nine meters below the surface. According to the stratification it should be pre-Sargonic, but it was found together with a stone pommel which bore an inscription clearly not earlier than Sargon of Agade. The question thus arises as to whether the Sumerians were themselves Indus Valley peoples, and one hypothesis is suggested and discussed.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 1867, 1881, 1920, 1979, 2044, 2119)

1900. BLANK, SHELDON H. The LXX renderings of Old Testament terms for law. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 259-283.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

1901. BUTTENWIESER, MOSES. The date and character of Ezekiel's prophecies. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 1-18.—Chaps. 40-48, containing Ezekiel's ritualistic legislation, bear the date of the 14th year after the destruction of Jerusalem. It is safe to fix the year 570 B.C., as the *terminus ad quem*. The chaps. 1-31 are not real prophecies, they are without exception *vaticinia post eventum*. Ezekiel's conception of inspiration is very primitive. He mixes fact and fiction and always employs the artifices used in the apocalyptic writings. The real essence of the religious views of the great prophets he was unable to grasp. The temple and its cult still have for him the sacramental significance of primitive religion. Theoretically, he believed in a universal God, in practice, he was swayed by old popular notions of the exclusive relation existing between Yahweh and Israel.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

1902. CALICE, FRANZ. Über semitisch-ägyptische Sprachvergleiche. [Semitic Egyptian language comparisons.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 25-37.

1903. CANAAN, T. Light and darkness in Palestine. *Folklore. J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 15-36.—Study of the effects of light and darkness, two antagonistic phenomena in nature, on present inhabitants of Palestine for light on Biblical allusions, many illustrations of which are given. Light as blessing and darkness as a curse are at the basis of many Biblical expressions. Oil as the source of light and as the product of the sacred olive is symbolical of good fortune, while darkness, blindness, and by association, blackness, of evil happenings or conditions. Thus light and darkness are seen to symbolize in Semitic life respectively prosperity and misfortune.—*W. W. Fisher.*

1904. CROWFOOT, G. M., and BALDENSPEER, L. The rose of Jericho. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 7-14.—The so-called rose of Jericho is not a rose and does not grow at Jericho, but is a desert plant, like a cress, probably mainly from Egypt and North Africa, possessed of the peculiar trait of closing tighter and tighter as it dries out, and yet of opening out again as it becomes wet. It is said to grow again (although this is erroneous) and is thus called the "resurrection plant." It is used as a charm against the "evil eye" in Palestine, and by women, including Moslems, is familiarly known as the "hand of Mary"—reputed to work as a charm in child-birth. Light on common life in Palestine.—*W. W. Fisher.*

1905. DHORME, P. Le déchiffrement des tablettes de Ras Shamra. [The decipherment of the Ras Shamra tablets.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 1-6.—A review of the discovery and attempts of Hans Bauer and P. Dhorme to translate the Ras Shamra tablets, from the 13th century B.C., written in a cuneiform alphabet of 27 or 28 characters. Difficulties encountered in translation and grammatical formations are indicated. The text is religious, principal divinities mentioned being 'El, Ba'al, Asherah, Astarte, Anat, Resheph, Dagon. A first translation by P. Dhorme appears in *Rev. Biblique*, Jan. 1931. [See entry 3: 10576.]—*W. W. Fisher.*

1906. DUSSAUD, RENÉ. Hadad et le soleil. [Hadad and the sun.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (4) 1930: 365-369.—Evidences that the god Hadad was identified with the sun and was the counterpart of Horus or Jupiter Heliopolitan, based on statues at the Louvre and at Copenhagen, and on some smaller figures.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1907. GROOT, JOH. de. De oorsprong van het phoenicische letterschrift bij het licht van nieuwe gegevens. [The origin of the Phoenician alphabet in the light of new discoveries.] *Nieuwe Theol. Studien.* 14 (5) May 1931: 129-138.

1908. LANDERSDORFER, S. Keilinschriftliche Parallelen zum biblischen Sündenbock (Lv 16). [Cuneiform parallels to the biblical scapegoat.] *Biblische Z.* 19 (1-2) 1931: 20-28.

1909. MATTHEWS, J. G. Tammuz worship in the Book of Malachi. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 42-50.—A discussion of Malachi 2:10-16, interpreted as referring to adopting Tammuz ritual in place of true Yahwistic ritual (as Matthews thinks the rest of the book refers to ritualistic practices), taking a cue from the ritualistic phrases: "covenant of our fathers," "profaning the covenant," "defiling the sanctuary," "caller and answerer," "covering the altar with tears," "mate of your covenant," etc. Slight emendations are explained and translation of the passage accompanies. The author is following out suggestions advanced by C. C. Torrey and Hugo Winckler years ago, and regards Malachi 2:10-16 as unified with the rest of the book in a perfectly natural way by this interpretation.—*W. W. Fisher.*

1910. MINGANA, A. Biblical gleanings from the forthcoming catalogue of my collection of Syriac manuscripts. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 177-178.

1911. MORBECK, EM. Frågeställningar inom profetforskningen. [Problems in research of the prophets.] *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 165-177.

1912. MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. The Book of the Covenant. Part II. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 19-258.—The legal section of the Book of the Covenant is preserved in Ex. 20: 23-23.19. This section contains four different kinds of law: *debarim*, *hugqim*, *miswot*, and *mišpatim*. The *debarim* alone constitute the basis of the covenant between Yahwe and Israel, the other laws are supplementary and to be observed only after entrance into Palestine. The *debarim* are found in 20: 23-26 and 23:10-19, the *hugqim*, in 21:12-17, and the *miswot*, in

22: 20-23.9. The article is mainly devoted to a consideration of *mišpatim*, in Ex. 21:2-11, 18-22:16. The *mišpatim* deal entirely with matters of civil law. They state general principles or customs and their application, which were in all probability ancient, long-observed folk practices. They are not the result of one single juridical decision, but represent the decisions of legal authorities in successive periods. The *mišpatim* were probably drawn from a well organized code of the pre-Deuteronomic period. This corpus evolved during Israel's sojourn in Palestine, as a natural product of its cultural evolution. It began in the time of David. [See Entry 2: 8921.]—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

1913. REIDER, JOSEPH. The present state of textual criticism of the Old Testament. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 285-315.—Recent commentaries and disquisitions on the text of the Scriptures are characterized by destructive tendencies to condemn as unguine everything that is not easy of comprehension, and by hasty emendations in accordance with preconceived notions. In this orgy of emendations all schools participate: the higher, the lower, the comparative, and the metrical. Especially wild in their speculations are the adherents of conjectural emendations. To this group belong James Kennedy, Duhm, Gunkel, Rothstein, Ernst Sellin, A. Bruno, Friederich Delitzsch, Dr. Melville, Harry Torczyner, and Georg Richter. Another class of modern exegetes reconstructs the Masoretic text in the name of some metrical theory. They juggle the text and doctor it, in order to fit it to the rhythmic scheme they desire. This branch of Biblical scholarship is represented by Rothstein's *Grundzüge des hebräischen Rhythmus*, Duhm's commentary on Jeremiah, Dr. Brigg's and Gunkel's commentaries on the Psalms, Ignaz Gabor's *Der hebräische Urrhythmus*. The positive results of textual criticism are being furnished by the small group of scientists who employ the comparative method of explaining difficult passages and words from cognate languages. To this group belong Nöldeke, Barth, Perles, Ehrlich, David Yellin, Eliezer Bech Yehuda, and Israel Eitan.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

1914. REIFENBERG, A. Der Thoraschrank auf den Tetradrachmen des zweiten jüdischen Aufstandes. [The cabinet for Torah on the quarter-drachma of the second Jewish uprising.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 51-54.—Discussion and plate.—*W. W. Fisher.*

1915. VIROLLEAUD, CHARLES. Le déchiffrement des tablettes alphabétiques de Ras Shamra. [The deciphering of the alphabetical tablets of Ras Shamra.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (1) 1931: 15-23.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1916. WALDE, B. Bibliographische Notizen. Literatur, die AT und NT zugleich umfasst. [Bibliography of the Old and New Testament.] *Biblische Z.* 19 (1-2) 1931: 44-83.

ASIA MINOR

(See also Entry 1880)

1917. CAMERON, A. Latin words in the Greek inscriptions of Asia Minor. *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 232-262.—This list is supplementary to Meinersmann's list from the papyri.—*A. D. Winspear.*

1918. DERENNE, E. Didymes ou Iasos? [Didyma or Iassos?] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 129-134.—The inscriptions (engraved on the drums of blue marble columns) containing a catalogue of epheboi, from Iassos in Caria (R. E. G. 153-303), some of which were discovered to be identical with others found near the temple of Didyma (I. B. M. 924b, c, 925c), have raised discussion as to the actual place of origin of them all. The use of an abbreviation peculiar to inscriptions from Iassos, other philological considerations, and the mention of a stoa, which probably refers to one of the four gymnasia at

Iassos, indicate that these columns were originally at that place rather than at Miletus.—*Elvin Abeles*.

1919. FRIEDRICH, JOHANNES. Geschichte der indogermanischen Sprachwissenschaft. Hethitisch und "kleinasiatische" Sprachen. [History of Indo-Germanic philology. Hittite and "Asia-Minor" languages.] *Grundriss d. Indogerman. Sprach- u. Altertumskunde*. 5 (1) 1931: pp. 78.

1920. WAINWRIGHT, G. A. Keftiu: Crete or Cilicia. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 51 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-38.—The people shown in Userman's and Senmut's frescoes are one and the same people. They are called the "People of the isles in the midst of the sea," and their dress and gifts show that their isles represented Crete. They are a different people from the Keftians. The study of the incantation and list of names by the writer in *J. Egypt. Archaeol.*, xvi., points to the same view. Some such country as Cilicia, Lycaonia, Isauria, and Pisidia must be taken as Keftiu. Resemblances to Keftian dress have been found in Asia Minor and in the Taurus mountains. The Keftians like the Cilicians had relations with Syria. The Philistines who are so very like the Keftians, Hall himself shows to be an Asiatic people. The Keftian kilt is unlike the two types of Minoan dress, both in cut, pattern, and arrangement. It is, however, very like the Philistine kilt, and also like some Aamu, "Asiatic" ones. Cretan influence is apparent in the Keftian gifts only 17.5%. Allied to the Philistines culturally, the Keftians also show themselves once in Egyptian records with the people of the Isles (Cretans). This is the same combination as the Old Testament group of the Kerethim and the Pelethim, the Cretans and the Philistines.—*A. D. Winspear*.

1921. HROZNÝ, BEDŘICH. Le Hittite: histoire et progrès du déchiffrement des textes. [The history and decipherment of Hittite.] *Arch. Orientální*. 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 272-295.—Hrozný's lecture at the Sorbonne, Mar. 14, 1931, is a recital of his progressive decipherment of the Hittite inscriptions since 1914. The tangible results for the next two years appeared in his *Sprache der Hethiter* (1916-17, Leipzig). His theory that Hittite is an Indo-European language was sharply attacked by Indo-European scholars, but finally won the day. The racial conundrum touching the Hittites is not so easily solved. Their Indo-European origin seems to be nearing solution, but the mixture of peoples in Asia Minor about 2000 B.C. confuses the issue. Distinct elements of at least five languages in the Hittite texts open the door to many theories as to the order of the invasions. The racial streams that mingled in Asia Minor and upper Mesopotamia included besides the Hittites, the mysterious Louites, the Hurrites, the Mitannians, the Chaldi of ancient Armenia, and probably the Greeks, especially on the coast of the Aegean Sea. Hittite inscriptions shed

a new light on the Etruscan problem. New points of contact appear between the Etruscan language and the newly discovered Asianic languages. This confirms the opinion that the Etruscans came from Asia Minor. These linguistic, historical, and racial revelations of the Hittite inscriptions found at Boghaz-keui are only preliminary of more significant results.—*Ira M. Price*.

PERSIA

(See also Entry 1888)

1922. TAUER, FELIX. Les manuscrits persans historiques des bibliothèques de Stamboul. [The Persian historical manuscripts of the libraries of Istanbul.] *Arch. Orientální*. 3 (1) Apr. 1931: 87-118.—The various libraries of Istanbul contain the world's best group of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish historical manuscripts in one place. The present article contains the first installment of a catalogue of the Persian historical manuscripts, which have never been completely or correctly catalogued: 164 manuscripts dealing with general history are here listed; further installments will be devoted to early Moslem history and the caliphate, Iran, Turkey, and the Indies. [See Entry 4: 2123.]—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

ARMENIA

1923. FRIEDRICH, JOHANNES. Die Inschrift des urartäischen Königs Rusa I. Aus Nor-Bajazet. [The Urartu inscription of Rusa I from Nor-Bajazet.] *Arch. Orientální*. 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 257-271.—In July, 1927, an Armenian committee for the archaeological investigation of Armenia found a new Urartu inscription near Nor-Bajazet: Rusa, son of Sarduri, (733?-714 B.C.), the well-known enemy of Sargon II of Assyria, on whose eighth campaign he also produced the Assyrio-Urartu bilingual of Topzauä and the texts Sayce 55.79; he is to be distinguished from Rusa, son of Argisti, i.e. Rusa II (680?-645? B.C.), as well as from Rusa, son of Erimeña, i.e. Rusa III (605?-585 B.C.). From this Rusa I only four other texts are known, and of these two only are historical. Consequently the reign of Rusa I is much less known than those of his predecessors, Menua, Argisti I and Sarduri III. The inscription declares that Rusa I, like his predecessor Sarduri III, fought with the land Uelikuhi, whose location is still in doubt. Rusa I besieged the land of Uelikuhi and set over it a governor. That this text had been carried to the region of Nor-Bajazet, far from the middle of the kingdom of Urartu, shows that Rusa I wished to make known his deeds in the land of Uelikuhi, and that this land lay near the "Goktscha-See." [Notes on the readings of the 8 lines of the text, and a German translation.]—*Ira M. Price*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 1857, 1867-1871, 1873, 1875-1876, 1879, 1882-1883, 1886-1887, 1890, 1920)

1924. ARNIM, HANS von. Die Entstehung der Gotteslehre des Aristoteles. [The origin of Aristotle's doctrine of god.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl. Sitzungsber.* 212 (5) 1931: pp. 80.

1925. BESNIER, MAURICE. Chronique d'histoire ancienne grecque et romaine—l'année 1930. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 170-188.—A bibliography of books and articles which were published on all phases of Greek and Roman history in 1930.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

1926. BETHE, E. Troia, Mykene, Agamemnon und sein Grosskönigtum. [Troy, Mycenae, Agamemnon and his great kingdom.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (3) 1931: 218-236.—In subjecting the *Iliad* to the sort of criticism used for other works, two decisive questions ap-

pear. Is the Trojan epic based on the remembrance of an actual expedition of the Achaeans against Troy in 1200? Does Homer really know of a great kingdom under the lords of Mycenae? Without Homer no one would ascribe the destruction of the sixth city of Troy to the same stock which destroyed the Hittite power in 1180, especially since Greek colonization of the Propontis did not begin until the end of the 8th century. Agamemnon is named as king of Mycenae only three times in the *Iliad*. When he gives seven Messenian cities as a dowry, he acts as a Laconian king, and elsewhere he appears, like Menelaus and Helen, in connection with the Laconian cult. The cyclic and choral poets and Aeschylus make Argos in the broadest sense his kingdom, and Amyclae his capital. Euripides and Sophocles transfer

him to Mycenae for no apparent reason except Homer's use of the Mycenaean tradition. There is no real indication in the *Iliad* of a great Greek kingdom under Agamemnon's leadership. His only function is to furnish the object for the wrath of Achilles which involves the whole army in distress. Epic necessity made Agamemnon ruler of all the Achaeans. The *Iliad* can no more explain the ruins of Mycenae than of Tiryns or Midea. The hatred of Cleisthenes of Sicyon for Argos may have led to the transfer of Agamemnon's capital to Mycenae when the *Iliad* and the other great epics were put into final shape. The Greek traditions of the destruction of Troy by a Mycenaean great king of the Greeks have no historical value.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1927. COUCH, E. B. An interpretation of the prescript *ποδες αὐτὰς φόρον ταχόμεναι* in the Athenian tribute lists. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 502-514.—A careful study of the tribute lists in the light of contemporary history indicates that the interpretation of this classification as implying voluntary assessment is wrong. The phrase rather means a punitive measure adopted for disaffected states and should be translated "cities assessed separately."—*W. E. Caldwell.*

1928. DELCOURT, MARIE. Euripide et les événements de 431-424. [Euripides and the events of 431-424.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 117-128.—Wilamowitz dates the *Children of Heracles* of Euripides between 430-427 B.C., because the prophecy of the dying Eurysthes, that evil would overtake the Heraclids (i.e., the Spartans) if they violated Marathon, would not have been made after such a violation took place (427 B.C.). But this is to convict Euripides of naiveté; it is more probably an expression of the popular horror at this violation and the outrage against Platæa, and so written after 427 B.C., perhaps after 426 B.C., when earthquakes and the failure of the colony significantly named Heraclea made the spell seem already in operation. The *Andromachus* was written in 424 B.C. and produced in some city of Chalcidice as a counterpoise to the influence of Brasidas.—*Elvin Abells.*

1929. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Les images de la Méditerranée. I. Le beau foyer de la Méditerranée. [The Mediterranean: The cradle of civilization.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (108) Mar. 1931: 129-145.—*Leo Gershoy.*

1930. EHRENBERG, V. Rev. of Gitti: Clistene di Sicione e le sue riforme. Studi sulla storia arcaica di Sicione. [Cleisthenes of Sicyon and his reforms. Studies in the ancient history of Sicyon.] *Gnomon.* 7 (5) May 1931: 245-251.—Gitti holds to Beloch's denial of a Dorian invasion and recognizes only a single epoch of Greek immigration towards the end of the 3d millennium. He follows Beloch also in his view of a highly developed capitalistic industry in the early period, ignoring recent reaction against this view. Cleisthenes introduced in Sicyon a local division into phylæ which disappeared when the old phylæe were reintroduced. Herodotus' statement that the Athenian Cleisthenes "imitated" his grandfather gains added significance from the fact that the breakdown of the Cleisthenic government in Sicyon occurred about 510, at the very beginning of the younger Cleisthenes' democratic reforms. He probably did not actually imitate his grandfather, but he surely learned much from his work and from its fate. He was thoroughly imbued with the increasing rationalism of his century, and very likely took over the idea of the modern form of phyle from his grandfather. More important are the divergences from his grandfather which enabled his government to endure as the foundation of the Athenian democracy while that of the earlier Cleisthenes broke down after two generations.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1931. FOSSUM, ANDREW. Hapax Legomena in

Plato. *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 205-231.—A study of the words that occur only once in 23 dialogues generally conceded to be genuine together with the *Menexenus*, *Ion*, and *Parmenides*. According to the ratios of the hapax legomena, the dialogues fall into three groups and they rise gradually in the ratio of hapax legomena from first to last. The method provides a clue to the order in which Plato composed the dialogues, and the results agree remarkably with the opinions of scholars who have applied other linguistic tests.—*A. D. Winspear.*

1932. IMMISCH, OTTO. Ein Epodos des Archilochos. [An epode of Archilochos.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (3) 1930-31: pp. 16.

1933. KROLL, J. Die Himmelfahrt der Seele in der Antike. [The ascension of the soul in antiquity.] *Kölner Universitäts-Reden.* 27 1931: pp. 40.—In the Homeric poems the gods were anthropomorphic; their dwelling place was terrestrial; the only human beings admitted to bliss with them were their offspring and favorites. For other mortals there remained gloomy Hades. In the Eleusinian mysteries, Demeter's initiates became her sons and were admitted to the happy hereafter. In Pindar, all souls were imperishable and were rewarded or punished in the future world according to their deeds here. For the cult of Dionysos, ecstatic worship brought release of the soul, which received something of the god's nature. The philosophers declared that the divine in the human soul sprung the shackles of the body and unfolded its own life in freedom. Orphism added the belief in reincarnations. The Pythagoreans taught that human souls are fallen demons and must undergo punishment in the body. By the time of Euripides, souls were like birds and could ascend through the ether; the gods lived in the heavens. Plato's conception of personal immortality and his religio-philosophical ideas of the soul later became the universal possession of European culture. With him souls dwell on the stars which, divine and eternal, are reasoning, inspired beings. Heaven is the visible god, on whom the meditating man may gaze and worship—a revolution in religious thinking. From that time the religion of the Hellenes became cosmic, especially with the Stoics. Poseidonios taught that man, as microcosm, possessed in himself all the elements of the macrocosm, of which the light-giving sun is the source of all life, including the soul. The Hellenistic period added the deifying of conquerors. With Roman thinkers, great human benefactors would also be admitted to the circle of the gods. Oriental religions, however, eliminated exclusiveness, so that every soul could gain admission to heaven.—*T. P. Oakley.*

1934. LINDQUIST, IVAR. Å propos d'une inscription de la fin de la période mycénienne. [An inscription from the end of the Mycenaean period.] *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse 1930-1931.* 1931: 111-128.

1935. MARGUERITTE, H. Notes critiques sur le texte de l' "Éthique à Eudème." [Critical notes on the text of the "Eudemian Ethics."] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 87-97.

1936. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Tradizione e invenzione in Ctesia. [Tradition and invention in Ctesias.] *Atene e Roma.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 15-44.—The first problem in interpreting the remains of Ctesias is not "are his traditions accurate?" but "are they traditions at all, or his own inventions?" His account of Semiramis is based on popular traditions mainly of Semitic origin. Invention comes in only in minor details. Popular traditions similarly appear behind his accounts of the birth of Cyrus and of the Persian war. In the references to his own life no such element enters; but the events connected with his return to Greece are only explicable on the assumption that he was a person of

much less consequence in Persia than he made out. On the whole, Ctesias is not to be accused of deliberate invention. His complete lack of historical value is due to his unintelligent use of poor traditions and his prejudices (e.g. anti-Herodotean). He never progressed beyond a poor use of the methods of Hecataeus, which rejected the impossible but had no further criteria. He is not to be classed as a romancer or novelist, but as a poor historian.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1937. PICARD, CH. Les Néréides funéraires du monument de Xanthos (Lycie). [The funerary Nereids of the monument of Xanthos in Lycia.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 103 (1-2-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 5-28.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

1938. SCHWAHN, W. Die xenophontischen Poroi und die athenische Industrie im vierten Jahrhundert. [The Xenophontine Ways and Means and Athenian industry in the 4th century.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (3) 1931: 253-278.—The *Ways and Means* should be ascribed not to Xenophon but to Eubulus or one of his party. It forms a party platform promising an increase in Athenian commerce and industry by a cooperative effort of the state, and its figures are entirely inconsistent with actual conditions. For instance, it implies a working year of 360 days for each slave, which in a calendar year of 365 days makes little allowance for unfavorable weather, illness, or holidays. The earliest date at which the promised income would be available for every citizen of Athens would be 100 years from the start of the experiment. Thus the pamphlet is of no use for a study of Athenian industry. For this we must depend on other evidence, especially our accounts of the Demosthenes family factory. Such sources show that the yearly importations of Athens in the 4th century in foodstuffs, raw materials, and articles of luxury amounted to 1,000 talents. Since large scale industry worked almost entirely for home consumption, these imports were paid for by the work of the middle-sized industries, which provided a high return for capital investment and made possible a rapid building up of fortunes by capitalistic methods with constant efforts to increase business and better tools, and apparently with a considerable extension of credit. The demand for luxury articles also steadily increased.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1939. SEVERYNS, A. De quelques anachronismes dans les poèmes homériques. [Anachronisms in the Homeric poems.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 277-304.—A complete study of anachronisms in the Homeric writings would be voluminous. A distinction must be made between "interpolations," anachronisms at the hands of post-Homeric editors, and "anachronisms" proper. These may be divided into four classes: (1) those consciously introduced by Homer, mainly in figures of speech, (e.g. references to iron, which was rare among the Achæans); (2) anachronisms now discredited, mainly by archaeological finds; (3) actual anachronisms; (4) "composite" anachronisms, where two elements, each relevant in itself, are so combined as to be

irrelevant (e.g. a Doric brooch adorned with an Achæan engraving). The actual anachronisms illustrate, *inter alia*, the way in which Homer's errors have become traditions, e.g. the reputation of the Phoenicians, and Homer's assumption that *Phoinikes* always designated the Phoenicians. Actually this word means "red [skins]" and applied equally to the Cretans. It seems that the culture attributed to the later Phoenicians was really Cretan.—*Elvin Abeles.*

1940. WADE-GEARY, H. T. The financial decree of Kallias. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 51 (1) Jul. 1931: 57-85.—An attempt to date the decrees ordering the repayment of 3,000 talents of temple moneys, other than Athena's. The treasury of the other gods was first assembled in the emergency of 431. The *tamiai* (treasurers) who draw up the inventory of 429-8 are five in number. In 423 the armistice was signed, and in 422 the relation of the state to the temple treasures was thoroughly explored: the logistai's report on all loans contracted during the Archidamian war has its interest calculated to 10 hekatombaion 422. In that year the decrees should be placed. The reorganized board of treasurers, now made exactly analogous to Athena's *tamiai*, enter office in August, 421.—*A. D. Winspear.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entries 1868-1869, 1874)

1941. HOLLEAUX, MAURICE, and ROBERT, LOUIS. Nouvelles remarques sur l'édit d'Eriza. [New remarks on the Edict of Eriza.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellenique.* 54 (2) 1930: 245-267.—A thorough study of the famous edict of Eriza in the Louvre, of which the revised text is here given, establishes its date as the spring of 204 B.C. The king is then Antiochos III, and his queen Laodike, the daughter of Mithradates II, bears her title of sister as an honorary epithet, being actually her husband's cousin. The decree itself was written in Syria on the king's return from his famous expedition to the Upper Satrapies, i.e., in 205. Laodike's regency during this expedition furnishes the best explanation for the honors and praise here accorded to her. Since Antiochos does not give himself the title of "Great King" in the edict, it was probably assumed somewhat later, perhaps in 200. The words of the edict describing the ornamentation of the golden crowns of the high priestesses of Laodike are mutilated, but may be supplied on the analogy of priestly crowns in the oriental cults. As these bore the representation of the god worshipped, so busts of the imperial family adorned the crowns of later Roman priests, and the use of busts of Laodike to adorn the diadems of her priestesses may suggest a link between the oriental and imperial cults in the royal Hellenistic cult. (Plate.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1942. KEYES, CLINTON W. Syntaximon and laographia. *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 263-269.—The syntaximon is identical with the laographia paid in the Fayum by native Egyptians at the rate of 40 drachmas plus supplementary fees.—*A. D. Winspear.*

ROME

(See also Entries 1851, 1854 1855, 1857-1858, 1861 1862, 1864, 1868 1869, 1877, 1883-1884, 1890 1891, 1929, 1933, 1971, 1975, 2055, 2060, 2222)

1943. BICKEL, E. Beiträge zur römischen Religionsgeschichte. III. Iouos in der Lex regia vom Blitztod. [Contributions to the history of Roman religion. III. Iouos in the Lex regia on death by lightning.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (3) 1931: 279-298.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1944. CALZA, GUIDO; KRISTOFERSON, HANS; and KLEBERG, TÖNNES. Ostia. Nuove iscrizioni ostiensi. [New inscriptions of Ostia.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma.* 55 1930:

184-213.—A new fragment of the Fasti Ostienses, covering the years A.D. 16-18 and 30-31, reveals the names of previously unknown *consules suffecti*. In 16 one Rufinus (his other names are lost) held this office; in 18 not Memmius Regulus, as the name was restored by Mommsen from the Fasti Antiates, was *consul suffectus*, but probably Livineius Regulus. Rubellius Blandus, previously known to have held the consulship at some time under Tiberius, is revealed as *consul suffectus*

in 18. Another *consul suffectus* for this year was a Vipstanus Gallus. Under the year 31 there is record of the execution of Sejanus on Oct. 18, that of his son Strabo (name previously unknown) on Oct. 24, of the suicide of Apicata, wife of Sejanus, on Oct. 25, and the execution of the three remaining children, Capito, Aelianus, and Junilla. Other inscriptions cited in this report are largely in honor of emperors and members of the imperial family from Augustus to Gallienus. There is a rare example of one in honor of the Emperor Galba. An inscription honoring a literary man, M. Aurelius Hermogenes, offers the only example in Latin of immunity from taxes granted to a member of the Museum at Alexandria. Another inscription clears up the problems connected with the career of L. Volusius Maecianus, prefect of Egypt, a famous jurist, the friend of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

1945. CONWAY, R. S. The value of the Medicean Codex of Vergil. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 336-357.—A defense of this codex and the establishment of its date at approximately 100 A.D. The obvious errors are those which a writer steeped in Vergil might make. Many readings considered erroneous are closer to Vergil in spirit than the alternatives generally accepted. The form is more consistently late first century. The scribes, probably two, were thoughtful scholars carefully following the best tradition they knew.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

1946. CROISSANT, JEANNE. Un nouveau discours de Thémistius. [A new discourse of Themistius.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 7-32.—The Arabic manuscript first published in 1920, entitled *Risâlat of Damistiyyos, vizier of Elyân, or King Youliyanos, on Politics, translated from the Syriac by Ibn Zour 'at*, is actually an epistolary discourse by Themistius addressed to the Emperor Julian soon after his accession. It is the only extant specimen of the philosopher's part of that correspondence with the emperor of which Julian's *Epistle* remains. Although Bidez doubts its authenticity (and its incoherence, due possibly to repeated translation, renders it difficult for the Hellenist to draw conclusions as to style), an analysis of its contents in relation to other writings of Themistius, the characteristics of the emperor addressed, and the events of the time, lead to the conclusion that it is the "echo of a work by Themistius," an open letter written at Julian's request.—*Elvin Abelson.*

1947. DONNADIEU, A., and COUSSIN, PAUL. Égîna et le monument de Biot. [Aegina and the monument of Biot.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 Jan.-Apr. 1931: 69-101.—Aegina, the stronghold of the Ligurian pirates, may be identified with the modern Biot (near Antibes). There is evidence that the neighboring lagoon was a harbor in Roman times and the remains of a monument found in the vicinity probably belong to a trophy commemorating the victory of Q. Opimius.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1948. EISLER, ROBERT. Sur les portraits anciens de Crates, de Diogène et d'autres philosophes cyniques. [On the ancient portraits of Crates, Diogenes, and other Cynic philosophers.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-13.—A discussion (with illustrations) of a number of statuettes and bas-reliefs. The abundance of these monuments suggests that the Cynic philosophy had a considerable vogue among the leisured classes of Rome.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1949. FERRABINO, ALDO. La rinunzia di Augusto. [The renunciation of Augustus.] *Nuova Antologia.* 277 (1423) Jul. 1, 1931: 66-75.—Was Caesar Octavian sincere when he said: "Rem publicam ex mea potestate in senatus populi Romani arbitrium transtuli?" As Caesar Augustus, his reign proves that he was.—*Robert Francis Seybold.*

1950. FIESEL, EVA. Geschichte der indogermanischen Sprachwissenschaft. Etruskisch. [History of Indo-Germanic philology. Etruscan.] *Grundriss d. Indogerman. Sprach- u. Altertumskunde.* 5 (5) 1931: pp. 81.

1951. HEUBERGER, RICHARD. Raetia prima and Raetia secunda. [Raetia I and Raetia II.] *Klio.* 24 (2) 1931: 348-366.—Economic and racial groupings together with data from the political and ecclesiastical records of later centuries are used as the basis for the establishment of a more definite boundary line between the two provinces.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

1952. JUDEICH, W. Die Überlieferung der Varusschlacht. [The tradition of the defeat of Varus.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (3) 1931: 299-309.—Florus' account of the defeat of Varus is generally assumed to be at variance with Dio and the others, and to rest on a different tradition. A careful examination, however, shows that the tradition is identical but that Florus has drawn a dramatic tableau of the tragedy instead of tracing its development in detail. He gives a single tragic picture, which agrees with the narratives of the others in all essentials. We have therefore a single tradition. The source from which Florus drew dates from the period between 9 and 16 A.D., between the battle and Germanicus' recovery of the eagles. Dio and probably Tacitus as well, depend especially on Pliny the Elder and his great compilation of material on the German wars.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1953. MOUTERDE, RENÉ, and POIDEBARD, A. La voie antique des caravanes entre Palmyre et Hit au II^e siècle après J. C. d'après une inscription retrouvée au S. E. de Palmyre (Mars 1930). [The ancient caravan route between Palmyre and Hit in the 2d century A.D. after an inscription discovered south-east of Palmyra.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (2) 1931: 101-115.—The discovery of a column, bearing an inscription in praise of Soados who assisted the merchants in the time of Antoninus Pius, near a well outside of Palmyra, helps establish the caravan route between Palmyra and Hit which connected Palmyra with the Euphrates.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1954. NOWOTNY, EDWARD. Metrologische Nova. [Contributions to metrology.] *Klio.* 24 (2) 1931: 247-305.—Conclusions based on a study of two "foot rules" found in Enns. Each contains two standards of measurement, apparently for convenience in transfer from one scale to the other. The first "foot rule" includes the official Roman foot (*pes monetalis*) and the foot of Drusus. The second has an official ell and an Illyrian-Macedonian ell. Out of the many involved calculations there emerge certain conclusions as to origin, areas of use, survivals, etc. Lehmann-Haupt, who adds ten pages of commentary, accepts Nowotny's conclusions for the most part. The gradual shrinkage of all linear measures is calculated at approximately 33 mm. per 40 years from the maximum under the Flavians.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

1955. PELÁEZ, VICTOR. Cuestiones sobre el "mutuo." [Questions with regard to the "mutual" loan.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18 (3-4) May-Jun. 1931: 87-102.—A résumé of the history of loan contracts demonstrates that in law nothing is improvised but is a matter of slow evolution. The loan seems to be the oldest form of contract recognized by Roman law. Imprisonment and servitude of plebeians for non-payment of debt constituted a danger to the public order, and contract forms were evolved to protect the borrower from the rapacity of the patrician. The primitive form, *per aes et libram*, involving the *nexum*, was the form most commonly used until the *Lex poetelia*, of the year 428, which ordered the freeing of *nexi* and prohibited the placing of debtors in chains. Afterwards followed an era of loans without interest,

made by a state bank established in the year 403. Meanwhile, there developed another class of loan called *mutuum*, of money, cereals, or other goods in kind, made without formality as a service between friends, which rested in the good faith of the creditor. It gradually became the most usual form of loan; it achieved the status of contract by reason of the promise involved. Laws regulating such loans were passed, and opinions of Roman commentators such as Ulpian and Africanus were concerned with them. A famous difference of opinion between these two jurists was over the question whether goods loaned became the property of the borrower, who thus suffered any loss of the goods by causes beyond his control, or the property of the lender, who sustained any such loss. Ulpian took the stand that such goods became the property of the borrower. The Roman concepts of the "mutual" have passed into our modern codes, with certain exceptions.—*Max Savelle*.

1956. PERROTTA, GENNARO. *Il carme 42 di Catullo*. [Catullus, Carmen 42.] *Atene e Roma*. 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 45-58.—Carmen 42 of Catullus, in which the poet calls on his hendecasyllables to demand back their tablets from a certain woman, has been commonly misinterpreted. The term hendecasyllables is purely metrical, and had not become synonymous with *iambi* in the sense of denunciations; and the hendecasyllables addressed must be previous compositions and not the verses of this poem itself. In all probability 42 is not directed at some unknown woman, but at Lesbia, whom here as elsewhere Catullus denounces, in contrast to his former love-poems, which are probably the hendecasyllables addressed. (Notes on the text.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1957. PHILIPPART, L. A propos d'un prétendu discours perdu de Themistius. [In regard to a supposedly lost discourse of Themistius.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (44) 1930: 269-275.—An article published by Seeck and Schenkl in 1906 attempted to identify the argument of a "lost" treatise by Themistius, called the *Philopolis*, with the discourse of Themistius mentioned in a letter of Libanius. The latter does not reveal the content of the work, but tells that it was written to excuse Themistius for unavoidable absence on the occasion of the tenth consulate of the Emperor Julian. The argument of the

Philopolis mentions similar excuses, as well as two references which Seeck considers applicable only to Julian. But one of these is far-fetched, the other is more referable to Constantius II, and the fact that Themistius made just such excuses to that emperor in his Fourth Panegyric surely identifies the argument with this work, which should be styled *Philopolis*, or *Constantianus*.—*Elwin Abeles*.

1958. ROBINSON, A. E. The paludamentum and some survivals of Roman red robes. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (2) Sep. 1931: 60-65.—The *paludamentum*, or short red cape, was first used by the highest magistrates of Rome about 300 B.C. It was permitted to only those who had powers of life and death. The red coloring symbolizes blood and bloody death. The use of the *paludamentum* and its survival in parts of Africa among Moslem Negroes is attributed to the punitive expeditions of the Roman armies to various parts of Africa. The red robes worn by certain of the British judges today probably represents the Roman symbol of power over life and death, usually associated with the magistracy.—*Julian Aronson*.

1959. RYBERG, INEZ SCOTT. Was the Capitoline triad Etruscan or Italic? *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 145-156.—The Capitoline triad—the association of the cults of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva in an important political cult—was in the strictest sense an Etruscan invention. There are traces in Roman religion, however, of an earlier association of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, which, while too rudimentary to be regarded as a "triad," might have furnished the inspiration for the new cult of the Capitulum.—*A. D. Winspear*.

1960. STEELE, R. B. The date of Manilius. *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 157-166.—A review of the passages quoted by Schanz (*Geschichte der römischen Literatur*) taken in connection with declarations in the latest poem of Ovid, seems to fix the date of Manilius during the last years of Augustus. It is also shown that the characters produced under some of the constellations are Augustan. It is also held that it would be unethical to present under Tiberius so much material apparently referring to the time of Augustus.—*A. D. Winspear*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 1814, 1866-1867, 1899, 2133)

1961. GALE, ESSON M. The citatory element in the composition of the Yen T'ieh Lun. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (3) Sep. 1931: 266-275.—About 90 quotations, or 4/5 of the total in this work, are from the orthodox Confucian literature. It is reasonable to infer that Huan K'uan marks the beginning of Chinese scholasticism, which by a studied ignoring of heterodox authors has placed them under a ban more effective than that of Shih Huang-ti against the classics.—*W. H. Stuart*.

1962. LAW, BIMALA CHURN. Chronology of the Pāli canon. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona*. 12 (2) Jan. 1931: 171-201.—Disagreeing with Rhys Davids' chronological table of Buddhist literature, the author arrives at the following results concerning the chronology of the Pāli canonical literature: (1) the simple statements of Buddhist doctrines now found in identical words, in paragraphs and verses, recurring in all the books; (2) episodes found in identical words in two or more of the existing books; (3) the Silas, the Pārāyana group of 16 poems without the prologue, the atthaka group of 4 or 16 poems, the sikkhāpadas; (4) the Digha, Vol. I, the Majjkima, the Samyutta, the Anguttara, and earlier Pātimokkha code of 152 rules; (5) the Digha, Vols. II & III, the Thera-Therī-Gāthā, the

collection of 500 Jātakas, the Suttavibhanga, the Patisambhīdāmagga, the Puggala-Paṇṇatti and the Vibhanga; (6) the Mahāvagga and the Cullavagga, the Pātimokkha code completing 227 rules, the Vimānavatthu and Petavatthu, the Dhammapada and the Kathāvatthu; (7) the Cullaniddesa, the Mahāmdessa, the Udāna, the Itwuttaka, the Suttanipāta, the Dhātukathā, the Yamaka, and the Paṭṭhāna; (8) the Buddhavaṃsa, the Cariyāpitaka, and the Apadāna; (9) the Parivārapāṭha; (10) the Khuddakapāṭha.—*M. Blander*.

1963. MIRONOV, N. D. (ed.) *Nyayapraveśa*. *T'oung Pao*. 28 (1-2) 1931: 1-24.—In 1909-10 the author, interested in Jaina philosophy, especially logic, had copied several MSS of the Deccan College Library, Poona, among them the *Nyāyapraveśatikā* by Haribhadra. Comparisons of the initial *śloka* with the Tibetan version of Dignāga's *Nyāyapraveśa* showed that the text commented upon by Haribhadra was identical with the Sanskrit original of the Tibetan versions. Thus the Sanskrit text, reputed to be preserved in translations only, was discovered. Due to the war and other obstacles the author has not been able to publish this very important text before this time. The two MSS contain Haribhadra's continuous commentary, but there is only the end of the *mūla* (about one-fifth) preserved in MS A. Thus the writer had the task not merely of edit-

ing but of reconstructing the text from the *pratīkas* of the commentary, a task not too difficult because Haribhadra had probably chosen the NP as an elementary textbook on formal logic (which explains how a reputed Jaina teacher happens to be commenting on a Buddhist treatise). A comparison word for word with the Tibetan and Chinese versions would show that the Sanskrit text commented upon by Haribhadra differed in some respects from that used in the Tibetan versions. After presenting some literary data on the title of the work, authorship (it is obvious that for Haribhadra the NP is the work of Dignāga), the commentary of Haribhadra, the Glosses and the MSS, the reconstructed Sanskrit text is produced.—*M. Blander.*

1964. STEIN, O. *Neuere Forschungen zur altindischen Sozialgeschichte, Rechts- und Staatsrechtsliteratur.* [Recent investigations on ancient Indian social history and legal and political literature.] *Arch. Orientaln.* 3 (1) Apr. 1931: 49-86.—Recent literature on ancient Indian social history has tended to generalize without such preliminary work of collecting detailed facts as has been done in the field of classical antiquity. A specimen of such work is the recent book of Sarkar. There is no reason to accept its basic thesis, the opposition between Brahman and kshatriya traditions, as an important factor in our records; and the evidence is against certain of its other theories, e.g. the existence of polyandry and the non-Aryan origin of certain institutions.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1965. SURYANARAYANAN, S. S. Mathara and Paramārtha. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1931: 623-639.—From a consideration of numerous major points of difference, it would appear that the *Māthara-Vṛtti* could not have been the original commentary on the *Sāmkhya Kārikā* translated by Paramārtha into Chinese as has been suggested by Belvalkar. There are at the same time points of agreement which strongly suggest their dependence, at least through a common origin.—*M. Blander.*

1966. VIRA, RAGHU. *Discovery of the lost phonetic sūtras of Pāṇini.* *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1931: 653-670.—In 1879 Swāmī Dayānanda Sarasvatī discovered this work, where and how we are never told, and published it in Benares with a Hindu commentary, but the work has attracted little attention. We do not know on what authority the Swāmī ascribed it to Pāṇini, but evidence seems to indicate that he was right. Because it was quoted by Patañjali it is a very ancient work. A reference in the versified Śikṣā of Pingalācārya establishes that Pāṇini did compose a Śikṣā work, and since Candrar had recourse to the works of Pāṇini for his grammatical treatises, similarly Pāṇini must have been the basis of his Varṇa-sūtras; and the author proceeds to show by comparison that the present work is the basis of Candrar's Varṇa-sūtras.—*M. Blander.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 1779, 1916, 2004, 2182)

1967. BORLEFFS, J. G. P. *Quinti Septimi Florentis Tertulliani De baptismo ad fidem codicis trecentis veterumque editionum.* [A new edition of Tertullian's *De baptismo.*] *Mnemosyne.* 59 (1) 1931: 1-102.—A new edition of Tertullian's *De baptismo*, provided with detailed variants, critical notes, and other apparatus. A detailed, critical introduction in Latin provides a history of the MSS and previous editions; an index of scriptural references and an *index verborum* are appended.—*T. P. Oakley.*

1968. CERFAUX, L. *Vestiges d'un florilège dans I Cor. 1, 18-3, 24?* [Are there traces of a collection of Biblical texts in I Cor. 1, 18-3, 24?] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 27 (3) Jul. 1931: 521-534.—The texts from the

Old Testament which Paul cites in the opening chapters of I Cor. may have been borrowed from an existing collection directed against Greek philosophy.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

1969. CESARO, MARIA. *Natura e Cristianesimo negli "Exameron" di S. Basilio e di S. Ambrogio.* [Nature and Christianity in the Hexameron of St. Basil and of St. Ambrose.] *Didaskaleion.* 7 (1) 1929: 53-123.

1970. CULLMANN, O. *Le problème littéraire et historique du roman pseudo-clémentin.* [The literary and historic problem of the Pseudo-Clementines.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 471-475.—This is an abstract of a book with the above title by the author. After bewailing past neglect of the pseudo-Clementine literature (except by the Tübingen school, whose use of it he questions), he claims that the results of literary criticism are now sufficiently certain to warrant its use as an historical source. He believes that he has solved the principal literary problem that remained by admitting a redaction between his chief source, the *Sermons of Peter*, and a "basic document" lying behind the two extant forms of the literature. The *Sermons of Peter* contains Jewish gnosticism and preserves traditions going back to the very origins of Christianity. Its milieu is determinable from the analogy of its ideas with those of the Fourth Gospel.—*Allen Wikgren.*

1971. DELATTE, A. *La réalité du dialogue de l'Octavius de Minucius Felix.* [The reality of the dialogue "Octavius" by Minucius Felix.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 103-108.—The notion that this dialogue is essentially a literary presentation of an actual conversation witnessed by Minucius is refuted by several considerations. The philosophy of Cecilius, the pagan orator, as presented in this dialogue, is a succession of two irreconcilable theses, one sceptical and atheistic, the other an expression of reverence for and belief in the old Roman religion. Further, the former of these theses is developed in a form rhetorically and logically weak, a *maiores ad minus*. But it does follow the pattern of the argument of Octavius, the Christian apologist of the dialogue. Minucius may first have composed the Christian portion, then added, for purposes of contrast and emphasis, the contribution of Cecilius, as an expression not of one pagan attitude, but of the two extremes of pagan religious philosophy, thus forming artificially the present dialogue.—*Elwin Abells.*

1972. DOBSCHÜTZ, E. von. *Κυρίως Ἰησοῦς.* [Lord Jesus.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (2) 1931: 97-124.

1973. FOERSTER, W. *Zu I Cor. 11, 10.* *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (2) 1931: 185-186.

1974. HASHAGEN, J. *Über die Anfänge der christlichen Staats und Gesellschaftsanschauung.* [Concerning the origins of the Christian view of society and the state.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49 (2) 1930: 131-158.—In the social and political theories of the early Christians two tendencies are noticeable. One is negative, the other positive; one ascetic and hostile to the world, the other moderating and compromising in its attitude towards matters earthly. This duality is explained by the fact that the early Christian community was held together by bonds of religion only and not by class bonds as Kautsky would have it. The most dominant character of primitive Christianity was the feeling of the transcendence of the religious over the earthly and temporal. This led to opposition to the temporal whenever it came into conflict with the higher principles but also developed an attitude of indifference, moderation, and compromise towards these matters as being not worthy of too much attention. In the attitude towards the state, towards labor, riches, and poverty, there are both of these currents of contrasting thought. During the early Catholic period up to the time of Constantine,

with the decrease of Jewish and the ascendancy of Hellenistic influence, the compromising tendency increased in strength.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1975. HITCHCOCK, F. R. MONTGOMERY. Julian versus Christianity. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 315-336.—Julian was a homosexual fanatic and hated Christianity because it condemned his secret sexual practices. Christianity had not done him any injuries. To his Christian friends and relatives he owed the greatest gratitude. But his writings and actions show that he participated secretly in the indecent practices of the Mithraic and other cults. In spite of his protestations of purity he was both licentious and the encourager of license—and a victim of St. Vitus' dance, insanity, and dyspnoea into the bargain.—*Chester Kirby.*

1976. KITTEL, GERHARD. Die Stellung des Jakobus zu Judentum und Heidenchristentum. [The position of James toward Judaism and Greek Christianity.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (2) 1931: 145-157.

1977. KITTEL, GERHARD. Eduard Sievers schallanalytische Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament. [Eduard Sievers' metrical analysis of the New Testament.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (1) 1931: 35-51.

1978. MEINERTZ, MAX. Urchristentum und Kindertaufe. [Early Christianity and infant baptism.] *Z. f. Missionswissensch. u. Religionswissensch.* 20 1931: 154-156.—This article reviews the controversy between H. Windisch (*Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 1929: 118-142, see Entry 2: 1225) and A. Oepke (*ibid* 29 1930: 81-111, see Entry 3: 8731) on the baptism of children in primitive Christianity, and sides with the latter whose position is that the institution of infant baptism is a legitimate deduction from early Christian practice.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

1979. NEWMAN, HERBERT LEE. Influence of the Book of Wisdom on early Christian writings. *Crozer Quart.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 361-372.—The pseudo-Solomonic *Book of Wisdom* was of surpassing importance in molding the thought of the early Christian church. As evidence the writer cites numerous examples of resemblance between *Wisdom* and passages in the New Testament. The personification of Wisdom shows an approach to the logos doctrine of Philo and of the New

Testament. That Paul was either actually dependent on or had much in common with the author of *Wisdom* is indicated in I Cor. 15.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

1980. ROBERTSON, A. T. New ideas and methods of study in the Greek New Testament. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 49-60.—Europe awoke from the Dark Ages with the Greek New Testament in her hand and it has the same dynamic power today. Books about it are not enough. Deissmann has brought new light upon it, new dignity and fresh interest, through the discovery of papyri. Comparative philology has linked it with the growth of language and we have new grammatical helps which relieve its study of incertitude. New commentaries are thus possible and called for. Translations are still in process and are needed, but not all such put together can reproduce all that there is in the New Testament.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

1981. SCHWARTZ, E. Der griechische Text der Kanones von Sardika. [The Greek text of the canons of Sardica.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (1) 1931: 1-35.

1982. SLOAN, HAROLD PAUL. A study of the biblical supernatural. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-33.—If the supernatural in religion is to be preserved it must be seen as the expression of a serious moral purpose. Biblical miracles reveal (1) the supernatural in subjective prophetic vision, (2) in divine providence, (3) in divine judgments, (4) in portents and signs, (5) in divine healing and helpfulness. There is always manifest a pressing moral need for divine self-disclosure, lifting the biblical supernatural above ethnic wonder stories. The New Testament miracles are unlike the Old in that they were acts of healing grace. The biblical supernatural is ever ethical and the writers are conscious that miracles are a divine authentication.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

1983. STARITZ, K. Zu Offenbarung Johannis 5:1. [Revelations of John 5:1.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (2) 1931: 157-170.

1984. TORM, FREDERIK. Die Psychologie des vierten Evangeliums: Augenzeuge oder nicht? [Psychology of the fourth gospel: eye witness or not?] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (2) 1931: 124-144.

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 1878)

1985. BONNAUD, R. Notes sur l'astrologie latine au VI^e siècle. [Notes on Latin astrology in the 6th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 557-577.—*P. S. Fritz.*

1986. JENKINS, RHYS. A chapter in the history of the water supply of London: a Thames-side pumping installation and Sir Edward Ford's patent from Cromwell. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928-29: 43-51.—The only letter patent granted by Cromwell for an invention that has been preserved is that issued to Sir Edward Ford in 1655 for a waterworks. It was due to Cromwell's encouragement that Ford, who had been a royalist and was reconciled to Cromwell after Charles I's death, set up his waterworks at Strand Bridge, between the grounds of Somerset House and those of Arundel House. Two plates show first the site of the waterworks and then the technical details of the pumps. Four pumps in series performed the lift of 120 feet, and 17 pounds of water were raised at each stroke. This Somerset House Waterworks was at work for 8 or 9 years at the most, but was quite efficient and attracted no inconsiderable attention.—*J. J. Geise.*

1987. RACHMATI, G. R. Zur Heilkunde der Uiguren. [On the medicine of the Uighurs.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (24) 1930: 451-473.—Publication of one of the largest of the medical fragments of the Uighur manuscripts from Turfan at Berlin (transliteration and translation). The contents, which cover a number of diseases, do not seem to be arranged in any particular order. The remedies are in part native Turkish folk-medicine, in part derived from eastern or western influence. There are close parallels with later western Turkish (Ottoman) medical manuscripts.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

HISTORY OF ART

1988. ARGAN, GIULO CARLO. Problemi di critica botticelliana. [Problems of criticism concerning Botticelli.] *Cultura.* 10 (9) Sep. 1931: 681-691.—Botticelli is the most faithful interpreter of the moral and esthetic ideal of the time because he is the most profound and subtle among his contemporaries. His inspiration was the necessity of expressing a deep moral anxiety in an artistic form. His artistic and moral ideals unite to form one.—*W. R. Quynn.*

1989. BICKERSTAFFE, ELAINE. Craigmillar: one of Scotland's grand old castles. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (3) Mar. 1930: 119-124.—This castle, three miles south of

Edinburgh, was occupied as early as the 11th century by the de Capellas. In 1371 the castle passed to the Prestons of Gorton, who held it until the Restoration, when it fell into the hands of Sir John Gilmour, in whose family it still remains. (5 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

1990. DARNALL, JOHN PALMER. The Marienburg: an epic in brick. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (4) Apr. 1930: 161-170.—The fortress palace of the Marienburg was begun in 1309 and pushed rapidly to completion in the next few years in order to provide a headquarters for the Teutonic Order on the removal of their grand master from Venice. This rapid completion gives to the structure a unity of design and feeling not common to Gothic structures. A fine example of Baltic Gothic, it is built entirely of brick and tile, only the most sparing decorative use being made of stone. The restoration, conducted at the expense of William II, is commendable. (13 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

1991. DESHOULIÈRES; LIZOP, R.; VILOTTE, (Mlle.) M.; AUBERT, MARCEL. Seconde excursion. [Second excursion.] *Guide du Congr. Archéol. de France 92e Session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 216-345.—Covers Saint Gaudens: cloister of the abbey de Bonnefont; chapel of Notre-Dame de la Cave; Saint-Lizier: Remporas; cathedral Saint-Lizier; cathedral of Notre-Dame du Siège and the episcopal palace; Saint-Bertrand de Comminges: the Roman remains and the Christian basilica; cathedral Saint Bertrand de Comminges: the stalls and cloister, circumference and houses; Valcabère: Saint-Just Church, the cemetery gate, the-carved doorway of Valcabère.

1992. ERDMANN, KURT. Persian lustre ceramics of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries. *Parnassus.* 3 (6) Oct. 1931: 23-24.

1993. GUITARD, E.; AURIOL, CHANOINE; LACGER, CHANOINE; PORTAL, CHARLES. Troisième excursion. [Third excursion.] *Guide du Congr. Archéol. de France, 92e Session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 346-494.—Covers Rabasteins d'Albigeois; Albi: the cathedral, the castle of the bishops of Albi; Cordes: the fortifications, religious edifices, public edifices, private edifices.

1994. LOREY, EUSTACHE de. The International Exposition of Byzantine art in Paris. *Parnassus.* 3 (6) Oct. 1931: 25-26.

1995. PAZAUER, GUSTAV E. Mittelalterlicher Edelsteinschliff. [Medieval diamond cutting.] *Belvedere.* 9 (11) 1930: 145-157.

1996. STRZYGOWSKI, JOSEF. Die Stuckbildnerei Irans. [Stucco work in Iran.] *Belvedere.* 10 (9) 1931: 47-56.

1997. WALL, J. CHARLES. Timber framed towers. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2 (2) Sep. 1931: 49-60.—The medieval architect in those parts of England which possessed little or no stone, made wide use of timber as a building material. The wooden ecclesiastical buildings found especially in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and Middlesex are excellent examples of timber structures.—*Julian Aronson*.

1998. WEITENKAMPF, FRANK. Der Ritter vom Turn and the dawn of the Renaissance in book illustration. *Bull. New York Pub. Library.* 35 (9) Sep. 1931: 611-618.—In 1493 appeared at Basle *Ritter vom Turn von den Exempeln der Gotsforcht und Erberkeit*, illustrated by an unidentified artist by some thought to be young Dürer. With no documentary evidence at hand, the question must be settled by a study of style, a comparison with other books illustrated in that period and the years preceding and following. The burden of proof seems still to be on the Dürer advocates. Ten references are given to writings on the subject, a comparison of copies of five editions of the book in public collections in Europe and the United States, and reproductions of two plates from the editions of 1493 and 1495.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

1999. WIET, GASTON. Un nouvel artiste de Mossoul. [A new artist of Mosul.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (2) 1931: 160-162.—From several pieces of Mosul metal ware, exhibited in the Persian art exhibition of London, the name of a hitherto unknown artist of Mosul in the 13th century, Ali ibn Hammud, can be established. The objects are described with illustrations.—*J. L. La Monte*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2048, 2064, 2088-2089, 2108-2109, 2120, 2165-2167, 2169, 2222)

2000. ACHELIS, H. Die Bischofchronik von Neapel (von Johannes Diaconus u. a.). [The chronicle of the bishops of Naples—by John the Deacon and others.] *Abhandl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 40 (4) 1930: pp. 92.—Achelís indicates the three parts of the chronicle, which are determined by the three different hands in the MS. These belong respectively to the early 9th, late 9th, and early 10th centuries. Of the last part only a fragment has survived. Although the document has been cited as the work of John the Deacon, his authorship is confined to part ii. Part i. is anonymous, and the fragment of part iii. was written by the Neapolitan historian, Petrus Subdiaconus. Forty-seven names of bishops are recorded. Achelis gives notes on their probable racial origins. He treats the chronology of the bishops of the first period, A.D. 343-763, discussing in relation to other evidence the statements of the chronicle with regard to their dates of office. There is a similar treatment of the second period, A.D. 763-898. Among other matters investigated are the burial places of the bishops and the buildings which they erected. The later sections of the study are devoted to a discussion of the history of the composition of the chronicle, with special attention to John the Deacon, who composed part ii. about A.D. 900. Three *excursus* are appended, on the eruption of Vesuvius in 787, Naples during the iconoclastic controversy, and the Greek life of St. Januarius.—*J. T. McNeill*.

2001. ALFEN, H. van. Inquisitoriale gegevens omtrent Angelus Merula, Jan van Duivenvoorde en Henricus Geldorpheus. [Inquisitorial data relating to Angelus Merula, Jan van Duivenvoorde, and Henricus Geldorpheus.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Gesch. en Oudheidkunde.* 96 6 ser. 1930: 81-97.—The author prints the text of a document whose importance has escaped the notice of a recent editor. It concerns the trial of Angelus Merula, during the days of the Reformation in the northern Low Countries. This text is a letter from the hand of Sonnius, who played an important role in the Catholic efforts to prevent the spread of heresy. Another letter from an unknown hand concerns the trial of Jan van Duivenvoorde and reveals events that were unknown. The third letter, by Nicholas de Castro, an associate of Sonnius, deals with Geldorpheus who fled in order to escape judicial steps taken regarding his orthodoxy.—*H. S. Lucas*.

2002. ALTANER. Sprachstudien und Sprachkenntnisse im Dienste der Mission des 13 und 14 Jahrhunderts. [The knowledge and study of languages in the service of missions in the 13th and 14th century.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 113-136.—A new era in the missionary activity began with the rise of the Dominicans and Franciscans, whose activity brought them as far as India and China. Very early they were confronted by the problem of knowing the languages of those people whom they sought to convert; and even in dealing with the various oriental Christian churches linguistic attainments were necessary. This need was realized early (quotations from Humbert of Romans, director of the Dominican order, Roger Bacon, and Pope John XXII are adduced) and

appropriate action was taken. In 1237 the Dominicans started schools for this purpose; probably a similar training was to be had among the Franciscans, but their documents have been lost. In 1248 Innocent IV inaugurated an Oriental Institute in Paris. In 1317 John XXII ordained that the University of the Curia, and those of Paris, Oxford, Bologna, and Salamanca should each have two instructors in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. The common impression that the 13th and 14th centuries were most unfavorable to classic studies is not altogether warranted; although there was much less study of the Greek classics in learned centers, yet the cultural development and the contact of the church with the Greek East led to a cultivation of Greek which was very useful in preparing the way for the Renaissance. The growth of Christian missions abroad directed more serious attention to the conversion of the Jews in which many forcible methods were used, e.g., the destruction of the Talmud. Whereas earlier the church had had to rely for Hebrew scholars upon converted Jews, by the end of the 13th century it had scholars who had been born Jews, e.g., Raymund Martini 1284 and Alphons Bonhombre 1339. Finally as the missions spread into Tartar lands in the 14th century that language came to be cultivated.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

2003. ANDRES, PAUL. Der Missionsgedanke in den Homilien des hl. Joh. Chrysostomus zur Apostelgeschichte. [The missionary idea in the homilies of John Chrysostom on the Acts of the Apostles.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 201-225.—An examination of relative passages from the sermons of Saint John Chrysostom on Acts to prove his notions on the predisposition of Christianity to world missionizing in the abstract and to ascertain his ideas about the purposes and actual methods of bringing salvation through the missions.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

2004. ANDRES, PAUL. Die Missionsidee in den Briefen des hl. Joh. Chrysostomus. [The missionary idea in the letters of John Chrysostom.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft u. Religionswissenschaft*. 19 1930: 205-213.—Nowhere in John Chrysostom's writings does his great interest and participation in missionary activity appear more clearly than in his letters. Despite the loss of many, an examination of the remainder shows his enthusiasm and far-reaching plans.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

2005. BARTH, PETER. Calvin. *Zeitwende*. 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 304-313.

2006. CALLEBAUT-ANDRÉ. A propos du Bx Jean Duns Scot de Littledean. [A note concerning John Duns Scotus.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 24 (3) Jul. 1931: 305-329.—*Gray C. Boyce*.

2007. COFFMAN, GEORGE R. A note on saints' legends. *Studies in Philol. (Univ. No. Carolina)*. 28 (4) Oct. 1931: 48-54.—There is an integral relationship between the legend of Sapientia, treated by Hrosvitha, and the martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria, the probable topic of a miracle play presented at Dunstable, England, ca. 1100 by a certain Geoffrey who later became abbot of St. Albans. The author's novel explanation of the origin of the cult of the saints is contained in *A new theory concerning the origin of the miracle play*.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

2008. COMPERNASS, JOH. Zwei Psalmenhomilien des Arethas von Kaisareia. [Two homilies on the Psalms by Arethas of Caesarea.] *Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*. 3 1931: 1-44.—The two homilies are taken from MS 315 of the Moscow Synodical Library. Arethas, who took as his model Gregorios of Girgenti, followed an allegorical interpretation, which was so exaggerated as to be considered "obscure" by his contemporaries. He gives the impression of not wishing to be understood and is very rhetorical. Nevertheless, he is the ablest and most important allegorical writer of the Byzantine middle ages.—*William Miller*.

2009. CUTHBERT, FR. The origin of the mendicant orders. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (379) Oct. 1931: 280-292.—The four great mendicant orders of friars—the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians—came into being in the 13th century. They depended for their maintenance upon the casual alms of the people. Thus they differed from the earlier monastic institutions, which subsisted on the income derived from landed property. Three main lines of development in the reform movement of the 12th century led up to the formation of the mendicant orders: the revival of the eremitical life and the hermit communities; the reforms of the canons regular; and the new lay penitential movement. These orders summed up all that was best and most vital in the second spring of medievalism.—*John J. O'Connor*.

2010. ELLARD, GERALD A. Some notes on medieval mass books. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 85 (4) Oct. 1931: 344-362.—In addition to their importance to students of medieval art and paleography, the mass books of the middle ages supply curious records of contemporary events. The Bodleian codex 579, e.g., a mass book dating from the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), describes a case of the manumission of slaves. The missals have gone through numerous vicissitudes, such as partial destruction by fire, gnawing by rodents, or corruption by later writers. The latter practice is illustrated in the Munich codex 705, the rite for use at Oxford ca. 1385, in which the mass for the pope has been scratched out. Though gross superstitions were sometimes linked with the mass, there is no testimony to such baleful practices in the mass books themselves. The writer has examined numerous missals in European libraries, and hopes to publish his researches shortly.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

2011. ERDMANN, CARL. Une bulle sur papyrus du pape Formose en faveur de Saint-Denis. [A bull of Pope Formosus, written on papyrus, in favor of St. Denis.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 91 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 301-306.—Two badly damaged papyrus fragments preserved at St. Denis are declared to be parts of a bull of Pope Formosus dated Oct. 15, 893, confirming certain grants to the abbey. Scholars have hitherto been unable to decipher it adequately. [Text.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

2012. FIFE, ROBERT HERNDON. German in Luther's early lectures. *Germanic Rev.* 6 (3) Jul. 1931: 219-232.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2013. FORD, J. D. M. The saint's life in vernacular literature of the middle ages. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 17 (3) Oct. 1931: 268-277.—Since the thorough work of Paul Meyer, a quarter of a century ago, on saints' lives in the middle ages, many new vernacular saints' lives have come to light, both in prose and in verse. There is need, however, for a systematic and comprehensive corpus of this published and MS hagiographical material, particularly in view of the probability that these versified saints' lives not only constituted the models for the *chansons de geste*, but persisted alongside these epics and even lived until the 15th century. By contrast with the literature of the *trouvères*, this religious output came mostly from the north of France, and has great variety in its verse form. Beside 84 saints, both Old and New Testament characters, canonical and apocryphal, furnished themes for pious and edifying verse.—*S. H. Thomson*.

2014. GANSHOF, FRANÇOIS L. Saint-Bertin et les origines du comté de Guines. [Saint Bertin and the origins of the county of Guines.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 551-556.—Different interpretations of the Latin word *comitatus* explain why the monks of Saint Bertin believed that Walbert had given to their abbey the whole county of Guines.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2015. GASSER, KONRAD. Johannes Stumpf. *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11(4) 1931: 428-451.—Johannes Stumpf is one of the foremost Swiss historians of the Reformation. German by birth, Stumpf became much interested in Swiss history through his father-in-law, Heinrich Brennwald, an historian himself. As deacon in Bubikon (Zürich) Stumpf became one of Zwingli's most loyal co-workers. Stumpf's first important work was a chronicle of the Reformation up to 1534, embodying many documents and illustrations. This chronicle had been lost but was recovered in 1908. It contains a biography of Zwingli, which will be published in the near future in the *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 1931. Other historians, such as Bullinger, Gilg, Tschudi, and Vadian were in constant touch with Stumpf, and to them he owes much important material. His main work is a history of the Swiss Confederation written from a topographical-archaeological point of view and including many maps, illustrations, and well-known woodcuts. The treatment is remarkably impartial and objective. Still another chronicle is an account of the dissension between Luther and Zwingli. This chronicle starts from the beginning of the Reformation and goes to 1553. It is a valuable source for church history. Stumpf's works belong to the most interesting linguistic documents of the 16th century. The manuscripts show the pithy Swiss Allemannic dialect, whereas the printed works indicate the transition period and the adaptation of the dialect to the new high German of Luther. Stumpf died in 1577 or 1578.—*Rosa Ernst.*

2016. GOUGOUD, L. Les scribes monastiques d'Irlande au travail. [Irish monastic scribes at work.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 27(2) Apr. 1931: 293-306.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2017. GREENE, HENRY C. The Song of the Ass. *Orientis partibus*, with special reference to Edgerton MS 2615. *Speculum.* 6(4) Oct. 1931: 534-549.—Comments on the text and music of a Latin hymn used in the Beauvais celebration of the Virgin's flight into Egypt.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2018. HARNACK, ADOLF von. Philipp Melancthon. *Antike.* 7(3) 1931: 181-195.—Reprint from Harnack's *Reden und Aufsätze* of his anniversary speech on Melancthon's idea of Protestant humanism.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2019. HENTSCHEL, WALTER. Der Altar der Schlosskapelle zu Dresden. [The altar of the palace chapel in Dresden.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 50 1929: 119-131.—The earliest example of a Protestant altar in Germany.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2020. KOSIBOWICZ, E. Zapomniani misjonarz polski, J. M. Smogulecki. [The neglected Polish missionary J. M. Smogulecki.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (181) 148-172.—The life and work of a Polish missionary in China in the 17th century.—*A. Walavender.*

2021. KRUEGER, J. F. Liturgical worship in Wittenberg from 1520-1530. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4(3) Jul. 1931: 292-303.—Reforms instituted by Luther in Wittenberg centered in the Bible. Since true Christians might dispense with liturgical forms, being saved by grace through faith, fullest liberty in this matter could be granted, provided everything be done in harmony with God's Word. Preaching must be a part of each service (this against the Catholic mass). As late as 1525 Luther used special garments, candles, pictures, and the crucifix, and still later an elaborate baptismal service including the rite of exorcism. Latin was in use though the vernacular was increasingly stressed. Christian unity was to be sought in doctrine, not in similarity of rites.—*A. W. Nagler.*

2022. LABANDE, LÉON-HONORÉ. Les premiers livres liturgiques imprimés des églises provençales. [The first liturgical books of the churches of Provence.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 166-200.

2023. MACDONALD, A. J. Eadmer and the Canterbury privileges. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32(125) Oct. 1930: 39-55.—Historical evidence does not warrant the conclusion that Lanfranc, in the midst of a battle to establish Canterbury primacy over York, forged papal privileges in 1072 which were later copied by Eadmer and William of Malmesbury. Lanfranc may have had at hand genuine privileges, or forged ones which he thought genuine, which lie behind the Eadmer-Malmesbury documents which are evidently forged. Occasion for the forgeries, possibly by Eadmer, may have arisen ca. 1120 out of the need for a larger number of more explicit documents to offset the increasing number of York privileges.—*R. C. Petry.*

2024. MATROD, H. Église et civilisation au moyen-âge. [The church and civilization in the middle ages.] *Études Franciscaines.* 43(247) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 430-450.—A favorable review and detailed digest of Gustav Schnürer, *Kirche und Kultur im Mittelalter* (Paderborn, 1927-1929).—*T. P. Oakley.*

2025. MELIN, JOSEPH ROSEROT de. L'établissement du Protestantisme en France des origines aux guerres de religion. [The establishment of Protestantism in France from the beginnings to the wars of religion.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France.* 17(74) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 27-81; (75) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 180-219.—The term Protestant should not be extended to include humanism and the circle of Meaux, should be restricted to the movement called first Lutheran, then Calvinist. At what point the latter term should be substituted for the former is difficult to determine. The causes of the movement should not be over simplified. They were religious, social, and economic.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2026. OESTREICH, THOMAS. The Hildebrandine reform and its latest historian. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 17(3) Oct. 1931: 257-267.—Augustin Fliche is preeminent for a deep and understanding familiarity with all available sources of the history of the 11th century church and a fruitfulness of idea in unraveling the confusing threads of the story. Fliche has shown that the Gregorian reform was not the result of the Cluniac reform, but that the two movements were quite separate, both as to source and field of activity. The Cluniac reform was purely monastic, the Gregorian both clerical and political. Hildebrand was much less influential in actual papal policy before becoming pope than has been commonly thought. Leo IX was the leader of the Roman, anti-imperial movement. The reform had two leaders, Peter Damian, the conservative, and Cardinal Humbert of Lorraine, the more radical. Damian felt that church and state ought to work together, Humbert urged absolute independence of the church from any lay control. Hildebrand learned much from both. The reign of Alexander II (1061-73) is a neutral interlude, as this pontiff allowed his independence of the empire to become weakened. In his study of the actual pontificate of Hildebrand as Gregory VII (1073-85) Fliche relies unreservedly on the Register, hitherto regarded as probably only a selection from the papal correspondence. All the details of his eventful reign are considered with great care. Particular stress is laid on the theological principles from which sprang his political theories.—*S. H. Thomson.*

2027. PANNIER, J. Recherches sur la formation intellectuelle de Calvin. [Researches on the intellectual development of Calvin.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 145-176.—A number of rather distinct intellectual forces influenced Calvin's development as thinker and writer. He exhibited the freedom of judgment and clarity of exposition befitting a Frenchman and a Picard. The vigor and style of his writings in Latin and French reflected the creative influence of Mathurin Cordier. Juridical studies, as well as those in philosophy and logic, were productive

of a spirit, method, and language characteristically his own. Wolmar directed his progress in Greek and Vatable achieved less marked results as his instructor in Hebrew. Calvin knew German very imperfectly, if at all. He derived inspiration from the carefully read works of the much admired Erasmus. The commentaries and translations of Lefèvre d'Étaples were issuing from the press as Calvin went to Paris to begin his university career. For the humanist Budé he had great admiration, though he was not profoundly influenced by him.—*R. C. Petry.*

2028. PFLAUM, HEINZ. *Sortes, Plato, Cicero. Satirisches Gedicht des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts. [Satirical poem of the 13th century.] Speculum. 6(4) Oct. 1931: 499-533.*—An analysis of the poem whose Latin text is published as an appendix. *Sortes* is probably a misreading of Socrates in abbreviated form. The three philosophers then are interpreted as types, masking the three kinds of monks to be found in a Franciscan house. Socrates, the frugal philosopher of the streets and market places, represent the preaching friar instructing the poor in popular but unlearned sermons. Plato, the academic, typifies the professor-monk lecturing in the *studium*; while Cicero—who is sketched in contrast to both the others—judging from his slightly elevated position, is probably the prior, or perhaps even the provincial. Although the treatment in the first two instances is goodnaturedly humorous, in respect to Cicero only disagreeable traits are recorded. Obviously the monkish poet was not partial to the superior who was neither *predicator* nor *lector*. The form of the poem is described in detail, and a brief note on its Franciscan author, Guy de la Marche, is added. The *Disputatio mundi et religionis*, which some scholars attribute to Johannes Peckham, is similar enough in style and versification to have a common author. That all the certainly attributed works of the Franciscan archbishop of Canterbury are of a decidedly mystic type with no inclination to satire is further proof of the misattribution. As the *Sortes* is definitely ascribed to Guy in the Paris manuscript which contains also the *Disputatio* in the same hand, it is assumed that Guy wrote both.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2029. POLMAN, P. Flacius Illyricus, historien de l'église. [Flacius Illyricus, historian of the church.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclesiast. 27(1) Jan. 1931: 27-73.*—Flacius Illyricus, a Lutheran polemicist of the late 16th century, was the chief collaborator in the publication of the *Magdeburg Centuries* (Basel, 1559-1574), which interpreted the history of the church according to the Augustinian formula of the earthly and the heavenly kingdoms. The Roman church corresponded to the earthly, the heavenly was represented by a saving remnant, the precursors of Protestantism. Illyricus published many documents including some which did not support his thesis.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2030. RACHOU, HENRI. Toulouse—le couvent des Augustins. [Toulouse—the convent of the Augustinians.] *Guide du Congr. Archéol. de France, 92e Session, Toulouse, 1929. 1930: 120-133.*

2031. RAND, E. K. A supplement on Dodaldus. *Speculum. 6(4) Oct. 1931: 587-599.*—Comments on the article of Dom Wilmart and further remarks on the paleography of MS 3 of the library of Chartres. The manuscript is provisionally listed with those of the regime of the abbot Fridugisus, who succeeded Aleuin at Tours. [See Entry 4: 2039.]—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2032. RITTER, GERHARD. Die geistigen Ursachen der Reformation. [The spiritual causes of the Reformation.] *Zeitwende. 7(7) Jul. 1931: 1-13.*—There were two main lines of attack directed against the church in Germany before the time of the Reformation. One was concerned with the social and political abuses and the immorality and worldliness of the clergy. Strong though this criticism was, it was of a kind that

could easily have been quieted by internal reorganization and reform. Much deeper and more far reaching was the criticism levelled against the church as an institution of salvation. This represented an essential cleavage between the Roman church and its juristic-theological character and the Germanic currents of mystical piety and "personal experience of God." In the person of Martin Luther both of these streams of thought were combined and this made for the success of the break with Rome.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2033. ROBINSON, GERTRUDE. The grotto chapels of South Italy. *Dublin Rev. 95(379) Oct. 1931: 193-212.*—Monasteries began in the East in caves and desert places. The writings of Palladius and Rufinus are the earliest historical records of hermit life. As we have no historical proof of the existence of very early monastic caves and lauras in Sicily and Calabria, we must infer their life from the East. Not until the 9th century is there any authentic record of the lives of the monks of South Italy. From the life of St. Elias the Younger (b. 824) we know that the liturgy was said in the same way in the lauras of South Italy in the 9th century as it was in Egypt and Chalcedon or Caesarea in the 4th and 7th centuries. The life of St. Vitalis (d. 994) is also of singular interest. Besides the cave of the Crocifisso, on the hillside above Malfi, there is the near-by cave on the top of Monte Vulture, and most important of all, the flat, rocky peninsula known as Terra d'Otranto, south of a line from Brindisi to Taranto.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2034. SJÖDIN, LARS. Västerås möte 1527 (II). [The diet of Västerås, 1527 (II).] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm). 48(3-4) 1928: 221-321.*—A critical reexamination of official documents reveals that while their language does not emphasize any definite radical reformation plans within the church the practical importance of the transactions was much greater than the participants realized. Their revolutionary character was kept in the background and records of them cautiously worded. The diet was a strictly national affair. The pope was ignored. It was fortunate for Sweden that her economic interests demanded the reduction of church property. So the excessive income of the church was diverted into state channels. Under threat of abdication the king received what he wanted: the Reformation had entered. The Swedish church was subordinated to the state—king, crown, and people. The latter might really worship as they pleased, but the economic jurisdiction was transferred to the political government. Influential malcontents with Roman sympathies went into exile.—*A. B. Benson.*

2035. TORRACA-SILA, C. Nuovi studi sulle lettere dei Papi. [New studies on the letters of the popes.] *Gregorianum. 12(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-56.*—The collections of the popes' letters of the 4th to the 12th centuries which were published as early as the 15th century until the 19th, are almost useless on account of the carelessness of the editors who omitted the existing variations in the different codices, e.g. the editions of the Bullerini of the letters of Gregory the Great. The Vatican Archives of the early middle ages were destroyed and therefore the question to be solved is how to recognize the copies which were directly recopied from the original pontifical letters and registers, which were lost. The author believes that he has found the archival and diplomatic formulas which lead to the identification of the letters. He promises to continue his work.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

2036. UNSIGNED. Il cardinale Bellarmine e l'opportunità della sua missione scientifica. [Cardinal Bellarmine and the opportunity of his scientific mission.] *Civiltà Cattolica. (1920) Jun. 21, 1930: 481-494.*—While in his catechetical work among the people Bellarmine had emulators, he was alone in his theological and apologetical work in order to keep the educated

people from Protestantism. Learned in Protestant theories, he perfected for Catholics the idea to set forth in a *Summa* the controversial points between Protestantism and Catholicism. Thus was born the *De controversiis christianae fidei*, a work in which is summarized the whole substance of Catholic doctrine.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

2037. UNSIGNED. Origins of the Catholic church in the Philippines. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3(3) May 1931: 232-243.—One of the principal aims of Spanish colonization was the conversion of heathen to Christianity. In every expedition there were always a number of friars or priests. The beginning of evangelization was made by Legaspi and the Augustinians. Andres de Urdaneta was also indispensable in the colonization of the Philippines. Fray Domingo de Salazar of the order of Preachers, the first bishop of the Philippines, proved to be one of the greatest Catholic figures in the Islands. The Filipinos were easily converted to Christianity and the number of missions increased. Bishop Salazar succeeded in having the diocese of Manila promoted to a metropolitan see. The first archbishop, Fray Ignacio de Santibanez, of the order of St. Francis, did not come to the Islands until 1598. With his coming, the ecclesiastical system was complete; no change in bishoprics was made until 1865 when Jaro was separated from Cebu.—*John J. O'Connor*.

2038. WALTHER, H. Fragmente von metrischen Heiligenviten aus dem XIIten Jahrhundert. [Twelfth century fragments of metrical lives of saints.] *Speculum.* 6(4) Oct. 1931: 600-606.—An edition is given of two fragments of metrical biographies of Saints Theodore and Theodolph. These were found on a page of parchment used on the inner side of the fore-cover of a manuscript of Reims. Paleographically the work is dated around 1200, and from peculiarities of rhyme it is believed that the first of these compositions could not have been written earlier than the beginning of the 12th century. The second fragment refers to an archbishop Samson which dates its composition as of the second half of the 12th century.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2039. WILMART, A. Dodaldus cleric et scribe de Saint-Martin de Tours. *Speculum.* 6(4) Oct. 1931: 573-586.—Attention is called to a manuscript of the library of Chartres which dates from the 9th century and was copied by a scribe of Tours. The text there contained is the commentary of the Pseudo-Jerome upon the Psalms. The paleography and decoration of the manuscript are carefully described and an attempt is made to give it place within the classifications of Rand and Köhler. [See Entry 4: 2031.]—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2040. ZANDONELLA, GERMANO. Epistolario Crisostomiano. [Letters of Chrysostom.] *Didaskaleion.* 7(2) 1929: 23-92.

2041. ZARNCKE, LILLY. Die Exercitia Spiritualia des Ignatius von Loyola in ihren geistesgeschichtlichen Zusammenhängen. [The Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyola in their historical setting.] *Schr. d. Vereins f.*

Reformationsgesch. 49(1) 1931: pp. 180.—A detailed comparison of the *Spiritual Exercises* of Loyola with the devotional works of Gerard of Zutphen, Henry of Suso, Ludolf of Saxony, and Thomas à Kempis, as regards the veneration of Mary and of the saints; fear of last things; the imitation of Christ; mystic piety; the attitude of the pious towards the church, and the conduct and suffering of man in the world. The *Spiritual Exercises* resemble the other devotional works, with the exception of Ludolf's manual, in that Loyola subordinates Mary and the saints as mediators, lays stress upon the grace of tears and of humility, and teaches that the love of God should lead to the love of one's fellows. Loyola and Ludolf put greater emphasis upon the fear of future punishment than do the others. In contrast with the exaltation of poverty as an end by Ludolf, Loyola regards it as a means for independent spiritual development; and he maintains a similar moderate attitude towards ascetic practices. The *Spiritual Exercises* have more generalized directions for Scriptural reading, emphasize more strongly the role of Christ as commander of the Christian army, stress active imitation of Christ and the work of conversion, and value tradition highly. There is greater decisiveness of spirit in Loyola's manual, together with more attention to the relations with the church and detailed rules for behavior towards heretics. None of the other works of devotion so clearly distinguish between aim and means as does Loyola. Where the others devote much space to the problems of evil and suffering, the *Spiritual Exercises* pass over them completely. The renewing of strength and the influx of virtues constitute the chief contents of the *Exercises*.—*T. P. Oakley*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 481, 1835, 2120)

2042. BENTZEN, AAGE. Priesterschaft und Laien in der jüdischen Gemeinde des fünften Jahrhunderts. [Priesthood and laymen in the Jewish community of the 5th century.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6(6) 1931: 280-286.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

2043. BETTAN, ISRAEL. The sermons of Azariah Figo. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 457-495.—The sermons of Azariah Figo reflect the life and thought of the Italian Jew during the period of the Renaissance.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

2044. GINSBURGER, M. L'exégèse biblique des Juifs d'Allemagne au moyen âge. [Biblical criticism of German Jews in the middle ages.] *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 439-456.—There is very little known of biblical criticism by German Jews prior to the period of persecutions. Zunz mentions a number of names whose works are known only by citation. The article refers to a MS written by Reuchlin and found in the library of Karlsruhe. They throw much light on the state of biblical criticism among German Jews of that time.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 1860, 1994, 2008)

2045. FRESHFIELD, EDWIN H. The official manuals of Roman law of the eighth and ninth centuries. *Cambridge Law J.* 4(1) 1930: 34-50.—Leo III, the first emperor to replace the imperial portrait on coins by an effigy of Jesus, suitably enough authorized that manual of Justinian's codification which, because of its humane spirit, has been called "the first Christian law book." This *Ecloga* (early 8th century) was in turn used in the preparation, under authority of Basil I (late 9th century), of the *Procheiros Nomos*, although the

"Macedonian" repudiated the work of Leo the Isaurian. These two handbooks were apparently not superseded for centuries; the author of the *Hexabiblos* in the 14th century admits using them. They were the bases for the law of the Greek empire, including Greek Italy, until its disintegration; it had meanwhile passed to Russia; while the Turkish custom, inherited from the Arabs, of retaining local laws, as well as their own grouping of Slavic peoples who belonged to the Orthodox Church under a single system, helped transmit the manuals to the Balkan nations, and it was only in 1928 that the *Ecloga* was superseded in Bessarabia. For further study and the text itself, see especially C. A. Spulber, *L'Eclogue*

des Isauriens (Cernautzi, 1929). [Translation of parts of the manuals.]—*Elvin Abeles*.

2046. MERCATI, GIOVANNI. Per l'Epistolario di Demetrio Cidone. [Concerning the Correspondence of Demetrios Cydones.] *Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*. 3 1931: 201-230.—Emendations of passages in the recently published volume of Cydones' *Correspondence* in the Guillaume Budé series of Byzantine authors.—*William Miller*.

2047. UNSIGNED. Elenco delle pubblicazioni di Mons. G. Mercati. [List of the publications of Monsignor G. Mercati.] *Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*. 3 1931: 231-246.—A bibliography of this eminent Byzantine scholar's 276 publications between 1892 and 1927.—*William Miller*.

2048. WALTZ, PIERRE. L'inspiration païenne et le sentiment chrétien dans les épigrammes funéraires du VI^e siècle. [Pagan inspiration and Christian sentiment in the funerary epigrams of the 6th century.] *Acropole*. 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-21.—Christian authors have always made unhesitating use of the terminology and personalities of pagan mythology. But such usage in Byzantine funerary epigrams—especially during the 6th century—is surprising. The authors of these short poems were subjected to two influences, that of ancient classical literature and that of contemporary actualities; the one purely aesthetic, the other, spontaneous and sincere. The first of these prevailed among the humanists and court poets who were steeped in the literature of pagan antiquity and whose works were tolerated because they were not to be inscribed on tombs and read by the general public. The second prevailed among the writers whose epigrams were to be inscribed on tombs and open to public view—epigrams intended to preserve the memory of persons loved and not composed to win for their authors a reputation for erudition and taste.—*Wm. F. Wyatt*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 1987)

2049. ATHENAGORAS, Metropolitan of Paramythia and Philates. Διονύσιος ὁ σκυλοδόσφος. [Dionysios the dog-scholar.] *Ἱερωτικὰ Χρονικά*. 6(1-2) 1931: 10-22.—Dionysios, the metropolitan of Larissa, organized an insurrection at Joannina against the Turks in 1611, but was massacred with his 800 followers. He is chiefly known to us through the calumnies of his enemy, Maximos the Peloponnesian, who composed a long invective against him. The article reveals the reasons of this animosity.—*William Miller*.

2050. ROSS, E. DENISON. Nomadic movements in Asia. Lecture II.—The Turks. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 77(4010) Sep. 27, 1929: 1075-1086.—An account of the origins of the Turkish people, their customs, and their westward movements down to the middle of the

7th century. Sources for the rise and progress of the Turks down to the 8th century are Chinese historians, for the subsequent period mostly the annals of Moslems. Northern Mongolia was the original habitat of the Turks of whom the two early main branches were the T'u-chüeh and the Uighurs. The former first appear as a small kingdom southwest of the Altai Mountains. About the middle of the 6th century A.D. they attained the height of their power, infesting the Chinese western frontiers, occupying eastern Turkestan and soon becoming masters of all land between Korea and the Caspian Sea. Disputes with Persians over the silk trade of China led to a treaty between the Turks and the Byzantine empire, 569, which forced all merchandise to pass through Turkish territory. In 659 the T'u-chüeh were conquered by the Chinese. In 681 the prestige of the Turk was temporarily revived but in a few years it was again submerged. The Uighurs had their period of greatness between 750 and 850 A.D. They attained a very high level of culture, producing important works in art and literature. Their state religion was Manichaeism, though they tolerated other sects. Their kingdom was destroyed by the Kirghiz, another Turkish tribe, but the Uighurs subsisted into the 15th century.—*Herbert Wender*.

2051. ROSS, E. DENISON. Nomadic movements in Asia. Lecture III.—The Seljuks. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 77(4011) Oct. 4, 1929: 1087-1095.—During the 10th century hordes of Seljuk Turks peacefully or by force settled in the land of Islam and by the middle of the 11th century Persia was conquered. Though the warlike invaders cared little for learning and the arts, the old culture survived due to the many Persian advisers among the Seljuks. Their system of administration was elaborate and sound and justice was well administered. In 1157 the Seljuk empire was overthrown by the Ghuzz—another Turkish tribe.—*Herbert Wender*.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 379, 554, 2049, 2068, 2086)

2052. SOCHANIEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ. Miary i ceny produktów rolnych na Podolu w XVI wieku. [The amount and value of agricultural products in Podolia in the 16th century.] *Lud*. 28(3-4) 1929: 145-166.

2053. TOMASZEWSKI, STEFAN. Nowa teoria o początkach Rusi. [A new theory of the beginning of Kievan Russia.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 3(1) 1929: 281-324.—A review of the history of the Normanist and anti-Normanist schools of thought regarding the beginnings of the Kievan state with special reference to the work of Parkhomenko. The work of Parkhomenko reveals the utter bankruptcy of the anti-Normanist school.—*Frank Nowak*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

2054. TESSIER, GEORGES. Leçon d'ouverture du cours de diplomatique à l'École des chartes (8 décembre 1930). [The opening lecture in a course on diplomatics at the École des chartes, Dec. 8, 1930.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 41(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 241-263.—Chiefly an appreciation of the late French medievalist, Maurice Prou, whose period of productive scholarship extended from 1881 to 1926. Among other things, he inaugurated the series *Collection de textes pour l'étude et l'enseignement de l'histoire*, was editor of *Le Moyen Âge*, and edited a large amount of archival material relating to French medieval history. His principal publications are briefly characterized.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 1690, 1955, 2000)

2055. EVERITT, C. H. Did Britons paint? *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2(2) Sep. 1931: 85-88.—Did the Britons paint themselves for battle? Caesar in his *Commentaries* alludes to the bluish color of the Celts which gave them a more fiendish appearance in battle. Other sources of evidence are indicated. The Picts of Caledonia (Scotland) tattooed themselves. The Irish Christians painted their faces in early medieval times. At the time of the Norman conquest we learn from William of Malmesbury that the Anglo-Saxons had their skin adorned with punctured designs.—*Julian Aronson*.

2056. FALCO, GIORGIO. Studi di storiografia medievale. I. Erchembert. [Studies in medieval historiography. I. Erchembert.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 3 1931: 31-62.—This is a close analysis of the personality and the work of the Lombard historian Erchembert, his life, cultural background, and ethico-political ideas. The importance of Erchembert transcends by far the limits of the Lombard culture to which he belonged. He is a profoundly human mirror of his age showing at once the religious and the secular spirit, the Catholic universality of an ex-monk and the earthly passions of a man of affairs. The crisis of Lombard civilization is reflected in him who, on the one hand laments the general decay of his people while on the other, moved by his deep love for his small fatherland, Capua, becomes a fiery partisan in its internal wars which were the determining element in Lombard decadence.—*Guido Calogero*.

2057. GIRAUD, M. E. Un cimetière mérovingien sur les hauteurs d'Arcueil (Seine). [A Merovingian cemetery on the heights of Arcueil (Seine).] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 305-308.

2058. HAMMER, JACOB. An unrecorded Epitaphium Ceadwallae. *Speculum*. 6(4) Oct. 1931: 607-608.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

2059. LOTH, JOSEPH. Un genre particulier de compensation pour crimes et offenses chez les Celtes insulaires. [A special kind of compensation for crimes and offenses among the insular Celts.] *C. R. d. Séances del' Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett.* Jan.-Mar. 1931: 73-76.—Among the insular Celts, compensation means not only reparation for material damage, but also reparation for injury to one's honor. The Gallic term for reparation for honor is *wynepwerth* (the price of the face) and the term used by the Armorican Britons of the 9th century is *enep-werth*. *Enep*, used even alone, in Ireland, means *honor*. The reparation was either a flat metallic disc, of gold, silver, or electrum, or, as time went on, a gift of gold as wide as the human face. This Celtic custom is supposed to have some connection with the ancient custom of covering the face of the dead with a gold mask.—*Evelyn Aronson*.

2060. MATTHES, WALTER. Die Germanen in der Prignitz zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung. [The Germans in Prignitz at the time of the Germanic invasions.] *Mannus-Bibliothek*. (49) 1931: pp. 138.—Paul Quente, George Girke, Jörg Lechler, and the author have unearthed a large number of artifacts from urn cemeteries at various places in and near Dahlhausen, in Prignitz, the province of Brandenburg, most of them preserved in the museums at Heiligengrabe and Wittstock. Besides various kinds of cinerary urns, they include other vessels, fibula, belt-buckles, rings, combs, needles, knives, shears, nails, keys, weapons, kettles, fire-flints, pearls, buttons, metal boxes, whorls, and sieves. Outside of the urns, the materials used were chiefly iron and bronze. In point of time, the finds ranged from the end of the 2d century up to the middle of the 4th. After that Prignitz was probably vacated by most of its inhabitants, as were neighboring regions of Mecklenburg, East Holstein, Havelland, Altmark, and East Hanover. The causes of the migration from Prignitz can not yet be determined. That some inhabitants remained is apparently shown by remains from the Merovingian period. During the last 3d and early 4th century, Prignitz was fairly well populated with a homogeneous people of the West German type, closely related to the Germans of the Elbe. It is possible that they were Lombards, but present evidence is very scanty. (Illus.)—*T. P. Oakley*.

2061. WEBB, ROBERT. The sinners' stone at Kilquane. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2(2) Sep. 1931: 71-77.—The function of the holed stones found in various parts of Scotland and Ireland is uncertain. It is suggested that originally the holed stone was connected

with Druid ceremony; that it was used for a pillory, and a chain passed through the hole; that the hole was part of a superstitious rite whereby women expecting pains would pass through a cloth to insure favorable results.—*Julian Aronson*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 1989-1990, 1997, 2007, 2014, 2023, 2106)

2062. AMOROSO, LUIGI. L'assicurazione marittima nel medio evo. [Marine insurance in the middle ages.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni*. 2 1930: 17-29.—At the end of the 13th and 14th centuries marine insurance was inserted in certain clauses of mutual contracts, of contracts for maritime trade, and of contracts to buy and sell. Examining certain of these contracts, the subsequent development of insurance is traced and the principal legislative rules to limit the abuses of speculation and to render the contract fair are indicated. In a general way the preoccupation on the part of the church in the equity of contracts was justified.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2063. ARUP, ERIK. Kong Svends biografi. [The biography of King Svend.] *Scandia, Tidskr. f. Hist. Forskning*. 4(1) Apr. 1931: 55-101.—The years 1042-1086 are the least known period in the history of Denmark, but one man stands out clearly and distinctly—Svend Estridsøn. His remains are in the cathedral of Roskilde, so that we are able to form an idea of his appearance and his physical qualities. His personality may be studied in the historical work by Adam of Bremen. On the basis of Adam's book, the author treats in detail the biography of Svend, correcting and adding new material. Adam regarded the history of Denmark and to a great extent the king's person as well, through the spectacles of Svend. In this manner the work of Adam tells us what Svend wanted others to know about him, and what he himself knew of the history of Denmark.—*Sverre Steen*.

2064. DAVY, M.-M. La situation juridique des étudiants de l'Université de Paris au XIIIe siècle. [The legal status of the students of the University of Paris in the 13th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France*. 17 (76) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 297-311.—All students in the middle ages were clerks, who enjoyed in practice the *privilegium fori*, or right of trial by ecclesiastical courts, and to a lesser degree the *privilegium canonis*, whereby any who laid hands on them were subject to excommunication. But students did not universally wear the tonsure. Major clerks had to be celibate, but minor clerks were free, save that in case of marriage they lost all right to a benefice. Some students enjoyed benefices at the recommendation of the colleges and the nomination of the popes. Others lived on hope, and failing support, became goliards, or wanderers, in which case they lost their privileges.—*Roland H. Bainton*.

2065. FOURNIER, PIERRE-FR. Le nom du troubadour Dauphin d'Auvergne et l'évolution du mot "dauphin" en Auvergne au moyen âge. [The name of the troubadour Dauphin d'Auvergne and the evolution of the word "dauphin" during the middle ages.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 91(1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 66-99.—In the 12th century the county of Auvergne came to be divided between two branches of the ruling family, both of whom used the name William. To distinguish them they were referred to as William the Elder and William the Younger. The line of William the Elder perpetuated the title Count of Auvergne; the line of William the Younger eventually abandoned this title in favor of Dauphin of Auvergne. The word "dauphin" was originally a patronymic; eventually, through a process of development which Fournier traces in detail, it came to be used as a title. [Table of documents in which the name appears.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

2066. HÄVERNICK, WALTER. Münzverrufungen in Westdeutschland im 12. u. 13. Jahrhundert. [Depreciation of the coinage in western Germany in the 12th and 13th centuries.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (2) 1931: 129-141.—Any picture of a unified system and administration of calling in and renewing the coinage in the middle ages is ill-considered. The right of the small local nobility, with mint rights, to call in the coinage could but here and there withstand the living force of the demands of economic life. Their individual power was not great enough, their territories too small to have influenced coinage. Trade and commerce were stronger than their efforts and could protect themselves against injury.—*H. P. Lattin.*

2067. HOEPFFNER, E. Le géographie et l'histoire dans les lais de Marie de France. [Geography and history in the lays of Marie de France.] *Romania*. 56 (221) Jan. 1930: 1-32.

2068. INGLLOT, STEFAN. Problem kolonizacji flamandzko-holenderskiej w Niemczech i w Polsce. [The problem of Flemish-Dutch colonization in Germany and Poland during the middle ages.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 4 (1) 1929: 475-514.—*Frank Nowak.*

2069. LÉVI-PROVENÇAL, E. La vie économique de l'Espagne musulmane au Xe siècle. [Economic life in Mohammedan Spain in the 10th century.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 305-322.—Southeastern Spain, favored by climate and soil, offered a rich variety of rural and urban activity, to which the Arab geographers bear eloquent testimony. Not only wheat and other grains, but also olives, grapes, and other fruits were raised by a peasantry who worked the soil on shares with the owners. Among the scanty sources for rural life the best is an Almanac of Cordova for the year 961, available both in an Arab version and in a 10th century Latin translation. Both have been published, the latter in 1838, and the former in 1873. For urban industry the best sources are a recently discovered group of treatises, written in Spain in the 12th century. They are the manuals for the perfect *Muhtasib*, a Mohammedan city official charged with the supervision of trade and craft in the city.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

2070. MEYER, HERBERT. Heerfahne und Rolandbild. [The banner of the host and the Roland statue. Investigations concerning "magic" and "token" in Germanic law.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 460-528.—There has been much controversy over the significance of the Roland statue, particularly the gigantic figure on the town hall at Bremen. Various theories propose: that it was meant to be a reproduction of the paladin Roland, or of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; or a token of justice, or of mythological figures in the German past, or of market law, or of the freedom of Bremen as an imperial city, etc. Still others associate its origin with the figure at which the knights jousting in the quintain. Meyer sets forth the theory that the bared sword held by the Roland statue in Bremen and in other German towns, represents the king's peace, which consecrated the market and market law. In this he agrees with Richard Schröder, but he extends the idea so that the statue represented the king's peace everywhere in his realm. A detailed examination is made of Old Germanic literature as to the use of banners, staves of authority, etc., for magical, military, and judicial purposes. The name "Roland," as connected with the statue, is closely affiliated with the red banner or the red color of the court associated with the administration of justice. Sometimes the courts of German towns were called "Roland." The name of the Roland statues is derived from the names for the courts or for the market place.—*T. P. Oakley.*

2071. MIROT, ALBERT. Le problème historique des prix: prix de grains et prix de rentes en grains. [The problem of the history of prices: The price of grain as

distinguished from the price of "grain rents."] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (12) Oct. 15, 1931: 551-552.—Certain historians, having examined the documents relating to the sale of rents received in grain (*actes de vente de rentes en grain*) have concluded that these documents gave the actual price of grain on the market. In consequence of this error the information as to the price of grain in 13th century France given by D'Avenel and Levasseur is incorrect.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2072. MORGHEN, RAFFAELLO. Il tramonto della potenza sveva e la più recente storiografia. [Decline of the Suabian rule in Sicily in the light of recent historical works.] *Nuova Antologia*. 270 (1392) Mar. 16, 1930: 219-232.—Recent historical works give varying pictures of the Hohenstaufens and thus show the complexity of their natures, especially that of Frederick II. The fall of the dynasty, after its short period of splendor, was inevitable, the result of a number of causes over which they had no control.—*W. R. Quynn.*

2073. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. Oman's Muret. *Speculum*. 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 550-572.—A description is given of the battle tactics employed by Simon de Montfort at Muret in 1213, contradicting the explanations given by Oman in his *Art of war in the middle ages*.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2074. PETZSCH, W., and MARTINY. Wall und Tor der Tempelfeste Arkona. [Rampart and gate of the temple stronghold, Arkona.] *Præhist. Z.* 21 (3-4) 1930: 237-264.—A description of the construction of rampart and successive gates at Arkona, in Rügen, off the coast of Denmark. The date assigned to these is the end of the 12th century. There is a description of objects found, and numerous photographs of these, of the site, and of reconstructions. The island was first mentioned by Saxo about 1100. Slavic pirates possessed it about 1095, and soon thereafter it fell into the hands of Erich I.—*W. D. Wallis.*

2075. ROHLFS, GERHARD. Galloitalienische Sprachkolonien in der Basilikata. [Gallo-Italic colonies in the Basilicata (Lucania) of south Italy.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 51 (2-3) 1931: 249-279.—On the basis of linguistic evidence from the dialects around the modern city of Potenza the author asserts the existence of descendants of Gauls who migrated from Lombardy down to the "heel of the boot" of Italy. The evidence is strongest at the center and weakest in the outlying cities and dialects. These colonists must have come either from Liguria or Lombardy. They settled in South Italy probably because the land was emptied after the forced withdrawal of the Saracens and in spite of the fact that the land was, and is, relatively infertile.—*E. D. Harvey.*

2076. ROSSI, VITTORIO. Nell'intimità spirituale del Petrarca. [The soul of Petrarch.] *Nuova Antologia*. 277 (1423) Jul. 1, 1931: 3-12.—The real Petrarch is not revealed in his most widely known writings. For a glimpse of the inner man, one must examine his letters to various friends.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

2077. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. Les mandats de Saint Louis sur son trésor. [St. Louis's orders on his treasury.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 254-304.—By the middle of the 13th century the flow of capital to the eastern Mediterranean in the ordinary channels of commerce was sufficient to permit the European colonies there to supply Louis IX and his fellow crusaders with ready money in return for orders on the king's treasury at the Temple in Paris. Many such transactions were entered into at Limassol in Cyprus, Damiatta, and in Syria between 1248 and 1254. The financial technique, coupled with the extensive connections, of the bankers located at Genoa rendered these royal letters easily negotiable. St. Louis's financial operations prove that modern capitalism was born and developed under almost exclusively Christian auspices. Documents from Belgrano's rare but invaluable (de-

spite its errors) *Documenti inediti riguardanti le due crociate de San Ludovico IX*, originally published in 1859, are included.—*Samuel Rezneck*.

2078. SHANKS, ELSIE. Examples of the legal usage of "fine," sb., in the 13th century Anglo-Norman. *Modern Lang. Notes*. 46(7) Nov. 1931: 445-447.—Evidence supplementing and corroborative of the article in *New English Dictionary*.—*H. D. Jordan*.

2079. VIARD, JULES. Philippe de Valois avant son avènement au trône. [Philip of Valois before his accession to the throne.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 91 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 307-325.—At an early age Philip was affianced to Jeanne, daughter of Duke Robert II of Burgundy, whom he married in 1313, a papal dispensation being necessary. Louis X, alarmed at hostile leagues, welcomed Philip and other Valois nobles to court. This policy was reversed by Philip the Long. During a revolt of nobles in Champagne, Philip of Valois was directed by the king to occupy that territory. In 1319 he sold his coinage rights to the king. Pope John XXII named him imperial vicar in Italy to gain support against the Ghibellines. Entering Italy with an army, he was faced with a much superior force under Galeazzo Visconti; the matter was adjusted amicably, and Philip returned to France having gained the goodwill of the pope and the king of Sicily. With the accession of Charles IV, Philip stood high in the royal favor, being on intimate terms with the king and receiving from him many favors. This was probably due to Charles IV's unfriendly relations with Edward II of England. On the death of his father Philip inherited considerable territories, but also debts which he was still paying after his coronation. The two years before his accession Philip spent in comparative quiet on his estates, enjoying the chase, his books, art collections, and studying the history of France.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

2080. WAHUL, WALTER. Castles. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2(2) Sep. 1931: 77-85.—Descriptions of various barbicans, stone structures which were usually located in front of a castle to act as a defensive outwork, are given together with many illustrations.—*Julian Aronson*.

2081. WERVCKE, H. van. De rechten van den Graaf van Vlaanderen op de Schelde aan de brabant-sche grens (XIVe eeuw). [The rights of the count of Flanders on the Schelde along the border of Brabant, 14th century.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen*. 21 n. s. 8 1930: 224-236.—For some distance the Schelde formed the boundary between the county of Flanders and the duchy of Brabant. The princes of these two states divided the control over the river, which led to many difficulties. Until 1300 data regarding these relations are rather scarce, but during the early part of this century the problem seems to have become acute. The author sketches them in some detail, including such problems as the status of Mechelen which was situated on one of the affluents of the Schelde, but which on account of its political importance played a disproportionately active role in the problems which are connected with the origins of the Hundred Years War. Conflicts of jurisdiction, rights of flotsam and jetsam, fisheries, ferries, the role of the bailiff, etc., are also discussed.—*H. S. Lucas*.

2082. WILLIAMS, D. TREVOR. The maritime relations of Bordeaux and Southampton in the thirteenth century. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(5) Sep. 1931: 270-275.—In the 13th and 14th centuries the export of wine from Bordeaux, mainly to England and Flanders, was a large and important business. At first the carrying trade was largely a monopoly of the vessels of Bayonne, but by the 14th century ships from many English ports and elsewhere shared in the trade. Pirates off the coasts of Brittany and Cornwall, as well as frequent wars, caused the development of a convoy system; and great sea battles sometimes occurred when Bordeaux

convoys met those of La Rochelle, the rival port which the French held after 1224. The kings of England, owning Aquitaine, encouraged the Bordeaux-Southampton trade, which brought in a steady revenue through the customs collections.—*H. D. Jordan*.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 1649, 1681, 1703, 1986, 1988, 1998, 2001, 2015, 2018, 2034, 2043-2044, 2070, 2113, 2195, 2247, 2251, 2255, 2290-2291)

2083. ALFEN, H. van. Bijdrage tot de kennis der graanduurtebestrijding in 1565. [Contribution to the history of the efforts to keep down the cost of corn in 1565.] *Bijdr. v. de Vaderlandsche Gesch. en Oudheidkunde*. 9 ser. 6 1930: 98-103.—The data here presented supplement and improve the conclusions recently published by E. C. G. Brünner. The county of Holland pressed the control government to take active measures to combat the high cost of corn. Other communities also complained of high prices, such as Thionville, Luxembourg, and Namur.—*H. S. Lucas*.

2084. BONNEROT, JEAN. Esquisse de la vie des routes au XVIe siècle. [A sketch of life on the highways in the 16th century.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(3) Jul. 1, 1931: 5-88.—Until the 16th century the old Roman roads, unrepaired, still formed the sole basis of communications by land. Travel had mainly been confined to pilgrims, students, king's couriers, and the university messengers, who carried on a rudimentary postal service. However, the reiteration of edicts and ordinances in the 16th century concerning roads testifies the royal concern for their preservation and improvement. During this century, the circulation on the roads became much more important: there were many royal progresses; movements of armies were frequent and trade increased. A system of public diligences was well organized by the close of the century, as well as a public postal system (1576). However, travel remained precarious, due to brigandage, the Wars of Religion, and bad accommodation at the inns. The best roads in the country were those used for the transport of salt from the evaporating works.—*A. McC. Wilson*.

2085. BOSELLI, ANTONIO. La produzione tipografica dei Enrico Alding in Messina. [The typographical production of Enrico Alding in Messina.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 122-138. (11 figures.)

2086. BRONARSKI, ALPHONSE. Une visite d'un prince royal de Pologne, le futur roi Wladislas IV en Suisse au 17ième siècle. [A visit of a royal prince of Poland, the future king Wladislas IV, to Switzerland in the 17th century.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (4) 1931: 452-458.—An account of a trip in 1624 of the royal prince through Southern Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy. The original article, written in Polish, is one of the most interesting documents of this sort because of its detailed description of the manner of living, the customs and traditions of the various countries, and the various courts.—*Rosa Ernst*.

2087. BUCHWALD, GEORG. Die Rechnung des Vogtes zu Rachlitz vom Jahre 1436. [The financial report of the steward of Rachlitz in 1436.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 50 1929: 67-76.—This report, found in the archives of the council of Jena, gives a detailed account of the life in the castle of Rachlitz. Salaries, wages, cost of repairs, and other items are clearly indicated.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

2088. DOREZ, LÉON. Les maîtres intellectuels du Pape Paul III. [The intellectual masters of Pope Paul III.] *Études Ital. n.s.* 1(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 5-13.—Paolo Cortese's *De hominibus doctis dialogus*, first published in 1734, but written in 1489 or 1490, is the first effort made to trace the renaissance of letters in Italy

in the 15th century. The work deals principally with the intellectual preoccupations of Alessandro Farnese, the future Pope Paul III, at the time of his removal to Rome. The dialogue devoted to him shows him as an admirer of the humanists, especially Leonardo Bruno d'Arezzo. Alessandro Farnese was also interested in the art of writing, the difficulties of which he appreciated. He was an active man and permitted himself no reverie.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

2089. DUDON, PAUL. La Marguerite des Marguerites (1492-1549). *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Générale.* 208 (18) Sep. 20, 1931: 688-707.—A critical review of Pierre Jourdan's three volume work on Marguerite d'Angoulême, queen of Navarre. The work was prepared as a thesis for the doctorate in letters at the Sorbonne. Marguerite is portrayed as of remarkable character, a prolific writer of hymns and sacred poems, of dramas, and particularly of brilliant letters. In regard to the controversy concerning her religion the view is defended that her poetry, her letters, and her conduct towards some prominent Lutherans of her day prove her to have been not a Huguenot but a Catholic.—*G. G. Walsh.*

2090. ECKARDT, EBERHARD JOHS. Studien zur deutschen Bühnengeschichte der Renaissance mit einem Anhang des Passionstheaters von Schwäbisch-Gmünd. [Studies on the history of the German theatre of the Renaissance with an appendix of the passion theatre of Swabian-Gmünd.] *Theatergeschichtl. Forsch.* (41) 1931: pp. 118.—(4 illustrations.)

2091. ENTRAMBASAGUAS Y PEÑA, JOAQUIN de. Noticias de algunos entalladores, doradores y ensambladores, que trabajaron en Madrid desde finales del siglo XVI hasta mediados del siglo XVII. [Data on sculptors, gilders, and joiners, who labored in Madrid from the latter part of the 16th century to the middle of the 17th.] *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid.* 3 (11) Jan. 1931: 42-65.—The scarcity of data relative to the old industrial arts of Spain much more flourishing and important than is generally supposed, has led to the publication of the present notes, which fill this gap. Hundreds of documents, still unpublished, in the archive of the parish of San Ginés in Madrid, were used, which show nearly all the industries of this section, grouped about the Calle Mayor and the contiguous streets, constituting a "quarter" (*barrio*) of embroiderers, horse-shoers, harnessmakers, silver-smiths, skin-merchants, tanners, etc. Each group formed its own guild, which furnished fraternal aid to its members. The most numerous were the sculptors and gilders. [Series of biographical notes of merchants and artists; also a reprint of documents 1584-1650, illustrating the type of document used—death records, marriage records, and others from church archives. These contain provisions for the care of tombs, masses to be said, gifts, etc., also the profession of the person involved, whether he owns his own house, etc.]—*M. Savelle.*

2092. ERCOLE, FRANCESCO. La calata di Carlo VIII e l'inizio della lotta europea per la conquista del primato in Italia. [The decline of Charles VIII and the beginning of the European struggle for dominance in Italy.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 3 1931: 10-30.—The author analyzes the dominant motives of the foreign policy of Charles VIII in the years preceding the invasion of Italy, showing how this expedition ties up directly with the purpose of the French king of resuming the dominant place in Italy which had been held by Charlemagne, by his German successors, and then by the Hapsburgs. For this reason he made agreements in regard to a free hand in Italy with the Emperor Maximilian, with Ferdinand the Catholic, and with Henry VII of England. At the same time he continued his intrigues in the Italian courts in order to make them favorable to French rule. Not only Ludovico il Moro but Italian policy generally favored the coming of Charles VIII;

this did not last long and the brief success of the French invasion was quickly ended. These events moved the question of dominance in Italy into the foreground of European politics.—*Guido Calogero.*

2093. ESSEN, L. van der. Inventaire analytique d'un recueil de lettres inédites échangées par Alexandre Farnese avec des membres de la famille Capizucchi (1572-1592). [Inventory of a collection of unpublished letters of Alexander Farnese and the Capizucchi family (1572-1592).] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 95 1931: 73-92.—The text of these letters was found in the Royal Archives in Brussels. Camillo Capizucchi was connected with the Italian infantry in the service of the Spanish government in the southern Low Countries. Braggio Capizucchi served in the cavalry. The correspondence chiefly concerns military matters and as such is very important for the history of the long wars with the northern Netherlanders. Thirty-nine documents are here presented in calendar form.—*H. S. Lucas.*

2094. FANTINI, RODOLFO. Sulla patria di Lodovico de Varthema. [The nationality of Lodovico de Varthema.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6 (4) Apr. 1929: 256-259.—The so-called Varthema enigma may now be considered as solved. Three documents in the Archivio Notarile di Bologna refer to a certain Nicolò Verthema under dates of June 23, July 14, July 16, 1545. That of July 16, 1545 reveals Nicolò as the son of Aloysius de Vertemate. Aloysius is a common translation into Latin of Lodovico, the Spanish Luis, and the French Louis. Amat di San Filippo suggests that the father of Lodovico was a Genoese, but the earliest document he adduces is of 1563. It is more likely that all the Varthema family originated in the ancient town and castle of Vertemate in Comasco.—*Charles H. Tutt.*

2095. FAVRESSE, F. Documents relatifs aux réformes financières entreprises par Bruxelles de 1334 à 1386. [Documents providing for financial reform in Brussels, 1334-1386.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 95 1931: 111-149.—The numerous wars of the Duke of Brabant entailed heavy taxation for his subjects, and the town of Brussels was therefore constrained to meet it by special means. A series of documents providing for reforms was issued, the texts of which are here reproduced.—*H. S. Lucas.*

2096. FITZLER, M. A. HEDWIG. Überblick über die portugiesischen Überseehandelsgesellschaften des 15.-18. Jahrhunderts. [Survey of the Portuguese companies for overseas commerce of the 15th to 18th centuries.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (3) 1931: 282-298.—Economic historians have almost completely neglected the colonial commercial companies of Portugal; even the greatest of Portuguese historians, Almeida, has very little to say about them. Researches in the archives of Portugal and Brazil, however, have revealed a rich fund of material, which the writer expects later to present in systematic form. The present article is only a general historical survey. The history begins in the middle of the 15th century with the Lagos Company, in which Prince Henry the Navigator was interested. Later this and two similar companies disappeared and overseas commerce became a royal monopoly. Then about 1575 another change came in. Royal administration of the monopoly was not a success, and the king began to make contracts with separate companies organized respectively to furnish ships and to collect and transport Eastern products. The monopoly of sale still belonged to the king, but this, too, was sometimes let out in contract. Then came the fatal Spanish rule, under which investors were ruinously squeezed by Philip II. During this time proposals were made to set up companies like the British and Dutch East India Companies, but were not carried out. Even after the separation from Spain, the Portuguese were not successful in establishing such chartered companies. Not

until the time of the energetic Marquis de Pombal in the latter half of the 18th century did Portugal develop any effective overseas commercial companies.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

2097. HAUSER, HENRI. Les "coutumes" considérées comme source de l'histoire des prix d'après Jean Bodin. [The "customs" considered as a source of the history of prices as used by Jean Bodin.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19 (2) 1931: 125-132.—In order to show that the rise of prices in the 16th century was not merely the result of the debasement of the coinage, Bodin drew heavily upon the "customs" compiled in France towards the end of the preceding century. His transcription of the Angevin "customs" has been checked and found accurate.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2098. HETTEMA, H., Jr. Waar trok Alva's leger in 1572 over the Rhijn? (De route van de spaansche troepen van Maastricht tot Zutphen.) [Where did Alva's army cross the Rhine in 1572? (The route of the Spanish troops from Maastricht to Zutphen.)] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Gesch. en Oudheidkunde.* 9 6 ser. 1930: 104-120.—The author corrects some errors of chronology and supplies much new data of the famous march of Alva from Maastricht to Zutphen.—*H. S. Lucas.*

2099. HOLDEN, ALICE M. The imperative mandate in the Spanish cortes of the middle ages. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 886-912.—In Leon and Castile the representatives of the third estate before departing for the cortes were instructed on how to cast their vote in matters proposed by the king and what grievances of the municipality to present. From these mandates the procurators were forbidden to depart. At the dissolution of the cortes they were required to render a complete account of the proceedings of the session. In case of failure to live up to this responsibility, they were often severely punished by their constituents. In Aragon the powers given to the procurators were more general but that did not preclude definite instructions on local matters. The Aragonese cortes sat more frequently and enjoyed greater prerogatives than did that in Leon or Castile. The municipalities of that state also displayed a greater pride and less jealousy so that the central institution assumed more the character of a national body than an assembly of local delegates. In Navarre the instructions were less strict than in Castile but more so than in Aragon or Catalonia. The imperative mandate enabled the procurators to shield themselves behind an unavoidable obligation. This served the municipalities as a strong defense against royal encroachments.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

2100. JOELSON, OLGA. Kaiser Maximilian I. und das Behördenwesen seiner Zeit. [Maximilian I and the administrative system of his time.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (3) 1931: 257-281.—The view has long been held that Maximilian was the conscious creator of the Austrian administrative system, introducing into his newly inherited dominions the machinery with which he had been familiar in his Burgundian lands. Since 1909 this view has been attacked from various angles—as to its Burgundian origin, as to the initiative of Maximilian, and as to the systematic character of his reforms. A study of the development in the Tyrol during the 50 years before Maximilian makes it clear that the administrative system there was a natural growth, paralleled in other German principalities, and that it was this system that Maximilian introduced into the political divisions of Hapsburg Austria. It is clear, too, that certain elements of the system were of aristocratic rather than monarchical character, and that on the whole its introduction was influenced by local conditions and political circumstances.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

2101. KAEBER, Dr. Die Stadt Berlin zu Beginn des 16. Jahrhunderts. [The city of Berlin at the beginning of the 16th century.] *Mitteil d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (1) 1931: 1-11.—The budget of Berlin can be

studied on the basis of documents recently published. In the 16th century the fiscal year began in October. It was contemporaneous with the induction of the new city council into office. This was the most important civic event in the city.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2102. KALLBRUNNER, JOSEF. Lazarus Henckel von Donnersmarck. *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (2) 1931: 142-156.—A sketch of Lazarus Henckel von Donnersmarck (1550-1624) merchant and banker of the Emperor Rudolph II.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2103. KETRING, RUTH A. Johann Neumeister: an assistant of Johann Gutenberg? *Library Quart.* 1 (4) Oct. 1931: 465-475.—Neumeister was a German born in Mainz, where he may have formed some connection with a printing shop as early as 1459. In 1470 he set up the fourth press in Italy, at Foligno. He was back in Mainz in 1479, settled at Lyons in 1485, where he died in 1522, his later years in poverty and obscurity. In 1802 Gotthelf Fischer stated that he was an assistant in Gutenberg's shop in Mainz in 1463, basing this on the colophon of a book *Tractatus de celebratione missarum*, asserted by him to have been brought to the university library in Mainz in 1781 from a Carthusian monastery near that city. As no one from 1802 till the present has ever seen the book except Fischer the field of speculation is boundless. It seems probable that Fischer deliberately lost the book if he did not destroy it and that the colophon was a later fabrication. Whether Neumeister was an associate of Gutenberg or not there is no doubt that his books show remarkable beauty of type form and decoration, and that he had real influence on the development of printing in Italy and France.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

2104. LANGER, JOHANNES. Der ostelbische Bergbau im und am Gebiet der Dresdner Heide und der Sächsischen Schweiz. [The east-Elbe mining operations in the moorlands of Dresden and in the Saxon Alps.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 50 1929: 1-66.—This is the first attempt to discuss mining in the territory east of the Elbe according to district rather than according to individual enterprises. Mining operations flourished prior to 1350 owing to German colonization. Pests, inflation, political confusion, and similar causes produced a slump from 1350 to 1450. The new prosperity was associated with the revival of German industry and commerce during the 15th and 16th centuries. A brief discussion of the various districts forms the major portion of the article.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2105. MERBACH, ALFRED. Der Prinzenraub. [The rape of the princes.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 50 1929: 77-98.—The kidnapping of the princes Ernst and Albrecht occurred in the night of July 6-7, 1455, from the castle of Altenburg. This episode was used frequently in the drama and music of the 16th and 17th centuries.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2106. PUGET, JULIETTE. L'Université de Toulouse au XIVE et au XVE siècles. [The University of Toulouse in the 14th and 15th centuries.] *Ann. du Midi.* 42 (167-168) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 345-381.—Founded in 1229, to aid in eradicating the Albigensian heresy and in extending the royal power, the university of Toulouse first met local hostility, aggravated by hatred of the Dominican and Franciscan brothers teaching in it, jealousy of its privileges, and the usual conflict between students and townspeople in which the university was usually victorious. Still its size, power, wealth, and reputation increased, the faculty of law even rivalling that of Paris. The masters and clerks enjoyed the right to carry on commerce and could dispense the sacraments. Royal intervention denied to the municipal officials the right of imposing the *taille*. Subsequently the university and townsmen developed cordial relations, so that wealthy burghers gave large benefactions

to the institution, one of them giving it 18 houses. The local prestige of the university was further augmented by its support of the Avignon pope, Benedict XIII, against the king and the university of Paris, in which Toulouse won over the universities of Angers and Orleans, and even prevailed at Paris for a time. During the Hundred Years War, the standards of Toulouse declined so that the *parlements* of Toulouse and of Paris were obliged to take over its administration, a process facilitated by the fact that doctors and licentiates of the faculty of law entered *parlement*. The resulting series of regulations, passed from 1470 to 1500, give excellent information about the organization, life, and evolution of this university. As a result, Toulouse recovered its former high standards and influence.—*T. P. Oakley*.

2107. RÖRIG, FRITZ. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Wirtschaftsstil*. [Economic history and economic life.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (3) 1931: 457-471.—Heinrich Bechtel's *Wirtschaftsstil des deutschen Spätmittelalters* (Munich, 1930) while valuable in throwing new light on problems of German town history, especially in reducing the traditional number of 3,000 German towns to at most 150 with only about 15 really large towns, errs greatly in attempting to relate the individualistic tendencies in the art of the period between 1350 and 1500 to the rise of an analogous economic individualism.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2108. SCHÖFFEL, PAUL. Rudolf von Friedberg. *Studie zur Kanzleigeschichte Karls IV.* [Rudolf von Friedberg—a study in the history of the chancery of Charles IV.] *Archival. Z.* 7 (3) 1931: 26-49.—This study of Rudolf von Friedberg, chancellor of Karl IV, furnishes information concerning the rise of a typical prelate and details his activities as chancellor. Born about 1329, of a prominent family in Friedberg, and probably educated at the University of Bologna, Rudolf became successively a priest, a notary in the chancery of Baldwin of Trèves, canon in the chapter of Florinus at Coblenz, provost at Wetzlar, prebendary of the chapter at St. Castor at Coblenz and at the cathedral of Worms, canon and prebendary at the chapter of St. Peter at Mainz, with similar offices in the chapter of St. Victor, in the same city, chancellor of Karl IV (1354-1365), and, finally, bishop of Verden (1365-6). Rudolf died July 2, 1366. He held simultaneously several ecclesiastical offices, many of them *in absentia*, thus necessitating dispensation from several canonical requirements. All were obtained from lay patronage. As chancellor, Rudolf displayed great activity in preparing and dispatching many important papers, and executing important missions to various German cities and other countries. At that time, the royal chancellor was sometimes commissioned to carry on important diplomatic negotiations. Among such missions of Rudolf, the most responsible was one as envoy to France and England in 1355, when Rudolf attempted unsuccessfully to mediate between those two countries. He was, however, very successful in allaying civil strife at Frankfurt.—*T. P. Oakley*.

2109. STOLZE, W. Über die Bedeutung des Bauernkrieges für die deutsche Geschichte. [The

significance of the peasant war in German history.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49 (2) 1930: 189-197.—The peasant uprising of 1525 is the outcome of several tendencies rather than one. It belongs to that class of movements which is characterised by the attempt of a given class to assert its rights as against those of a superior power but its wide appeal is to be explained only by the religious color it assumed when it espoused the cause of Martin Luther.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2110. TÖRNE, P. O. de. Philippe II et Henri de Guise, le début de leurs relations, 1578. [Philip II and Henry of Guise, the beginning of their relations, 1578.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 323-335.—The first negotiations between Henry of Guise and Philip II of Spain began on the initiative of Juan de Vargas Mexia, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, who saw in the duke a man who might be very useful to Spain. At first Guise was almost reluctant but later he made advances and, through the intermediacy of the archbishop of Glasgow, the ambassador and the duke came to terms. Guise cannot be said to have betrayed state secrets though he kept the ambassador informed. The duke's plan for a Spanish invasion of Scotland was not acceptable to Philip, but the duke was given a pension which he accepted for his cause. Though Philip distrusted him, Guise and Vargas kept up relations and finally the League was inaugurated under the auspices of the Spanish crown.—*J. L. La Monte*.

2111. VANNERUS, J. Douze années d'histoire luxembourgeoise. [Twelve years of Luxemburg history.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 815-860.—A bibliography covering the years 1919 to 1930. The 13 group headings include documentary sources, general, local, and ecclesiastical history, geography, biography, archaeology, religious and economic institutions, and folklore.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2112. WAGNER, JOACHIM. Äusserungen deutschen Nationalgefühls am Ausgang des Mittelalters. [Expressions of national feeling at the close of the middle ages.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (2) 1931: 389-424.—In the literature on the history of German national feeling the period from the first Hapsburg king to the death of Frederick III is usually neglected. Under the Hohenstaufen emperors national sentiment was promoted by the knights, during the period of humanism and the Reformation the scholars assumed this function, but in the intervening time, national feeling showed a more democratic coloring finding expression as popular sentiment. The strongest development of national feeling appeared in the provinces on Germany's border, in Switzerland, Alsatia, the Rhine cities, and among the Germans dwelling in foreign lands, for here the feeling of nationalism was naturally most exposed to influences and attacks from other nationalities. This national consciousness was voiced almost exclusively in the description of the evil characteristics ascribed to other nations and the excellent virtues of the Germans. The article cites a great number of poems in which this element of contrast is employed to extol the merits of the German nation.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entry 1992)

2113. CAHEN, CLAUDE. Note sur les seigneurs de Saône et de Zerdana. [Note on the lords of Saône and Zerdana.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (2) 1931: 154-159.—Robert the Leper, lord of Saône, who was executed by Toghtakin of Damascus, was not, as has been thought, lord of Saône near Laodicea but of Zerdana near Aleppo. The real lords of Saône were of another family, beginning in 1131 and running on through

1209. Saône was probably built by the Franks to protect the approach to Laodicea.—*J. L. La Monte*.

2114. DUDA, HERBERT W. Ein angebliches Behzād-Miniaturen-Manuskript im Topkapu Seraj zu Stambul. [An alleged Behzād miniature MS in the Topkapu Seraj in Istanbul.] *Arch. Orientalní.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 359-361.—Mehmet Aga-Oğlu's treatise *Some unknown Mohamadan illustrated manuscripts in the library of the Topkapu Sarayı Müzesi at Istanbul* is the occasion of Duda's article. He has in preparation a work on the poem Hosrau u Şirin, one of the five parts of

Hamsenāme of the poet Nizāmi-i-Gengewi. Therefore he must take into consideration this "find" in the library of Istanbul. In the description of Hamsenāme's text, he will set forth the development of calligraphy, illumination, and miniature painting. Aga-Oglu's work stimulates him to report on a copy of Hamse, its location, owner, artistic qualities, its 24 full-page miniatures, its date (Oct. 23, 1512), and the names of its writers. After a detailed catalogue description of the Hamse work, Duda asserts that the *Buchungsvermerk* and the last colophon are crude attempts at forgery.—*Ira M. Price.*

2115. EVANOW, W. An Ismailitic work by Nasiru'd-din Tusi. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1931: 527-554.—A summary review of a Persian work by the title of *Raudatu'ttaslim*, dealing with the dogmas of Ismailism. The authorship is ascribed to Nasiru'd-din Tusi and there are considerable grounds to justify attributing this work to him. It contains a clear philosophic exposition of the Ismaili theology and gives a particularly clear view of what is the esoteric doctrine and the *ta'wil* system of the sect.—*M. Blander.*

2116. HORTEN, MAX. Die Religion des Islam. [The religion of Islam.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 129-137.—A far different notion of Islam is held today from that entertained by a past generation of orientalist. From historicism there has been an advance to systematic consideration with a search for the spiritual center; for religion is a branch of the surrounding *Gesamtkultur*, which is composed of *Weltanschauung*, ethics, and emotional values, and can only be understood in the light of the total history of the period. Thus ethnologically, Islam is a national migration out of Arabia of 632, idealised and sanctified by the current religious forms; socially, it is a reordering of the Arabian masses over the surrounding populations from the Ganges to the pillars of Hercules. Then began the struggle of the submerged strata (among whom the Turks were to be numbered after 903) and this was accompanied by new ideologies and religious forms, Shia, mysticism, and the liberal movements of the Mohammedan middle ages. Economically, Islam meant the liberation of Arabia from its subjugation to Persian-Byzantine hegemony and its entrance into world commerce; politically, it meant the gathering together of the ruins of the ancient commonwealths of Asia Minor into a new empire. Thus Islam took up many ancient cultures and gave them varied expressions depending on the time and the bearers; but its idea of God always imposed and maintained a certain unity despite all diversity. This total view and deeper understanding of Islam has just recently been attempted and much is hoped from it; but the question remains whether spiritual values can ever be adequately grasped in abstract formulas.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2117. IVANOW, W. More on biography of Rūzbihān Al-Baqlī. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 7 (1-2) Aug. 1931: 1-8.—A fragment of nine additional leaves have been discovered of a biographical Persian work, 36 leaves of which, found previously, were treated by the author in the *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1928 (publ. 1929) pp. 353-361. The work deals with the life and miracles of the famous Sufic saint of Shiraz, Rūzbihān al Baqlī. This fragment states that the compiler was asked to write the book 94 years after the death of the Shikh, i.e., ca. 700 A.H./1301 A.D.—*M. Blander.*

2118. KRENKOW, F. The use of poison by the ancient Arabs. *Islamica.* 4 (5) 1931: 596-601.—Poison was used to kill lions, wolves, eagles, etc., but there is no reference to poisoned weapons anywhere in the canonical books, not even metaphorically. It was contrary to the code of honor of the desert to use treacherous means in combat, and the poets refer only to the effect of the weapons in the hands of the warrior.—*M. Blander.*

2119. MAYER, L. A. A sequel to Mujir ad-Din's Chronicle. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (2) 1931: 1-13.—A discussion of the relative value and dating of Leyden, Oxford, and Jerusalem MSS of this chronicle, relative to a severe earthquake, together with the text. An article valuable to the philologist and the historian of Moslem archaeology in Palestine.—*W. W. Fisher.*

2120. RONKEL, Ph. S. van. Malay tales about conversion of Jews and Christians to Muhammedanism. *Acta Orientalia.* 10 (1) 1931: 56-66.

2121. SAUVAGET, J. Inscriptions arabes du temple de Bêl à Palmyre. [Arabic inscriptions of the temple of Bel at Palmyra.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 12 (2) 1931: 143-153.—Four texts which show the building and reconstruction of the buildings in 1132-33, 1177, 1237-38 and a decision in favor of the inhabitants of Palmyra in 1463.—*J. L. La Monte.*

2122. SAUVAGET, J. Un bain damasquin du XIII^e siècle. [A Damascene bath of the 13th century.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (4) 1930: 370-380.—Description of the *hammām Sāmī*, northeast of the great Mosque in Damascus, which was built by the Emir Izz ad-Din Usamah al-Halabi in the early 13th century. The construction of the cupolas shows this to have been built at this time, adding architectural to documentary evidences.—*J. L. La Monte.*

2123. TAUER, FELIX. Les manuscrits persans historiques des bibliothèques de Stamboul. II. Histoire de Muhammad, des Alides et des Halifas. [The Persian historical MSS of the libraries of Istanbul. II. The history of Mohammed, the Alids and the Caliphs.] *Arch. Orientalist.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 303-326.—This second list contains 136 documents. They are classified by their origin into 20 groups, plus an appendix. Under each volume we find the name, the library number, the kind of binding, number of pages or folios, exact size, the disposition of space, number of columns, color of paper, color of ink used, character of the calligraphy, how preserved, the date (7th to the 13th century), and frequently the name of the copyist. The groups are made up of original works of Persian authors, abridgements of larger works, translations from Arabic works with an occasional remark on the importance or value of the MS described, and for whom composed, and where first copied. Most of the MSS are severely focalized on the life of the Prophet. [See Entry 4: 1922.]—*Ira M. Price.*

INDIA

(See also Entry 1817)

2124. CODRINGTON, H. W. Gavuta pillars. *Ceylon J. Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol., etc.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1930: 129-134.—A set of eight 12th century pillars, unique in Ceylon, have been found in the province of Uva, set up by King Niśśanka Malla to mark *gavu*. The data are insufficient to compute the length of the *gavuwa* with any certainty. There is no trace of pavement along the route marked by the *gavu* pillars. It would seem safe however to adopt Fleet's value of 2½ miles for the older Ceylon *gāvuta*.—*M. Blander.*

2125. CODRINGTON, H. W. Two dāgabas of Parākrama Bāhu I. *Ceylon J. Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol., etc.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1930: 135-136.—A description of two dāgabas by the Sinhalese ruler at Punkhagāma and Khiragāma, probably the Sūtiḡhara Cetiya and the Raṭanavali Cetiya respectively mentioned in the Mahāvamsa.—*M. Blander.*

2126. PARANAVITANA, S. The capital of Ceylon during the ninth and tenth centuries. *Ceylon J. Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol., etc.* 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1930: 141-147.—Evidence to prove that the successors of Sena I lived at Anurādhapura rather than at Polonnaruwa.—*M. Blander.*

2127. SHARMA, B. C. S. The Prince of Wales Museum inscription of Jayakesi III, the Kadamba king of Goa. *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (1) Apr. 1931: 2-9.—The text and translation of an inscription from the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay. The Kananese script is on the whole perfectly clear, and the date of the record is 1200 A.D. The grant states that at the expense of the Kuriba-Seniga tribe a school was built inside the temple of Senigeśvara and a piece of land was given to the god by the 200 mahājanas of Eleya Pūrvali.—*M. Blander.*

2128. SYED HAMIDUDDIN AHMAD. Mahmud Gawan. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 35-52; (3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 50-62.—Forced to flee from his birthplace, Gilan, because of the derelictions of his cousin, the prime minister, Gawan took up life as a trader and finally settled down in Mohammadabad Bidar in 1455 A.D., and became a favorite of the Sultan Alaaddin Bahmani. An account of his military successes in Bidar, his reorganization of the army, and his administrative reforms are given. Gawan lived the life of a dervish and a scholar, and was a good poet and linguist. Because of enemies he had made by his administrative reforms, Gawan was treacherously executed, with the result that a few years later the Bahmani kingdom, after the dynasty had ruled for over 150 years, was divided into five independent states.—*M. Blander.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 347, 2037, 2050)

2129. ROSS, E. DENISON. Nomadic movements in Asia. Lecture IV.—Chinghiz Khan and the Mongols. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (4012) Oct. 11, 1929: 1099-1110.—Chinghiz instigated the western invasions of the 13th century. The great Mongol chief never went further west than the Oxus or further south than the Indus, but his three grandsons pushed on till checked in Asia Minor and Egypt. Chinghiz was no less eminent than Alexander and Napoleon, and like these he desired to conquer the whole world. Though usually barbarous the khan was an extraordinary man—brave, just, tolerant, and a keen statesman. Under his rule the Tartar empire was unified, the administration organized and the laws codified. Interesting anecdotes illustrating the traits of Mongol warriors are included.—*Herbert Wender.*

2130. ST. MARC, R. DUBOIS. The Chinese naval and military expedition against Java. *China J.* 15 (2) Aug. 1931: 76-80.—Trade relations have existed between Java and China since the 3rd century A.D., with certain formal acknowledgements of a shadowy suzerainty claimed by the continental power. When Kublai Khan came to the throne in 1281, the Javanese prince refused to pay homage and treated the Chinese envoy with contumely. In 1292 Kublai ordered a punitive expedition of 20,000 men and 1,000 ships, to set sail from the coast of Fukien. Through treachery and lack of caution the expedition failed when success was just in sight. The incident is chronicled in both Chinese and Javanese sources.—*W. H. Stuart.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

2131. AMOROSO, LUIGI. Il periodo eroico della formazione delle compagnie (di assicurazione). [The heroic period of the formation of insurance companies.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 31-44.—The formation of fire insurance companies in London in the second half of the 17th century is described. In the same epoch life insurance passed from the rudimentary forms of the middle ages to a phase of rational organization. The crisis which came in 1720 in both forms of enterprise is reviewed. Life insurance began historically without the use of the calculus of probabilities.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2132. CASTELNUOVO, G. Sulla prime applicazioni del calcolo delle probabilità alla statistica e all'attuarial. [The first application of the calculus of probabilities to statistics and to actuarial science.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 9-15.—In documents of the second half of the 17th century (letters of Huygens, legislative proposals of De Witt) the first attempts to apply the calculus of probabilities to the calculation of annuities is to be found. The description of the content of these documents and historical exposition of the early developments of statistical actuarial researches (the mortality table of Halley is the most important) are followed by discussion of the ideas developed by Nicola Bernoulli on the relationship between probability and statistical frequencies.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2133. SCHULEMANN, G. Die innere Entwicklung des Buddhismus. [The inner development of Buddhism.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 32-49.—Like every other religion Buddhism has undergone change and differentiation processes which began shortly after the death of Buddha and which had already assumed significant proportions by the beginning of the common era. The moralistic and

agnostic systems of doctrine which really concerned only the monks gradually developed into a speculative religious world-view which made a strong appeal to the masses. Nevertheless the monks have remained the bearers of this development with the exception of a few representatives of modern Japanese and Chinese Buddhism. Aside from this general tendency there were differentiations with regard to ritual practices and with respect to the establishment of the canon and the redaction of the various scriptures and collections (which was carried on in various languages). According to the canon there may be distinguished several great divisions within Buddhism which correspond roughly to the great culture areas, India and southern Asia, central Asia, and eastern Asia. Within these great groups, sects were formed according to the emphasis on certain religious doctrines, rites, or mythologies, nonetheless a certain unity was maintained which found expression through the councils and the patriarchs of the orders and in the modern movements for unity. There is a review of early Buddhist history to determine the historicity of various events (e. g., councils) and individuals (e. g., patriarchs); and an inspection of the growth of the canon and the spread of the religion with a comparison of the differences between the various national forms.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 1785, 2194, 2242, 2358)

2134. BENTON, W. A. John Wyatt and the weighing of heavy loads. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928-29: 60-77.—Man has had devices for the weighing of heavy loads from the days of Egypt. No Roman steelyards of really high capacity have come down to us, however. The increasing extent

of commerce in the later middle ages led unquestionably to the erection of balances and steelyards of very considerable capacity. Huge cart-weighting steelyards were used by the English in the 18th century. John Wyatt, about 1742, solved the problems involved in the construction of the first compound lever platform. The first machine of this type was erected at the workhouse in Birmingham. The early machines of Wyatt's manufacture were known as "bob-up" machines, from the motion taken by the weighing table on which the counterpoising weights were placed. As early as 1754 others competed with Wyatt for their construction. [5 plates of steelyards from 1701 to 1741.]—*J. J. Geise.*

2135. CLARK, H. O. Notes on French windmills. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 52–59.—A description of windmills seen in the course of two motor excursions in France, one to the Calais district and the other a straight run from Havre to the Mediterranean and back. The majority of the mills are working and few derelicts are to be seen. The mills are of the three usual types, the post mill, the tower mill, and the smock mill, and of these the post mill predominates. [4 plates.]—*J. J. Geise.*

2136. DEAKIN, W. H. Development of railway signalling. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 1–11.—A paper read at the Science Museum, South Kensington, Oct. 17, 1928. The author is "one of the oldest railway signal engineers living." He presents a brief anecdotal history of the development of railway signalling from the fixing of the first signal on the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1827 to the present. Stevens & Sons, of the Darlington Works, Southwark, founded in the 30's by John Stevens, were the first to take up railway signal engineering. John Deakin, the father of the writer, joined the firm about 1844; he was responsible for many improvements in signal plant. [3 figures and 4 plates.]—*J. J. Geise.*

2137. FOX, DIXON RYAN. The vanished naturalist. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 58–68.—Up to about 1817–18, science in the United States was cultivated by amateurs, like Thomas Jefferson, who could solve scientific problems with a little information and common sense. In the second decade of the 19th century, when the naturalist began to stand out by himself, he was usually a mature man like Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill who had followed some other calling, particularly medicine. The kind of science cultivated by that generation was "systematic," consisting of classifying works of nature, experimentation, except in chemistry, being actually suspect. The great age of field work opened up in the last years of the 18th century, the difficulties being so great that the scientist was visibly heroic. The breaking off of the naturalist from the medical man was recognized in 1818 by the establishment of Silliman's *American Journal of Science and Arts*. By 1811 Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania had college professorships in natural history; by the late 20's this was general. Before 1830 the naturalist was beginning to subdivide into geologist, botanist, etc. Today we scarcely have geologists, but geo-physicists, petrologists, etc. In social evolution, the differentiation of professional species results in the disintegration of the parent species; hence we can speak of the vanished naturalist.—*M. Blander.*

2138. HINE, MURIEL. Pedigree of Thomas Newcomen. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 105–108.—This article traces the ancestry of Thomas Newcomen back to Hugo le Newcomen of Saltfleetby, who was born about 1165 and fought in the third crusade under Richard I.—*J. J. Geise.*

2139. MARSHALL, C. F. DENDY. The Rainhill locomotive trials of 1829. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 78–93.—Construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was begun in June, 1826, and was fairly well advanced by 1829. Then

arose the question of motive power. The problem was narrowed down to a choice between stationary and locomotive engines, with the balance of opinion favoring the first. But the directors, in an endeavor to secure a satisfactory locomotive, offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine "which shall be a decided improvement on those now in use." Twenty-six locomotives were already in use in various collieries, and their builders entered the competition with zest. Five engines, the *Rocket* of the Stephensons and Booth, Braithwaite and Ericsson's *Novelty*, Hackworth's *Sans Pareil*, Burstall's *Perseverance*, and Brandreth's *Cycloped*, were entered. Three judges were appointed and the trials lasted from Oct. 6–14. The prize was awarded to the *Rocket*, and Burstall received a consolation prize of £25. [7 plates.]—*J. J. Geise.*

2140. PATTERSON, T. S. John Mayow. *Isis.* 15–1 (45) Feb. 1931: 47–96; 15–3 (47) Sep. 1931: 504–546.—John Mayow (1643–1679) published two books, the *Tractatus Duo* (1668) and *Tractatus Quinque* (1674), which had very little influence. But after the discovery of oxygen by Scheele, Priestley, and Lavoisier, several people happened upon Mayow's books and read them with astonishment. And so the work of commentators and historians such as Beddoes, Scherer, Yeats (18th century), Rodwell, Ramsay (1896), Lowry, Gotch (1908), Gunther (1921), Singer (1928), Haldane (1929), and even Dampier-Whetham (1929), has built up for him a fictitious reputation for experiments, findings, and theories attributable to others. Mayow was not the first to show that a candle enclosed in a flask goes out while there is still, apparently, abundance of air; to infer that air is heterogeneous; to suggest the existence in air of a vital substance also to be found in nitre and nitric acid; to call this substance nitro-aerial spirit; to show that gunpowder can burn without the assistance of air; to prove that the calx of a metal was heavier than the metal; to show that an animal placed in a closed vessel died more quickly if a lighted candle was also placed in the vessel. Mayow's so-called discovery of oxygen was not forgotten; it was never made. There can be no question of the discovery of oxygen until it was actually isolated by Scheele and by Priestley. Even when it had been prepared by Priestley it took him and Lavoisier the better part of a year really to understand what had been obtained. Bayen had made and collected oxygen before Priestley, but he failed to recognize it as something new; and this applied with greater force to Hales and possibly Robert Boyle, and still more to the vague speculations of Hooke and Mayow. Mayow did show, that what we call hydrogen and nitric oxide expand in the same kind of way as air: that is to say, obey Boyle's Law, and he also carried out the famous experiment with nitric oxide and air. Mayow was not the genius he is represented to have been, but he was an enthusiast, and had he developed a more sober judgment, might have done some useful work for science. Crum Brown and J. B. Cohen are referred to as authorities more nearly agreeing with the author's views. (Facsimiles and bibliography.)—*Major L. Younce.*

2141. PENDRED, LOUGHNAN ST. L. Eulogy upon Newcomen. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 99–101.—*J. J. Geise.*

2142. PRAG, A. John Wallis. *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math. Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1 (3) Sep. 25, 1930: 381–411.—A history of the mathematical conceptions and developments in the 17th century.—*D. Maier.*

2143. SMITH, E. C. Thomas Newcomen: two hundred years of steam power. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928–29: 102–104.—*J. J. Geise.*

2144. UNSIGNED. Analytical bibliography of the history of engineering and applied science: part VII.

Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech. 9
1928-29: 113-133.—J. J. Geise.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 2250)

2145. BIRCHLER, LINUS. Ergänzungen zu: "Die führenden Architekten der Vorarlberger Schule in der Schweiz." [Supplementary notes to: "The leading architects of the Vorarlberg school in Switzerland."] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (4) 1931: 473-476.—The author supplements and, on the whole, agrees with Hoffmann's statements. He bases his opinions on the latest articles on the subject which Hoffmann had not taken into consideration. (See Entry 3: 16928).—*Rosa Ernst.*

2146. CORTE, RENATO. Architettura domestica della California. [Domestic architecture in California.] *Architett. e Arti Decorative.* 10 (4) Dec. 1930: 169-187.

2147. EISEN, GUSTAVUS A., and CONROW, WILFORD S. The Leutze-Stellwagen mask of Washington in the Corcoran Gallery of Art and its connections. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (2) Feb. 1930: 65-75.—Four portraits in the round of Washington are considered. The first is the life mask by Houdon, cast from a mould made Oct. 13, 1785, and used by the artist as a guide to the retouching of the clay bust made by him at about the same time. This mask is now in the possession of J. P. Morgan, New York, while the bust, restored, is at Mount Vernon. Before the clay of the bust had dried Houdon made a mould from the bust, from which subsequently the Leutze-Stellwagen mask was cast. This mask is now in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The fourth portrait, Clark Mills' mask, taken from the Houdon bust in 1853, was taken before the extreme deterioration of the bust, but after its shrinkage had altered the dimensions of the face.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

2148. FICHERA, FRANCESCO. L'esposizione internazionale di architettura moderna in Budapest. [The international exposition of modern architecture in Budapest.] *Architett. e Arti Decorative.* 1 (5-6) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 195-292.

2149. HOLDEN, ARTHUR C. Domestic architecture of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *Monog. Ser.* 17 (5) 1931: 113-135. (Illustrations.)

2150. NEWCOMB, REXFORD. Transylvania College and her century-old Greek revival building. *Art & Archaeol.* 29 (6) Jun. 1930: 251-255.—Morrison College, the oldest building on the campus of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, is the work of Gideon Shryock, and one of the most important examples of the Greek revival in American architecture. Finished in 1833, it has seen continuous use since that time as a classroom building. (A floor-plan and three illustrations).—*Maurice C. Latta.*

2151. NOPPEN, J. G. The character of architecture. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 258-277.—The 18th century attempt to revive the Gothic style in architecture was not a success, but that period did give rise to the connoisseur and to much thinking along architectural lines. This led to a battle of styles in the next century centering about a Greek revival and a second Gothic revival. The insipidity of this is characteristic of the Victorian age. John Emmett, an ex-architect and critic of the last quarter of the 19th century, did much to undermine this phase of development by criticism of architectural professionalism, as contrasted with art. The architecture of today is mere imitation and therefore only sham.—*Chester Kirby.*

2152. VAN BUREN, A. W. Recent art activities in Rome. *Parnassus.* 3 (6) Oct. 1931: 15-16.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 1980, 2035, 2200, 2207-2208, 2222, 2234, 2263, 2332, 2367, 2791, 2795, 3077-3078, 3080-3082, 3084, 3088-3090, 3093, 3152)

2153. BARION, HANS. Rudolph Sohm und die Grundlegung des Kirchenrechts. [Rudolph Sohm and the founding of canon law.] *Recht u. Staat in Gesch. u. Gegenwart.* (81) 1931: pp. 28.—The reverberations from Sohm's writings on canon law extended far beyond the circle of the specialists in his field, due to the stern logic of his reasoning on the conflict between canon law and the nature of the church, his religious conviction which led him piously to reconcile with the religious life the results of his scientific studies, and his conception that religion and law were to be clearly distinguished. He greatly simplified the study of canon law and based it on solid fact rather than mystical metaphysics. On the other hand, many of his stereotyped historical conceptions were unduly influenced by the *Zeitgeist* theories and *Tendenz* of his time. His work was historical rather than legalistic, and he made clear distinctions between the ecclesiastical and secular aspects of canon law. His theories are compared with those of Harnack and other historians of dogma and of canon law.—*T. P. Oakley.*

2154. CASTAÑEDA, CARLOS E. Earliest Catholic activities in Texas. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 17 (3) Oct. 1931: 278-295.—The missionary spirit was as strong as the desire for gain in 17th century exploration in the northern provinces of New Spain. While it is sure that most of the exploration into what is now Texas was undertaken with New Mexico as a base, yet the indefiniteness of the boundaries of the various Indian tribes makes our early knowledge of the locale of missionary activity less certain than could be desired. The Rio Grande was definitely known as the western boundary of the Texas Indians by 1650, and the first expedition into Texas territory was in 1665. Real missionary work began with an expedition in 1675, led by Fernando del Bosque and Fray Juan de Larios, a complete account of which is fortunately extant. This very effective missionary expedition antedates that of Alonzo de Lasar in 1688, generally regarded as the beginning of missionary work in Texas.—*S. H. Thomson.*

2155. CHRISTOL, FRANK. Histoire d'un legs de mille acres de terre en Amérique. [History of a legacy of one thousand acres in America.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Française.* 80 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 202-221.—In the year 1700 John Nichol deeded to the French Protestant church of London a tract of land of 1,000 acres located in New Jersey near Philadelphia. The income from this tract was to be used for the benefit of the poor in the London church. No attempt was made to use this income until some twelve years later. For half a century thereafter the consistory of the London church endeavored to establish its claim to this tract, but was unable to obtain any satisfactory response to the inquiries made. Finally in 1756, through the help of Samuel Davies, a report was secured which indicated that there was considerable doubt as to the locality of such a tract and also as to its availability without undue litigation. Thereafter the consistory seemed to have given up active hope of establishing its claim.—*S. Lessly.*

2156. EMHARDT, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY. The Old Catholic movement. *Amer. Church Mo.* 30 (2) Aug. 1931: 134-139.—The interest of the Episcopal church in the Old Catholic movement has been great since the inception of the movement. Since the close of the 19th century there has existed in America a strong Old Catholic movement largely confined, however, to the Poles who had broken with the church of Rome. They chose as their bishop Anthony Kozlowski. Justifiable caution was exercised by the Episcopal church in the recog-

nitition accorded this Polish movement.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2157. FABELLA, GABRIEL F. Church administration in the Philippines 1581-1782. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3 (3) May 1931: 227-231.

2158. FLETCHER, JOSEPH F. Catholic social reform in the Third Republic. *Stockholm.* (3) 1931: 255-264.—Economic theories in France from the beginning of the 19th century prepared for economic reform as the critical phase of social programs. The encyclical *Quanta Cura* of 1864 turned the Catholics from republicanism. However it was not a complete Catholic reaction, although Catholic protest against unchristian industrial conditions was not acceptable to socialists. In 1872 was formed a movement of Catholic workers to secure Christian principles in industry. Leo XIII in 1891 issued an encyclical which condemned *laissez-faire* and suggested definite reforms, without however justifying but rather condemning socialism. Social and industrial legislation in France from 1884 to 1919 reveals for the most part accord with suggestions of a Catholic leader, Albert de Mun, and Leo XIII. The latter's encyclical on the oath of fidelity to the Republic diminished the previous character assumed by the Catholic social party and created a delicate situation. Catholics could not support the capitalistic views and the socially reactionary politics of the Republic. The pope requested them to cooperate with the government and they were between divided counsels. The conflict between Christian objections to capitalist economy and a desire to compromise with republicanism makes social Catholic deputies an uncertain quantity.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

2159. GEISELMANN, J. Johann Adam Möhler und die Entwicklung seines Kirchenbegriffs. [Johann Adam Möhler and the development of his idea of the church.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 112 (1-2) 1931: 1-91.

2160. GREENFIELD, JOHN. James Montgomery, Moravian hymn writer. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 344-359.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

2161. GUILDAY, PETER. Four early ecclesiastical observers in America. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 85 (3) Sep. 1931: 236-254.—Each of the four official surveys on the condition of American Catholicism conducted by prominent ecclesiastics between 1815 and 1864 served to aid the progress of Catholicism. The report made by Joseph-Octave Plessis, bishop of Quebec, afforded the information needed by Pius VII to issue on Aug. 14, 1822, the apostolic letter, *Non Sine Magno*, which gave a death-blow to trusteeism, then a cause for much controversy. The tour of Charles Auguste, Conte de Forbin-Janson, sponsored by Gregory XVI in 1839, gave the needed impetus to found the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in all the dioceses. The observations of conditions published by Joseph Charles Salzbacher, head of the cathedral chapter of St. Stephens in Vienna, whose trip was undertaken at the request of Gregory XVI and the Leopoldine Association of Vienna, brought a notable increase in donations from that city between 1845 and the Civil War. Despite the fact that his visit in the United States was impaired by attempted attacks on his person by anti-papal partisans, the report of Gaetano Bedini to Rome in 1854 glows over the progress of the Catholics in America.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

2162. HARKNESS, R. E. E. Some early practices of Baptists in America. *J. Relig.* 11 (4) Oct. 1931: 533-553.—A survey on the basis of source study of developments peculiar to early American Baptists. Numerous illustrations from church records and association minutes present varying attitudes as regards the sacraments, Sabbath observance, marriage, ecclesiastical regulations, ordination. On social issues, such as temperance, secret societies, and slavery, uniform attitudes were quite pronounced. In doctrinal matters wide divergency of opinion prevailed.—*A. W. Nagler.*

2163. HOARE, F. R. The popes, the states and the papal states. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (766) Oct. 1931: 364-383.—A criticism of Arnold J. Toynbee's *A survey of international affairs* and a review of the difficult problem of the temporal power of the papacy. It is essential to the correct understanding of the temporal power to recognize that it has had for its essential purpose the primacy of the spiritual over the temporal.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2164. HONEYMAN, JOHN C. Zion, St. Paul and other early Lutheran churches in central New Jersey. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 9-16 Jul. 1924-Oct. 1931.—Honeyman has written a history of Lutheranism in Somerset and Hunterdon counties. The published text stops at 1843; but the manuscript, which continues the history for some 40 years, is in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society and may be consulted at any time.—*W. Palmer.*

2165. KARÁCIONYI, J. Der Anteil Ungarns am katholischen Missionswerk. [Hungary's participation in Catholic missions.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 313-323.—A consideration of Hungary's participation in missionary activity from the time of the conversion in 896 until our day.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2166. KELLY, JOSEPH F. Church music in the different eras of church history. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 85 (4) Oct. 1931: 371-382.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

2167. KILGER, L. Die Missionen im Kongoreich mit seinen Nachbarländern nach den ersten Propagandamaterialien (1622-1670). [Missions in the Congo and neighboring lands in the light of the first propaganda material, 1622-1670.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 105-124.—An examination of the propaganda material proves that it alone is not sufficient to give a picture of the activity of the Congo mission in the 17th century. The works of writers other than the Capuchins (whose expression this material for the greatest part is) must be used, e.g. P. Cavazzi, and the documents of the state archive issued by Paiva Manso.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2168. KILGER, L. Die Missionen in Oberguinea und in Ostafrika nach den ersten Propagandamaterialien (1622-1670). [Missions in Upper Guinea and in East Africa in the light of the first propaganda materials, 1622-1670.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 297-311.—A review of propaganda archives as the source material for the first missions in Northwest and East Africa.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2169. MAAS, OTTO. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Forschung über die neuzeitliche Franziskanermision. [The present status of research in Franciscan missions.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 137-149.—A review of the newer literature on the history of Franciscan missions from their founding until about 1800.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2170. MANSFIELD, M. The hidden hand in the conclave. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (379) Oct. 1931: 302-317.—The reign of Leo XIII (1878-1903) marks the commencement of a new order in the relations between the church, the Catholic powers, and other states, like Germany, with many Catholics among their citizens. In the conclave of Leo XIII pressure was exerted indirectly to avert the choice of a non-Italian cardinal. Leo's insistence on the independence of the Holy See proved the meaninglessness of the right, granted as a privilege to certain nations, to enter a *caveat* in the conclave against any candidate for the papacy deemed inimical to their interests. In the election of Pius X there was much wire-pulling as a letter contained in the memoirs of Prince Bülow clearly shows. The German chancellor was the hidden hand in this conclave. The first constitution of Pius' reign abrogated the veto entirely.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2171. MIDDLETON, WARREN C. The denuncia-

tions of George Fox viewed psychologically. *J. Relig.* 11 (4) Oct. 1931: 589-609.—In reading Fox's *Journal* one is impressed by the frequency and disproportion of denunciation. It was an age of controversy and constraint. The rebellion of Fox was largely a reaction against oppressive restraints so long imposed on religious freedom. He was also influenced by a superiority complex. He was an egotist, feeling that everything he did was a work of the supernatural, and he became seclusive and contentious. His failures may have developed a sense of inferiority which induced these moods. He found denunciation a way to compensate for limitations, disappointments, and failures and he approximated the "suffering hero" type, secure in his sense of mystical certainty. Verbal attack was also a compensation for physical non-resistance. Much can be explained by his pathological condition, his unstable psychic constitution, and the need for an outlet for pent-up energy. His strong motor strains demanded the use of psycho-physical energy and he thus saved himself from psychopathic behavior by converting energy into denunciation.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

2172. O'REILLY, PATRICK. Les études missionnaires en France. [Missionary studies in France.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France.* 17 (75) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-179.—Bibliographical.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2173. PADEN, W. M. The missionary work of the Mormons. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (4) Oct. 1931: 553-573.—The first Mormon missionaries were sent out by Joseph Smith to sell the *Book of Mormon* and from that day on Mormonism has been an active missionary cult. Many of the early converts were made in England, Scotland, and Wales, though their work has had success on the continent only in the Scandinavian countries. Mormon authorities estimate that 200,000 people of European birth have been won to Mormonism, and their descendants are the "bone and sinew" of the Mormon church today. In recent years Mormon missionaries have been more active in the United States than elsewhere. Between 2-3,000 missionaries are kept in the field, their work directed from certain centers; thus the work in the United States is directed from seven centers. Mormon missionaries or their families bear the expense of their mission. Young men are conscripted for this work, a majority of them in their teens or early twenties. A peculiar type of Mormon missionary work is that done by the living for the dead. Thus the dead relatives of a believer may be won to the faith by proxy. Mormonism today emphasizes doctrines most nearly agreeing with the Christian church rather than those most peculiar to it.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2174. RABIE, J.-B. L'arrivée des réfugiés au Cap de Bonne-Espérance. [The arrival of the refugees at the Cape of Good Hope.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Française.* 80 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 221-229.—During the years 1687-1700 a considerable number of French Huguenots endured the hazards and hardships of a voyage of emigration to South Africa where they might find religious freedom. They landed there practically destitute, but were able to receive some relief from the continent. The Hollanders, who had already settled there, were so firmly established and in such numbers that French influences tended to be suppressed, so much so that the language itself was practically forgotten.—*S. Lessly.*

2175. ROMMERSKIRCHEN, J. Missionsbibliographie für 1929. [Bibliography on missions, 1929.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 76-92, 190-200.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2176. ROMMERSKIRCHEN, J. Missionsbibliographie für 1930. [Bibliography on missions, 1930.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 97-112, 193-202.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2177. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. Le "Memorie" di Loisy. [Memoirs of Loisy.] *Cultura.* 10 (9) Sep. 1931:

713-728.—These Memoirs are the story of Catholic modernism seen through the religious evolution of one man, who is obliged to leave the church to be true to his beliefs. His final position is that a new religion is necessary to meet existing conditions, a religion which will consist in the united efforts of all mankind toward indefinite perfection on this earth.—*W. R. Quynn.*

2178. SCHJELDERUP, KRISTIAN. Teresa Neumann of Konnersreuth. *Catholic World.* 134 (799) Oct. 1931: 63-68.—The mystery of Konnersreuth created a sensation a few years ago and despite press reports the extraordinary phenomena have in no way ceased. Big crowds, however, are no longer seen in the little town as special permission to gain access to Teresa must be procured from the ordinary in Regensburg. Every Friday she goes through Christ's agony on the cross, blood streaming from her. In recent years the number of wounds have increased. In her normal condition Teresa appears to be an ordinary, lively, and friendly young woman. She considers that it is her mission in life to atone for the sins of others. While in ecstasy she is not of this world. For three years she has lived without food except for the bread and wine she receives daily in communion. No satisfactory explanation has yet been made of Teresa's condition of health or of her living without nourishment. Her rendering of foreign languages, such as Aramaean, Hebrew, and French dialect is still an unsolved mystery.—*John J. O'Connor.*

2179. SCHMIDLIN, J. Beteiligung der Orden am Christianisierungswerk von Spanisch-Südamerika. [The participation of religious orders in the christianization of Hispanic America.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 14-26.—This article constitutes an addition to the relevant section in the author's *Handbuch.* It traces the influence of Franciscans, Dominicans, Mercedarians and Augustinians, Jesuits and Capuchins in the christianization of Hispanic America. There is a bibliography of sources for each section.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2180. SCHMIDLIN, J. Gregor XVI als Missionspapst (1831-1846). [Gregory XVI as missionary pope (1831-1846).] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 209-228.—This article reviews the extended and diversified missionary activity of Pope Gregory XVI who established no less than 70 fields.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2181. SCHMIDLIN, J. Wie unsere Missionswissenschaft entstand. [How our journal originated.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 1-18.—On the occasion of the 20th birthday of the journal, the editor reviews the conditions surrounding the founding of the organ and the inception of related academic activities, e.g., the *Institut für Missionswissenschaftliche Forschungen*, the establishment of university chairs, and the organization of conferences for the clergy. There is a brief bibliography of sources for this history.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2182. STEFFES, J. P. Die Auseinandersetzung des Christentums mit den nicht-christlichen Religionen. [The struggle between Christianity and non-Christian religions.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft. u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 1-14.—The history of religion shows a continual strife of religions among themselves. The author gives a brief review of the history of the struggle between Christianity and other religions in the past in order to discover some insights for the contemporary struggle. There are brief notices of the issue of the strife between Christianity and polytheism, Greek philosophy, Judaism, and Islam. In modern times the absolute character of Christianity has been impugned as never before owing to two factors: (1) the alteration of the occidental mind which cannot brook absolutes (agnosticism, historicism, psychologism, and anthropologism), and (2) the new knowledge of the great oriental religions. Efforts have been made, and by the Catholics with

not inconsiderable success, to hold aloft the contention of absoluteness. The author insists on the superiority of Christianity because it unites within itself all the valuable religious motives found separately elsewhere.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

2183. VERMEERSCH, ARTURO. L'enciclica "Rerum novarum" avvenimento sociale. [The encyclical "Rerum novarum" as a social event.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 2 (3–4) May–Jul. 1931: 318–329.—After pointing out the occasion of the encyclical, the author discusses its doctrinal contents and its influence upon social thought and social institutions.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

2184. WENTZ, ABDEL ROSS. Beginnings of Lutheranism in America. *Bibliotheca Sacra*. 88 (352) Oct. 1931: 410–433.—As early as 1623 some Dutch Lutherans were settled in Nieuw Amsterdam. Their desire for worship separate from their Reformed countrymen was not realized until 1657, when Goetwasser, the first Lutheran minister, arrived. Pieter Stuyvesant's firm opposition continued until English occupation in 1664, and thereafter there were two Lutheran church groups, in Albany and in New York. Soon (ca. 1700) German Lutherans, refugees from the Palatinate, immigrated in large numbers, and many Dutch and German congregations were united, to be split again about the middle of the century. For over 40 years before the arrival of William Penn, Swedish Lutherans had been settled along the Delaware, having the first regular Lutheran minister in America, Torkillus (arrived 1639). Swedish Lutheranism had but intermittent success, and its adherents were gradually absorbed by Episcopalians. Lutherans from Salzburg, Austria, founded a colony at Ebenezer, Georgia. Their prosperity lasted until the Revolution, with which they were sympathetic. The largest Lutheran settlement in America began late and was the work of the Halle Pietists. The arrival of Count Zinzendorf, the Moravian, brought dissension and forced the Halle group to send young Muhlenberg, Göttingen-trained, Halle-inspired, who centralized Lutheranism; he called the first synod, 1748, ordained ministers, overcame dissension, and well deserves the name of "patriarch."—*S. H. Thomson.*

2185. WENTZ, ABDEL ROSS. Permanent deposits of colonialism in American Christianity. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (4) Oct. 1931: 536–552.—There are three permanent colonial deposits to be found in American Christianity: (1) the relatively large influence of Christianity as a force in American social life, larger in America than in any other country of Christendom; (2) the strong missionary note; (3) the diversified character of American Christianity. Religious uniformity was definitely rejected in the colonial period; the planting of religious variety along the Atlantic seaboard eventually created a free church in a free state.—*W. W. Sweet.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 3129)

2186. BERNSTEIN, SIMON. The letters of Rabbi Mahalalel Halelujah of Ancona. A chapter of the cultural history of Italian Jewry in the seventeenth century. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 497–536.—The letters are preserved in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. They are written in Hebrew and

are addressed to various individuals, friends, and relatives of the writer as well as to communities. A small number of the letters deal also with personal and family interests. Only 31 letters of the 65 were considered of historical value and are appended to the original.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

2187. MARCUS, RADER JACOB. The love letters of Bendet Schottlaender. *H. U. C. Ann.* 7 1930: 537–577.—The letters are of interest as they tell of the life of a Jewish liberal at the beginning of the 19th century when the Jew in the West was emerging from the ghetto.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 2203, 2350, 2379)

2188. HARRIS, DAVID. Bismarck's advance to England, January, 1876. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 441–456.—Documents from the British archives.—*L. D. Steefel.*

2189. HARTMAN, DALE ALLEN. British and American ambassadors: 1893–1930. *Economica*. (33) Aug. 1931: 328–341.—A careful comparative study of personnel shows the 53 British ambassadors of the period as a more homogeneous and less democratic group than the 87 Americans. The typical British ambassador entered the foreign service from Eton and stayed in it till he became ambassador in his middle fifties, while the typical American graduated from an American college, became a lawyer, business man, or politician (frequently all three) and received his first appointment as ambassador in his middle fifties. The question arises whether in 20th century conditions, where international relations are so largely of a financial and imperialist rather than of a trading nature, the American type is not better adapted to accomplish his tasks than the British.—*H. D. Jordan.*

2190. NÄF, WERNER. Die Idee der Heiligen Allianz bei Leopold von Gerlach. [The idea of the Holy Alliance in Leopold von Gerlach.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (4) 1931: 459–472.—References to the Holy Alliance can be found in von Gerlach's work more than 30 times. Gerlach maintains that the Holy Alliance brought a new idea, an idea opposed to the old political methods, viz., the subordination of politics to moral and religious laws. It is opposed to any form of revolution. To von Gerlach a revolution means any deviation from a government set up by God. Liberalism and radicalism lead to a false constitutionalism. Political foes of von Gerlach are both Napoleons, Joseph II, Frederick II, Nicholas I, Palmerston, and Metternich. The Holy Alliance was directed against the principles for which these men stood, absolutism on one side and liberalism on the other, and was formed to bring freedom within the limits of God's order. Gerlach complains bitterly that only one country adhered to the ideals of the Holy Alliance, namely Prussia. The idea of organizing Europe as a Christian state had become obsolete in the 1850's. What had seemed possible between 1815–1820 was out of the question after 1848. The idea of a liberal and national state had advanced too far.—*Rosa Ernst.*

2191. PRITCHARD, EARL H. Anglo-Chinese relations during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *Univ. Illinois Studies in the Soc. Sci.* 17 (1–2) Mar.–Jun. 1929: pp. 244.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 1888, 1958, 2131-2132, 2134, 2136, 2138-2140, 2142, 2151, 2155, 2188-2189, 2191, 2208, 2226, 2232, 2237, 2286-2287, 2342, 2379, 2694, 2789-2790, 2809, 2907, 3280)

2192. ANDERSON, R. C. The royalists at sea in 1650. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17 (2) Apr. 1931: 135-168.—A detailed account of the naval strategy culminating in the humiliation of the royalist navy under Prince Rupert. Blake, acting for the parliament, had little difficulty in besting the royalists. After this defeat Rupert kept the royalist colors flying for another two years but only after moving into waters where it was not worthwhile to follow his ships. Most of Blake's maneuvering centered off the coast of Spain.—*Julian Aronson*.

2193. BADGER, AMY H. The centenary of Mrs. Bishop. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 278-299.—The story of the travels of an irrepressible and inveterate Victorian woman traveler, née Isabella Lucy Bird, who visited the South Seas, Hawaii, the Rockies, Yezo, India, Persia, and Turkey in the last half of the 19th century.—*Chester Kirby*.

2194. HULME, E. WYNDHAM. Statistical history of the iron trade of England and Wales, 1717-1750. *Trans. Newcomen Soc. Study Hist. Engin. & Tech.* 9 1928-29: 12-35.—This paper is concerned with three different lists of iron furnaces in England and Wales, published respectively in 1717, 1736 and 1750, with critical remarks on each. The lists themselves are reprinted and analysed in the appendix. They have been published before, but never with so critical an evaluation nor with such complete bibliographic information. They make it apparent that the number of forges increased from 116 in 1717 to 135 in 1736, with a subsequent decrease to 114 in 1750, whereas the output decreased from 13,300 tons in 1717 to 12,060 in 1720, and increased to 18,800 tons in 1750. The critical periods of the iron trade during the period under consideration were 1717-1718, 1737, and 1750. The lists are not trustworthy as registers of the total output of pig iron for England and Wales, and the output of the south of England is imperfectly recorded.—*J. J. Geise*.

2195. MAGOUN, FRANCIS P., Jr. Scottish popular football, 1424-1815. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-13.—The year 1424 marked the beginning of legislation against football playing, while 1815 witnessed the birth of rugby football. Between those years, in spite of opposition from the church, the law, and various writers, the game was a popular sport. Many references to it are found in contemporary literature; certain guilds, notably the shoemakers, sponsored it, and even kings praised or condemned it. James IV favored football, while James VI opposed it and indirectly forbade it in the *Declaration of sports*, 1618. Christmas was the favorite time for playing, but Sunday afternoons were also utilized, much to the disgust of some clergymen. Crowds would gather at the parish church or in the streets of the town and play. Although football was a sport primarily for youth, older men and even women would sometimes play. The ball was usually kicked, but was sometimes carried.—*J. A. Rickard*.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entries 1657, 2893)

2196. GILDER, GEORGE A. The early history of the railways of New South Wales. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc.* 17 (4) 1931: 215-238.—Between 1846 and 1850 the original railways company was formed in New South Wales with the assistance of Charles Cowper, father of railways in Australia. From 1850 to 1855 the career of the company was checkered until finally

the government took over the project and constructed the first line. From 1855, when the line from Sydney to Darling Harbour was opened, railroad problems were much discussed—location of stations, accidents, damage to streets from horse-drawn tramways, etc.—primitive problems but most interesting.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

2197. STELL, WATSON A. The history of Carcoar, 1815-1881. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17 (4) 1931: 239-288.—Carcoar, the center point for inward and outward traffic of the Lachlan valley, was discovered by white men in 1815 and a first settlement established in 1831. This section was first the Church and School Corporations Land, then a grant to Hon. Thomas Icelly, and later was enlarged by purchase to 13,000 acres. This part became the Coombing Park Estate which was the nucleus of the settlement in the district of Carcoar. Settlement did not really start until 1840, when the village of "Carcor" was laid out, land sold, streets named, religious services started, courts set up, and police officers appointed. Primary schools were started in 1842 and a hospital in 1859, a bank in 1863, and a newspaper in 1869. The town was incorporated a municipality in 1879. Horse, cattle, and sheep raising were very profitable and copper and limestone were found in the district. Biographies of the pioneers of Carcoar follow.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

2198. WELLINGS, H. P. The brothers Imlay. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc.* 17 (4) 1931: 209-214.—Details are given of the important operations of the brothers Imlay in cattle and sheep raising from 1820 on. Credit is given to their personal effort and the use of their own capital.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

CANADA

(See also Entries 1732, 1768, 1794, 3081, 3115)

2199. CHARPENTIER, FULGENCE. Le Canada dans le roman français. [Canada in French romance.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*. 1 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 486-507.—For centuries the French were quite indifferent to Canada and only romantic writers like Chateaubriand or Tocqueville evinced any interest in the New World. Recently, however, France has awakened to a new interest in Canada and this is demonstrated in the works of writers like Louis Hémon and Constantin-Weyer.—*Alison Ewart*.

2200. DAVID, ALBERT. L'abbé Le Loutre. *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*. 1 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 474-485.—The Abbé Le Loutre, the most active and masterful of all the missionaries of Acadia, has been sorely misjudged, not to say defamed, by historians both French and English, who have credited him with cruelty, dishonesty, an intriguing disposition, and fanatical ambition. The writer defends Le Loutre on all grounds, representing him as an ardent and enthusiastic, but by no means a fanatical, patriot, a priest to whom the war against the English was a kind of holy war, a missionary who was drawn, through no desire of his own, into the struggle. Le Loutre held back the Indians from murdering and pillaging the English and kept them loyal to France.—*Alison Ewart*.

2201. DIBELIUS, WILHELM. Die Franzosen in Canada unter den Anfängen der englischen Herrschaft. [The French in Canada in the period of the early English rule.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1 (1) Jan. 1930: 35-43.

2202. LaCHANCE, VERNON. The diary of Francis Dickens. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (2) Spring 1930: 312-334.—Fort Pitt was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1831 as an intermediate point between Edmonton and Fort Carlton. Within six years of the transfer of the title to the northwest from the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada, treaties were made with the Crees and the

Blackfeet Indians which restricted each to its own district, and seven years later almost all the tribes were located on their allotted reserves. An influx of settlers took place; the buffalo disappeared; and the Indians became sullen, angry, and hungry, until, finally the Crees under their chief, Big Bear, were so threatening that in September, 1883, a force of 25 Mounted Police under Inspector Dickens was sent to establish a post at Fort Pitt. The significant details of each day at Fort Pitt were recorded by Dickens in his diary, and are reproduced here, but the entries are too succinct to do justice to the horrors which took place between Mar. 31 and Apr. 15, 1885, when Big Bear's band appeared before the fort and the police were forced to abandon the fort and proceed in a scow down the Saskatchewan River amid blocks of floating ice.—*Alison Ewart.*

2203. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. A crisis in the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1694-1697. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 5(4) Jul. 1931: 197-218.—Anglo-French rivalry for the rich fur area about Hudson Bay during the later years of William III and its influence on the peace negotiations at Ryswick. John Nel-

son of London and Boston carried on informal negotiations with the French ambassador on the question of neutrality in America without the knowledge of the English plenipotentiaries at Ryswick, but apparently with the approval of Blathwayt, secretary-at-war.—*L. A. Wolf.*

SOUTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 2174)

2204. BREYNE, M. R. Deutschlands Anteil an der Besiedlung Südafrikas. [Germany's share in the colonization of South Africa.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(7) Jul. 1930: 548-551; (8) Aug. 1930: 624-630.—A sketch of South African history from the founding of Cape Town in 1652 to the election of June, 1930, emphasizing the part taken by the Germans in the colonization of South Africa. According to Colenbrander, *De afkomst der Boeren*, up to 1800 almost 50% of the Boers were of German extraction; in 1849, the German mission Herrmannsburg was settled in Natal; in 1858-59, 2,000 German settlers arrived, in 1877, several ships with German emigrants.—*L. Waibel.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

(See also Entries 1761, 1994, 2054, 2135, 2158, 2172, 2174, 2177, 2199, 2201, 2231-2232, 2234, 2236, 2252, 2309, 2327, 2341, 2350, 3059)

2205. BERTAULT, PHILIPPE. Un aumônier du corps expéditionnaire de la conquête d'Alger, 1830. [A chaplain of the expeditionary corps in the conquest of Algeria, 1830.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(2) Apr. 1, 1931: 327-352.—This article is derived from the *Souvenirs d'un aumônier militaire, 1826-1850*, written by the Abbé Seve (Paris, 1851). Bertault calls attention to the excellence of this work as a source.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2206. BEZARD, YVONNE. Deux hommes d'affaires sous Louis XIV. [Two business men of the time of Louis XIV.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(3) Jul. 1, 1931: 89-118.—François Bégon (1650-1725), whose elder brother Michel was for many years intendant of Rochefort, was a member of the Compagnie du Cap Nègre, which carried on business between France and Tunis. France imported great quantities of wheat from there, but the Company's business was badly interrupted during the war of the Spanish succession, and the moribund Company was finally taken over by Law. The youngest brother, Michel Bégon de Montfermeil (1655-1728) was for many years a high official in the central administration of the navy. Moreover, he was interested in a company for the manufacture of plate glass and mirrors, in the tax farms, in trading companies and financial speculation. The multifold activity of this bustling man of affairs is here substantiated by references to the private papers of the Baron de Gemeaux.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2207. BOITEUX, LOUIS. Université et archévêché en conflit: Besançon, 1758-1763. [University and archbishopric in conflict, 1758-1763.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(3) Jul. 1, 1931: 119-131.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2208. CABROL, F. Bossuet, ses relations avec l'Angleterre. [The relations of Bossuet to England.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 27(3) Jul. 1931: 535-571.—Bossuet had a great many books on English history, though he did not know English, and devoted a great deal of attention to England in his *Exposition of the doctrine of the Catholic church*, and in his *History of variations*. His acquaintance with English affairs was revealed in the funeral orations which he pronounced over Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I, and over their daughter, Henrietta. Bossuet advised James II that in order to

regain his throne he might promise to grant legal recognition to the Anglican church and to exclude Catholics from public office. Bossuet was of the opinion that the English Reformation had not interrupted the apostolic succession.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2209. CAHEN, LÉON. Ce qu'enseigne un péage du XVIII^e siècle: la Seine, entre Rouen et Paris, et les caractères de l'économie parisienne. [What can be learned from the toll-registers of the 18th century: traffic on the Seine between Rouen and Paris, and its relation to Parisian economic life.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3(12) Oct. 15, 1931: 487-518.—The toll duties on merchandise transported by way of the Seine were collected by a number of beneficiaries during the 18th century. Some of these beneficiaries were members of the privileged aristocracy; others were religious and secular institutions. River tolls were paid on every kind of merchandise, the boats transporting commodities to the French capital being stopped and examined at a number of points, such as Mantes and Rouen. The toll registers show that Paris was not an outstanding industrial or commercial center during the old régime. Food-stuffs, salt, soap, and soda were among the most important commodities sent by river to the French capital.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2210. DECHAMPS, JULES. La légende et l'histoire de Napoléon. [The legend and the history of Napoleon.] *French Quart.* 11(2) Jun. 1929: 53-86.—A defense of all the aspects of Napoleonic foreign and domestic policy.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2211. DORMAR, ERNEST W. Admiral Villeneuve and Berkshire. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 34(2) Autumn 1930: 54-58.—A translation of the farewell letter, full of invective against Napoleon, addressed to the emperor by Villeneuve himself (supposedly), is here printed, together with a facsimile in part. The document from which this translation is taken was dated at Rennes on Apr. 26, 1806, the day of Villeneuve's death, and now is to be found among the Wheble papers at Bulmershe; it seems to be one of the copies which was sent to several French officers of the different naval stations.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2212. EVANS, DAVID OWEN. Le roman social sous la monarchie de juillet: romans démocratiques: l'apothéose du prolétaire. [The social novel during the July Monarchy: democratic novels: the apotheosis of the proletariat.] *French Quart.* 13(3) Sep. 1931: 98-108.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

2213. FERRY, JULES. *Au lendemain du Second Empire*. [The end of the Second Empire.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (440) Jul. 10, 1931: 136-138.—A fragment, probably the beginning of a lecture or of an historical essay and probably written between 1875 and 1885, shows Ferry's impressions of the end of the Second Empire. In the whole history of France he finds no cataclysm so overwhelming as that of 1870, for it exhausted not only the material and organized forces of the country, but its moral forces as well. The Second Empire ended as it began, in a catastrophe.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

2214. FUGIER, ANDRÉ. *Chronique des travaux relatifs au Consulat et à l'Empire—l'année 1930*. [An account of works relating to the Consulate and the Empire, appearing in 1930.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 189-206.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2215. GARÇON, MAURICE. *Les livres contraires aux bonnes moeurs*. [Immoral books.] *Mercure de France*. 230 (796) Aug. 15, 1931: 5-39.—This article lists 434 books condemned by the courts of France as immoral between the years 1815 and 1914. Also cited are the following specifications: publisher, author, titles under which the books have appeared at various times, where, when, and how many times condemned.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

2216. GIGLI, LORENZO. *Gli amici italiana di Gobineau*. [Gobineau's Italian friends.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1397) Jun. 1, 1930: 329-345.—Outside of a very few, most of the friends that Gobineau made in Italy seem to have been foreigners, especially Germans, such as Wagner, Schumann, and others. Roman society found him too witty, too paradoxical. Even in the midst of those who liked him best and appreciated him most, Gobineau felt a sense of spiritual isolation and took refuge in his dreams of the past. He was little influenced intellectually by the people he met in Italy. Out of his meeting with Wagner came the Gobineau cult in Germany.—*W. R. Quynn.*

2217. HAUSER, HENRI. *Les archives privées et l'histoire. Une source de l'histoire du commerce et des banques: le fonds des faillites*. [Private archives and historical study: bankruptcy records as a source of the history of trade and banking.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (12) Oct. 15, 1931: 542-550.—Bankruptcies were numerous in Paris after the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years war. The trading classes were specially affected, but the bankers also had their full share of financial disaster. In 1742 the bank known as the *Maison de la rue* went into receivership. Its creditors included a large number of German, Dutch, and Belgian clients, as well as Frenchmen from all over the country. Reorganized a little later on, the *Maison de la rue* failed again in 1753.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2218. JAN, EDUARD von. *Voltaire und die Gegenwart*. [Voltaire and the present.] *German.-Roman. Monatsschr.* 19 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 285-303.—A critical appraisal of the most important recent publications concerning the varied aspects of Voltaire's activities and influence.—*Leo Gershtoy.*

2219. LABROUSSE, C.-E. *Le prix du blé en France dans la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle*. [The price of wheat in France during the second half of the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19 (2) 1931: 133-210.—The tables of prices contained in d'Avenel's *History of property, wages, commodities and general prices from 1200 to 1800* are known to be of doubtful validity. A critical examination of the series of average wheat prices published in the 18th century by the Government Food Bureau (*bureau des subsistances*) shows that in 1756, 240 (French) pounds of wheat sold for 14 livres, 19 sous. Ten years later the price had increased steadily to 20 livres, 14 sous. In 1790 the price was 30 livres, 7 sous, while a year previously it had been 34 livres, 2 sous. Two years before the Revolution the price was 22 livres, 2 sous. From 1764 to 1768 the price of wheat had

mounted steadily, but declined slightly during the years 1771-1774.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2220. LALOY, EMILE. *Qui était le Masque de Fer?* [Who was the Man in the Iron Mask?] *Mercure de France*. 230 (796) Aug. 15, 1931: 102-126.—Disputing the contention of Funck-Brentano that Mattheoli was the Man in the Iron Mask, Laloy suggests the probability that a certain Eustache Dauger was the mysterious prisoner. He was incarcerated because he furnished details of the affair between Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespan to Mgr. de Gondrin, uncle of M. de Montespan, whose opposition in this matter cost him exile from the court. It is probable, also, that Eustace was an anti-Jesuit.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

2221. LEFRANC, JEAN. *Joffre*. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 21-32.

2222. LEVET, ALBERT. *Mélanges Paul Fourier*. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 138-147.—An analysis of articles on ancient Roman, canon, and French law, presented by the Société d'Histoire du Droit to its president.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2223. LEVRON, JACQUES. *Une grande industrie de la Révolution et de la Restauration*. [An important industry of the Revolutionary and Restoration periods.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (12) Oct. 15, 1931: 551.—Much light is thrown on the history of the Saint-Gobain glass manufactory during the years 1790-1838 by the documents preserved by one of the directors of the factory, Mérigot de Sainte-Feyre. These documents have been donated to the National Archives in Paris by the Société des sciences naturelles et archéologiques de la Creuse.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2224. MARTIN, JEAN-ETIENNE. *Essai sur Bougainville, circumnavigateur. La genèse de sa carrière maritime*. [An essay on Bougainville, circumnavigator. The genesis of his maritime career.] *Géographie*. 52 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 321-345.—A full biographical and geographical account of Louis Antoine, Comte de Bougainville (1729-1811). He was the first French explorer of the Falkland Islands, and responsible for the French colonization there in 1764; in 1765 he circumnavigated the globe; later he developed plans for a North Polar expedition, but was unable to secure adequate funds.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2225. NICOLINI, FAUSTO. *Lettres inédites du baron et de la baronne d'Holbach à l'abbé Galiani*. [Unpublished letters of Baron and Baroness d'Holbach to Abbé Galiani.] *Études Ital.* n.s. 1 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 20-40.—The correspondence between Baron d'Holbach, his second wife, Charlotte-Suzanne d'Aine (died 1814), and the Abbé Galiani who was a frequent guest of the baron's at his *hôtel* at Paris and his *château* of Grandval, is given for the period 1765-1771, which Galiani spent in Naples. During this period hardly a dozen letters were exchanged. The correspondence, on the part of the baron and his wife, is a chronicle of the publication of new philosophical works, the opening of new plays and the exploits of Morellet and Voltaire. Of this literary chit-chat, the outstanding bits are the account of the circumstances of the publication of the *Système de la nature* under the assumed name of Mirabaud and the announcement of the publication by Ferney (Voltaire) of an *Encyclopédie* in eight volumes rivalling the one already in progress.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

2226. PARREL, CHRISTIAN de. *Burke et Calonne*. *French Quart.* 11 (1) Mar. 1929: 11-18.—A letter from Burke to Calonne, dated Oct. 25, 1790, and one in reply, dated from Venice, Feb. 9, 1791, showing their mutual hostility to the Revolution. Calonne comments on the *Reflections*.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

2227. PARREL, CHRISTIAN de. *Une relation inédite de la fuite de la Comtesse de Provence le 21 juin, 1791*. [An unpublished account of the flight of the Comtesse de Provence.] *French Quart.* 11 (4) Dec. 1929: 201-209.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

2228. PYE, MARGARET W. A French journalist of the romantic period: Henri de Latouche. *French Quart.* 11 (2) Jun. 1929: 87-95.—Henri de Latouche, a liberal in politics and a romantic in literature, purchased the *Mercur du dix-neuvième siècle* in 1823 and directed it until 1828. He then purchased the *Figaro*; he retired in 1831.—A. McC. Wilson.

2229. SCHAPIRO, J. SALWYN. Condorcet, the career of a philosophe during the French Revolution. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 28-47.—The only prominent part played by Condorcet in the French Revolution was during the short life of the Legislative Assembly to which he was elected as a distinguished academician whose democratic views and noble lineage made him popular with the liberal bourgeois. He was at his best here as an educator and at his worst as a revolutionary statesman, his career ending in utter futility, his policies having been repudiated and his reports tabled. It is when he was a fugitive, shielded for nine months by Mme. Vernet, that the true greatness of the *philosophe* is evident, calmly writing on the perfectibility of mankind while under the shadow of the guillotine. His career is typical of the revolutionary intellectual when confronted with the swift and merciless fate of social warfare, never being able to visualize the Reign of Terror. His death signalized the end of an era when faith in reason had reigned supreme.—M. Blander.

2230. WEELLEN, JEAN. Le Maréchal de Rochambeau. (1725-1807.) [Marshal Rochambeau.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *La Géographie*). 56 (1) Sep. 1931: 52-59.

BELGIUM

(See also Entries 2379, 2381)

2231. FLEURY, SERGE. La campagne d'Anvers vue par un philosophe, 1832. [The Antwerp campaign as seen by a philosopher.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 131-137.—Quotations from the notes of Eugène de La Baume, chief of staff in the reserve division of the French army.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

2232. GARSOU, J. Le gouvernement français et le Prince d'Orange. [The French government and the Prince of Orange.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 95 1931: 93-110.—The Belgian revolution of 1830 did not appeal to Louis Philippe whose policy was encumbered with many internal questions. The king of France adopted an attitude friendly to that of Great Britain and for a while labored to restore the throne to the house of Orange. A secret agent whose name has not been ascertained was sent to Belgium in the autumn of 1830. He sent a secret memoir to the king, which is here presented in full for the first time.—H. S. Lucas.

2233. HANSAY, A. Documents inédits concernant la mise en défense des campagnes lossaines à l'époque moderne. [Unpublished documents relating to the defense of the countryside of Loon in modern times.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 95 1931: 151-222.—The ancient country of Loon or Loos lay east of Brabant, and through it lay the roads that con-

nected the towns of Flanders and Brabant with the Rhineland. It was therefore a very important region from a military point of view. This is well illustrated by the interesting trenches that were constructed behind which the natives could in times of necessity retreat. A series of documents illustrating these fortifications is here presented, the first dated 1584, and the last 1719.—H. S. Lucas.

2234. LENFANT, J. Maurice de Broglie, évêque de Gand (1766-1821). [Maurice de Broglie, bishop of Ghent, 1766-1821.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France.* 17 (76) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 312-347.—Maurice de Broglie, son of the marshal who served under Louis XV and Louis XVI, was the chaplain of Napoleon, and by him was given the bishopric of Ghent, but when the emperor annexed the papal states, the bishop refused the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The national council of 1811 was called upon to consecrate the bishops nominated by Napoleon, but rejected by the pope. Due largely to the influence of de Broglie the council refused and was dissolved by the emperor. De Broglie was imprisoned, constrained to renounce his bishopric and exiled. But he regained his courage and repudiated a further demand for his resignation. On the fall of Napoleon, William of Orange received Belgium. His failure to respect the religious liberties of Catholics produced a conflict with de Broglie. Only after his death did the king give in.—Roland H. Bainton.

2235. PRIMIS, FLORIS. Brieven van Fr. de Robiano aan Ger. Le Grelle, burgemeester van Antwerpen (1831-1832). [Letters of F. de Robiano to G. Le Grelle, burgomaster of Antwerp (1831-1832).] *Bijdragen t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 96-106.—A series of letters relating to affairs in Antwerp following the revolution of 1830.—H. S. Lucas.

2236. RIDDER, A. de. La Belgique de 1842 vue par un diplomate français. [Belgium in 1842 as seen by a French diplomat.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 95 1931: 1-72.—The Marquis Jean Théophile Anne de Ferrière la Vayer, an attaché of the French embassy in Brussels since the summer of 1841, wrote a report on Belgium, entitled *Études morales et politiques sur la Belgique*, which was sent to Guizot, French minister of foreign affairs. The writer showed himself hostile to Flemish language and political aspiration, hoped secretly for a union of Belgium and France, and to that end eagerly supported the customs union discussed in 1842 which was subsequently made impossible by the opposition of French industrialists. The *Études* deal with the differences between Belgians and Frenchmen, differences between Flemings and Walloons, the traditional hatred of Flemings toward Hollanders, the efforts of the Flemings to elevate their idiom into a literary language, and the projected customs union. The *Études* have hitherto remained unknown in the archives in Paris, and are here printed in full. There is added as an annex part of a report to Baron Von Beust by the Austrian minister at Brussels, dated January, 1867, which contains similar observations on Belgium.—H. S. Lucas.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 2096, 2336, 2338, 2350, 3160)

2237. ATKINSON, C. T. The Peninsular War. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 355-375.—Wellington's campaigns in Spain were not a mere side-show for purposes of diversion. Spain was a principal front, in which the strategy depended upon the interdependence of the guerilla forces and the English troops.—Chester Kirby.

2238. DESDEVISÉS du DÉSERT, G. Un hommage à M. Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín. [The historical work of Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (2) Apr. 1, 1931: 353-357.

ITALY

(See also Entries 177, 184, 442, 449, 632, 1079, 1147, 1512, 2152, 2186, 2216, 2225, 2282, 2382, 2423, 2646, 3271)

2239. BEUTIN, LUDWIG. Deutscher Leinenhandel in Genua im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [German linen trade in Genoa in the 17th and 18th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (2) 1931: 157-168.—The daily record of customs duties in Genoa served as a check on imports. In 1577 Genoa imported chiefly copper from Germany and the trade was largely in the hands of German merchants in Genoa. To what extent

they were agents or factors is not clear, though some are known to have been. Linen soon became the staple export of Germany to Genoa over land routes, while copper was carried by sea. After 1640 Germany was so crushed by wars that a century passed before she once more exported linen and German merchants are found plying their trade in Genoa.—*H. P. Lattin.*

2240. CIAN, VITTORIO. Femminismo patriottico del risorgimento. [Feminine patriotism of the Risorgimento.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1397) Jun. 1, 1930: 287-316.—The patriotism of the women of the Risorgimento has not been sufficiently recognized. The article contains a series of incidents about heroic women, in particular Cristina di Belgioiso.—*W. R. Quynn.*

2241. CRISPOLTI, FILIPPO. Luigi Luzzatti nel I volume delle "Memorie." [Luzzatti's Memoirs, vol. I.] *Nuova Antologia*. 278 (1423) Jul. 1, 1931: 37-49.—In the first volume of his *Memorie* Luigi Luzzatti tells of his active participation in the religious, political, and cultural life of Italy. The volume closes with the year 1876.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

2242. MESSEDAGLIA, LUIGI. Giambattista Morgagni. *Nuova Antologia*. 277 (1422) Jun. 16, 1931: 472-487.—In Giambattista Morgagni, elected professor of the theory of medicine at the university of Padua, in 1711, the universal genius of the Italian Renaissance lived again. His writings reveal abundant evidence of a profound knowledge of anatomy, pathology, physiology, medicine, history, archaeology, philology, mathematics and literature. The intellectual life of Padua owed much to his contributions and inspiration.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

2243. MORGULIS, GRÉGOIRE. Une lettre politique inédite de Joseph Mazzini. [An unpublished political letter of Mazzini.] *Études Ital.* n.s. 1 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1931: 112-120.—A letter written by Mazzini to Étienne Borsiczky, a Hungarian revolutionary, and intercepted by the Austrian police, was exurgated by Metternich before it could be handed to Emperor Francis. The document is here published, showing the passages deleted by Metternich. Mazzini proposes a union between the patriots of Italy and Hungary, both victims of Austria. This union Mazzini eloquently describes as particularly advantageous to the Hungarians. The suppressed passages relate to the political independence of Hungary

and they alone reveal to whom the letter was addressed. The original letter was sent by the Hungarian authorities to Milan where it was identified as Mazzini's. The emperor, however, ordered the investigation to cease, since it was based on the violation of private correspondence.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

2244. QUILICI, NELLO. Origine e sviluppo della borghesia italiana. [The origin and development of the Italian bourgeoisie.] *Nuovi Problemi di Pol., Storia ed Econ.* 1930: 5, 117; 1931: 1.—The Italian bourgeoisie did not develop in harmony with the task of modern civilizations. To prove this the author treats the origins of the Italian bourgeois classes (the second half of the 17th century and part of the 18th century) and shows their connections with the two great movements, Illuminism and the French Revolution, followed by the Napoleonic domination. The insufficient bourgeois grouping in Italy is attributed particularly to natural circumstances—economic structure prevailing agricultural, the lack of industrial labor in cities, and relative and wide-spread well-being.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2245. SMOLENSKY, PIETRO. L'evoluzione della polizza vita a Trieste nel secolo XIX. [The evolution of the life insurance policy at Trieste in the 19th century.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 516-526.—The author examines several types of life insurance policies collected by him in the files of the Assicurazioni Generali, from the early years of the company until about 1880, during which period the forms and conditions of insurance have already considerably approached those now in use. In the half century in question progress is manifested from the heterogeneous to the homogeneous towards a standard type, both in the contents of the contract as well as in exterior aspect.—*P. Smolensky.*

2246. UNSIGNED. Pagine d'un diario inedito di Carlo Alberto. [Pages from an unpublished diary of Charles Albert.] *Nuova Antologia*. 277 (1421) Jun. 1, 1931: 287-306.—This hitherto unknown autographed diary of King Charles Albert is a document of unusual interest. The king here reveals his reactions and thoughts on many matters. In his letters, dated from Dec. 4, 1831 to April 27, 1832, he comments without reservation on economic and political events, books, his ambitions and hopes for Italy.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 1681, 1696-1697, 2153, 2170, 2178, 2188, 2190, 2204, 2216, 2239, 2275, 2277, 2330, 2377-2378, 2380-2381, 2732, 3263)

2247. ARRAS, PAUL. Regestenbeiträge zur Geschichte der Oberlausitz unter der Regierung des Kurfürsten Johann Georg I. [Contributions of the registers to the history of Upper Lusatia in the reign of the Elector Johann George I.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 50 1929: 132-174.—The Elector John George I was the imperial commissar for Upper Lusatia and Silesia under Ferdinand II. His public acts were recorded regularly. Those for June 8, 1617 to Sept. 16, 1655 are published as part of the article.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2248. BURKHARDT, Dr. Goethe et le chancelier von Müller. [Goethe and Chancellor von Müller.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (20) Oct. 15, 1931: 676-682.

2249. DJORDJEWITSCH, MILOSC. Charles Sealsfields Auffassung des Amerikanertums und seine literarhistorische Stellung. [Charles Sealsfield's conception of Americanism and its place in literary history.] *Forsch. z. Neueren Litteraturgesch.* 64 1931: pp. 135.

2250. ENGLAENDER, RICHARD. Ferdinando

Paër als sächsischer Hofkapellmeister. [Ferdinando Paër as Saxon court conductor.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 50 1929: 204-224.—The importance of Paër for the revival of opera in Dresden in the late 18th and early 19th centuries is evidenced by the number of operas he produced. A list is appended.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2251. KAYSER, WOLFGANG. Die Grundlagen der deutschen Fabeldichtung des 16. und 18. Jahrhunderts. [The basis of German fables in rhyme of the 16th and 18th century.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen*. 60 (1-2) Sep. 1931: 19-33.

2252. KIRCHEISEN, FRIEDRICH M. Napoleon in Potsdam und Berlin. 24 Oktober-24 November 1806. [Napoleon in Potsdam and Berlin. Oct. 24-Nov. 24, 1806.] *Mitteil. d. Verein. f. d. Gesch. Berlins*. (1) 1931: 12-18.—After the battle of Auerstädt and Jena Napoleon went to Potsdam with Jerome and Murat. He dined in the royal palace in town and then rode to Sans Souci and to the Neues Palais. After a few days he went to Charlottenburg where he prepared for his triumphal entry into the Prussian capital. Riding through the Tiergarten, he entered the city via the Brandenburger Tor. At the palace he received the notables and made preparations for his march to Posen and Warsaw. At 3 A.M., Nov. 24, he left Berlin.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2253. KUHRKE, WALTER. York. [General York.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 7(1) 1931: 77-83.—A biographical sketch of General York as "East Prussian man and soldier."—*John B. Mason.*

2254. LENOIR, RAYMOND. La doctrine de Fichte. [The doctrine of Fichte.] *Rev. Germanique.* 22(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 141-154.

2255. MARTIN, HANS. Die Geschichte der Berliner Grundlagen. [The history of the plans of Berlin.] *Mitteil. d. Verein. f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (2) 1931: 33-54.—As early as the 16th century plans for parks were made by the electors of Brandenburg. Since that time the increase of population was accompanied by the laying out of parks. This policy is traced from the 16th to the 20th century. Maps and illustrations enable one to visualize the development.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2256. MONTGELAS, PAULINE. Zum psychologischen Verständnis von Bülow's Denkwürdigkeiten. [Toward a psychological understanding of Bülow's memoirs.] *Hochland.* 28(12) Sep. 1930-31: pp. 537-548.—Bülow's memoirs, while of little historical value, present an accurate picture of his mental processes. A Prussian by birth, a cosmopolitan by training, he possessed unusual charm and inordinate vanity. His integrity is not above reproach. He thought to justify his actions by vilifying his former associates and his political rivals. He stands convicted of his own conceit.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2257. SILBERSCHMIDT, WILHELM. Die Entwicklung des materiellen Bodenrechts seit der Französischen Revolution. [The development of the law of real property since the French Revolution.] *Vierteiljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24(3) 1931: 299-309.—Review of the first half of volume 2 of Hedemann's great work on the progress of civil law in the 19th century. This part is called "a contribution to recent legal history," and deals with the law of real property and its development since the French Revolution, especially in Germany.—*E. H. McNeal.*

2258. STIEDA, WILHELM. Das wolfenbüttler Denkmal für Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Ein Beitrag zum Lessing Jubiläum 1729-1929. [The Gotthold Ephraim Lessing monument in Wolfenbüttel. A contribution to the Lessing jubilee, 1729-1929.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 50 1929: 188-203.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

2259. STRAUSS, LUDWIG. Aus dem Nachlass Johann Gottfried Ebels. Bisher ungedruckte Briefe von Fichte, Hölderlin, Görres und andere. [From the estate of Johann Gottfried Ebel. Unpublished letters of Fichte, Hölderlin, Görres, and others.] *Euphorion; Z. f. Litteraturgesch.* 32(3) 1931: 353-393.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 2148, 2165, 2190, 2243, 2275, 2280, 2377, 2383, 2649, 2844)

2260. LAFFAN, R. G. D. Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand im Lichte der neueren Literatur. [Archduke Fran-

cis Ferdinand in the light of recent literature.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7(12) Sep. 1931: 729-749.

2261. SRBIK, HEINRICH RITTER von. Franz Joseph I. *Hist. Z.* 144(3) 1931: 509-526.—Francis Joseph was a perfect cavalier of the old school, completely possessed of the ideals of personal honor and correctness and always conscious of the majesty of his position. Purely practical in his thinking he could easily master a subject but he lacked imagination and strong initiative and, especially after 1866, was very hesitant at making final decisions. His political ideology, more instinctive than rational, was characterized by a strong German sense and by the dominance of the universal *Mittelevropa* idea of the Hapsburg empire. He wanted to see Austria-Hungary a multi-national state and conceived of his imperial position as one transcending national divisions, but he lacked sufficient energy and initiative to solve the nationality problem. Always meaning well, the tragedy of his position lay in the fact that he represented the purest form of royalty in an age that had become more bourgeois, more democratic, and above all more dynamic.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2262. TURBA, GUSTAV. Ist das Original der Pragmatischen Sanktion Karls VI eine Unterschöbung? [Is the original of the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI a forgery?] *Archival. Z.* 7(3) 1931: 65-119.—Wolfgang Michael has cast doubt upon the genuineness of the Vienna original of the Pragmatic Sanction of Apr. 19, 1713. Against this view, Turba maintains that the document is genuine, on the basis of detailed comparison of this agreement with other family agreements of the Hapsburgs, from 1703 forward, supplemented by tests of the material in the Pragmatic Sanction through checking with known Hapsburg customs at court, etc. The appendix reproduces the texts of various Hapsburg family agreements, extracts from diaries, and other pertinent documents.—*T. P. Oakley.*

2263. VÖLKER, K. Metternichs Kirchenpolitik. [Metternich's church policy.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49(2) 1930: 222-246.—Metternich's religious policy was based on the principle that his "system" was most secure through the subordination of the church to the political power.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 2145, 2190)

2264. MURET, ERNEST. Noms de lieu, vestiges archéologiques et vieux chemins. [Place names, archaeological vestiges, and old roads.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11(4) 1931: 409-427.—The study of place names is inseparable from the study of geography and the history of these places. The author gives a list of place names in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud showing prehistoric or Gallic influence, another showing Roman influence, and a third showing Germanic influence. In the second part he deals with the names and origins of the many "Étraz."—*Rosa Ernst.*

Tannenberg (1914), which are the only battles in military history ending in complete disaster of the enemy. Field-Marshal Rehnschiöld's glory, however, has been completely obliterated by that of his king, Charles XII of Sweden.—*Hans Frerik.*

2266. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR. L'évolution économique de la Suède au XIXe siècle. II. Les transformations industrielles. [The economic evolution of Sweden in the 19th century. II. Industrial change.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3(12) Oct. 15, 1931: 519-541.—The development of industry in Sweden, even after the abolition of the rigid restrictions imposed by the guilds,

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 1839, 3263)

2265. HAINTZ, OTTO. Der Cannae-Sieg des schwedischen Feldmarschalls Rehnschiöld bei Fraustadt 1706. [The Cannae victory of the Swedish field-marshal Rehnschiöld at Fraustadt in 1706.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225(1) Jul. 1931: 38-58.—A close analysis of the political and military importance of the battle of Fraustadt during the Northern War in which the forces of August II were completely defeated. The author compares the strategy of this battle to that of Cannae and

was rather slow until an efficient transport system was built up. In 1860 there were only 527 km. of railway tracks, by 1870 the number had increased to 1,727; by 1880 to 5,876, and by 1928 to 16,701. The most important railways in Sweden have, from the outset, been state property. Towards the end of the century Swedish banking institutions developed rapidly. The *Riksbank*, which has always functioned in close collaboration with the government, has taken on the character of a "bankers' bank," and has become the only institution permitted to issue bank notes. The merger movement made its appearance in the industrial system

during the years 1880-1890, the most important example of industrial combination now being the match trust. Towards the end of the century the government began actively to intervene on behalf of the working classes. Old age insurance, disability insurance, and the 8 hour day have been successively introduced. [See Entry 4: 547.]—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

2267. UNSIGNED. Historiska Föreningen i Göteborg. 1905-1930. [Historical researches in Gothenburg 1905-1930.] *Göteborgs Högskolas Årsskr.* 36(2) 1930. pp. 27.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 2377-2378, 2437, 2439, 3143, 3265)

2268. CARO, LEOPOLD. Od Wierzy Sassulicz do Lenina. [From Vera Zasulich to Lenin.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 3(1) 1929: 325-348.—A survey of revolutionary thought in Russia from 1878 to 1917.—*Frank Nowak*.

2269. FREJLICH, JOZEF. Operacje rosyjskie między Narwią a dolną Wisłą w lipcu 1831 r. Przejście armij Paskiewicza przez Wisłę pod Osiekiem. [Operations of the Russian armies between the Narva and the lower Vistula in July, 1831. The passage of the Vistula river by the army of Paskiewicz at Osieka.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 2(1) 1929: 187-216.—*Frank Nowak*.

2270. LOESSNER, A. Der polnisch-russische Krieg 1920. [The Polish-Russian war of 1920.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 7(1) 1931: 51-64.—A factual report with five maps.—*John B. Mason*.

2271. MILJUKOW, P. Eine neue Geschichte Russlands. [A new history of Russia.] *Hist. Z.* 144(3) 1931: 527-538.—A critique of the second volume of Karl Stählin's *Geschichte Russlands von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart* (Berlin, 1930).—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2272. MIRSKY, D. S. Periods of Russian literature. *Slav. & East Europ. Rev.* 9(27) Mar. 1931: 682-694.—In studying Russian literature, several "turning points" are epoch making: (1) the rise of classicism in the middle of the 18th century; (2) the "romantic revolt" about 1820; (3) the formation of the natural school in the second half of the eighteenth century; (4) modernists in the 90's; and (5) the abrupt passing of the "poputchik" movement in 1927-28. There is a striking parallelism between social, (not so much political) and literary history. Thus, during the 3rd, perhaps most important period, literature was in the hands of the upper intelligentsia, a social group which generated capitalism. There are three main phases in it: (1) before the liberation of the serfs: the "golden age" of letters, entirely in the hands of the upper "intelligentsia"; (2) the 60's and 70's, in which plebeians came to the fore, but the old generation still holds the ground (Tolstoi and Dostoyevsky); (3) the 80's, the phase of stability and sterility. After the decadents and Gorky in the 90's, we come to Symbolism at the time of Stolypin ("golden age" of bourgeois Russia). After October, 1917, literature is strongly influenced by political life, and the fall of the Russian bourgeoisie had hardly any effect upon it. With the economic changes of 1927-28 the proletarian novel collapsed, the whole bourgeois period of Russian literature is over. The new literature will probably be one of practical activity, closely connected with everyday life.—*Ivan Georgievsky*.

2273. ZAVARZIN, P. Police et révolutionnaires au temps des tsars. [Police and revolutionaries at the time of the tsars.] *Monde Slave.* 6(5) May 1929: 224-251; (8) Aug. 1929: 226-244; (9) Sep. 1929: 371-385.—The secret service or Okhrana was a different organization from the present GPU. It only had to trace revolutionary plots, which were planning the murder of the czar or some of his ministers, very often that of the minister of the interior, if he was an able man, but trial and punishment belonged to the judges. The author reviews the murder of Plehve, the pogrom of Kishinev, and other episodes to show the role of the police and that of the revolutionaries and draws portraits of many police agents, showing that some were really fine men and always running the risk of being murdered. There are also given a number of separate episodes of murders of police officers. The functions of the GPU are far wider than those of the imperial political police, since it traces political criminals, tries them, and punishes them as well.—*Ivan Georgievsky*.

POLAND

(See also Entries 2020, 2265, 2269-2270)

2274. HAHN, W. Anna Różycka, geb. 1818, gestorb. 1856. *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46(181) 1929: 349-363.—A discussion of the Polish national martyr.—*A. Walawender*.

2275. PIWARSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Sprawa pruska za Jana III Sobieskiego (1688-1689). [The Prussian question during the years 1688-1689 of the reign of John Sobieski.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 2(1) 1929: 153-186.—The international political situation in Europe during the years 1688-1689 offered Poland its last favorable opportunity to regain Prussia, but the plans of John Sobieski, involving the succession to the Polish throne of his son James, were frustrated by the treacherous diplomacy of the emperor and the elector of Brandenburg.—*Frank Nowak*.

2276. PTASNIK, JAN. Walki o demokratyzację Krakowa w XVII-XVIII w. [Struggle for democratization of the government of Krakow in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 43 pt. 1(1) 1929: 1-33.—*Frank Nowak*.

2277. STRYJEŃSKI, T. Polacy we Fryburgu. [Poles in Freiburg.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46(182) 1929: 50-57.—After a description of the city of Freiburg and of the high cultural level of Freiburg society the author discusses the Poles who distinguished themselves in Freiburg and especially at the university.—*A. Walawender*.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 2045, 2383, 2419, 2885, 3046)

2278. MERCATI, SILVIO GIUSEPPE. Testi volgari neoellenici tra le carte Allacciane della biblioteca Vallicelliana. [Vulgar modern Greek texts among the papers of Allatus in the Vallicelliana library.] *Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*. 3 1931: 281–290.—Five poems from Chios, whence came many pupils of the Colegio Greco in Rome. They were collected and noted down by the Chiote, Raffaele Vernazza of Chios (1720), who was professor of Greek at the Propaganda in Rome.—*William Miller*.

2279. SIGALAS, ANTONIO. I nomi e cognomi veneto-italiani nell'isola di Sira. [The Venetian-Italian names and surnames in the island of Syra.] *Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*. 3 1931: 195–200.—In the Greek island of Syra, which was part of the Venetian Duchy of the Archipelago, there are still 19 names of Latin families, and 54 western surnames, dating since 1821.—*William Miller*.

2280. SOBOTKA, OTTO. Čechoslováci v Jugoslavi. [Czechoslovaks in Yugoslavia.] *Čechoslovák*. (5) May 15, 1931: 143–145.—Many Czechoslovaks are considered Croats today. Their center is around the town of Daruvar. The first settlers came here around 1826, called by the military administration to protect the "military frontier," and founded the first Czech settlement, Johanisdorf (Ivanovo Selo); a little later Končanica was founded. The main stream of settlers came between 1850–1880. Later some Czechs settled around Prijedor in Bosnia. Around Derventa in Bosnia there are settlers who came from Russia. Many professional men settled later in Belgrade, Zagreb, etc. After the War the nationalist spirit was reawakened and nationalistic societies were founded. In 1922 a Czech school was established in Daruvar, and later in Belgrade, Zagreb, Vel. Zdenec, Hercegovac and Bejelovar. Today there are 27 Czech schools with 33 teachers and 1,560 pupils in Yugoslavia; 40 settlements ought also have their schools, as they have 3,000 children. In 1928 a Czech agricultural school was founded in Daruvar. In 1922 the "Czechoslovak Association" of 80 societies was formed in Osijek. Since 1922 there exists a Czechoslovak bank in Daruvar. Since 1928, 42 agricultural associations have been founded. A weekly, *Jugoslávští Čechoslováci* and a monthly, *Daruvarčan*, appear in Daruvar.—*Joseph S. Roucek*.

2281. VĚRATZIAN, S. Arpiar Arpiarian. *Hairenik Anakir*. 9 (11) Sep. 1931: 79–95.—An outline of the life of A Arpiarian (1850–1908), based mainly on his own correspondence. He was one of the most gifted writers among the Armenians who also displayed a keen interest in political affairs.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2020, 2133, 2157, 2191, 3088, 3090, 3093)

2282. FILIPPI, FILIPPO de. Il "Ragguaglio" e le "Memorie de' viaggi e missione nel Tibet" di Padre Ippolito Desideri da Pistoia. [The "Ragguaglio" and the "Memoirs of the journeys and the mission to Tibet" of Father Ippolito Desideri of Pistoia.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6 (5) May 1929: 295–301.—Carlo Puini's *Tibet* published in 1904 in the *Memoirs of the Italian Geographical Society* and based on the account of Father Desideri's journey has remained virtually unknown. The importance of the work for the study of the geography, religion, and history of the country induced the present author to prepare an English edition of Desideri's account. There are three MSS, one in the National Library in Florence and two (A and B) in the archives of the Company of Jesus. None of the three is

in the hand of Desideri. MS B is full of erasures and corrections and seems to be a reproduction of the MS of Florence used to prepare MS A., which appears to have been prepared by Desideri for publication. MS A lacks the material on the religion of Tibet, all of which is found in MS B and in the MS of Florence. MS A has been used as the basis of the English translation and to this, Book III has been added, comprising the material found in MS B and MS Florence on the religion of Tibet.—*Charles H. Tutt*.

2283. FUCHS, WALTER. Early Manchurian inscriptions in Manchuria. *China J.* 15 (1) Jul. 1931: 5–9.—Five of these epigraphic monuments in Manchuria, all dating from 1630–61, are to be found in the temples of Mukden, and four in the Yung-lin Mausoleum. The author lists 13 he has so far seen, arranged in chronological order.—*M. Blander*.

2284. WOODWARD, A. M. TRACEY. Notes on the minted coins of China. *China J.* 11 (3) Sep. 1929: 127–138.—The author has found an engrossing study in the minted ten cash pieces of Kiangsi province, which has never had but one mint, situated since 1729 in the provincial capital of Nan-chang. The mint was equipped with modern machinery in 1901 and produced some interesting pieces from a numismatic point of view.—*M. Blander*.

INDIA

(See also Entries 2133, 3077, 3084)

2285. CHATTERJI, NANDALAL. Mir Qāsim's intrigues against Mir Jāfar Nawab of Bengal. *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (1) Apr. 1931: 40–47.—It was Mir Qāsim's schemes that effected the revolution at Murshidabad in 1760, and he secured all the advantages that he wanted by the terms of the secret treaty between himself and the Select Committee of the East India Company. His intrigues against Mir Jāfar, which brought about the deposition of the Nawab, had even included a proposal to Holwell to assassinate his father-in-law, if not an actual attempt as was charged by some members of the Calcutta council.—*M. Blander*.

2286. DAS, HARIHAR. Peshwa Raghunāth Rāu's agents in England. *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (1) Apr. 1931: 27–28.—A reprint of two letters from vol. 153 of the *Home Miscellaneous Series* regarding the mission of the Peshwa Raghunāth Rao's agents to the directors of the East India Company in London, the first from the Earl of Hillsborough to Raghunāth Rāo, and the second from Sir Stanier Porten to Peter Mitchell, of the Company.—*M. Blander*.

2287. FAECETT, CHARLES. Gerald Aungier's report on Bombay. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 7 (1–2) Aug. 1931: 8–47.—It is not until after the transfer of Bombay to the East India Company in 1668 that there is a seasonal regularity in the submission of full and detailed accounts of the island and its progress. Gerald Aungier, called the "true founder" of Bombay, in December, 1673, despatched the usual "general letter" dealing with the current affairs affecting the company's trade and welfare in Bombay and also a full statistical and descriptive account of the island and its inhabitants, fortifications, system of government, total resources, etc. It is the earliest British administration report relating to India. A copy of his report is given, taken verbatim from the transcript of OC 3910 contained in Vol. 50 of the *Home Miscellaneous Series* in the India Office.—*M. Blander*.

2288. SĀHITYĀCHĀRYA PT. BISHESHWAR NATH REU. An old imperial "Sanad" relating to Rāi-sinā or New Delhi. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (3) Jul. 1931: 515–525.—This "Sanad," in favor of Mahārājā Bijaysingh of Mārwar by the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Alam II of Delhi, was issued on Aug. 7, 1775 A.D. Besides the text of the *Farmān*, the "Sanad"

contains one imperial "Tughrā" and one imperial seal on the obverse, and two official seals and four endorsements on the reverse. The village Rāisinā, on the site of the present New Delhi, had been during the Mughal period the ancestral "Jāgīr" of the rulers of Mārwar and had remained under their sway until Shāh 'Ālam II. Later, on the suppression of all the main risings in Mārwar, the Mahārājā probably put forward his claim to the village and the emperor issued this "Sanad" in his favor. We do not know when and how this Jāgīr was lost to the rulers of Mārwar, but this Rāisinā was certainly their ancestral "Jāgīr" and ca. 155 years later it was still in their possession; the titles Zubdah Rājā-i-Hindustān Raj Rājehsvar, Mahārājā Dhirāj were used with the names of the Mahārājās up to the end of the Mughal period.—*M. Blander.*

2289. UNSIGNED. The ajnapatra or royal edict, relating to the principles of Maratha state policy. *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (1) Apr. 1929: 81-105; (2) Aug. 1929: 207-233.

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

2290. HUBBARD, LUCIUS L. Did Columbus discover the islands Antigua and St. Martin? *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 584-597.—Probably Columbus saw neither of these islands. Maps.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2291. HUDSON, G. F. The discovery of South America. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 484-494.—The author writes in support of the hypothesis of a pre-Columbian discovery of America as expounded 30 years ago in Oldham's paper in the *Geograph. J.* I, 3. The chief evidence is the 1448 Bianco map showing in the south-west an "authentic island" (*ixola olinticha*). Credit must be given Bianco as he also located the Cape Verde Islands eight years before official discovery. Hudson speculates that the information respecting America came from some non-Portuguese interloper or pirate who could make no profit of his discovery as Portugal was the only market for such information. He concludes also that the existence of the continent would be deduced by expert Portuguese geographers at a later date for they could not have failed to perceive the freshening of the sea hundreds of miles east of the Amazon.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 2137, 2146-2147, 2149-2150, 2154-2156, 2161-2162, 2164, 2173, 2184-2185, 2189, 2203, 2249, 2798, 2825, 2856, 3079, 3081, 3253, 3255)

2292. ALTSHELTER, BRENT. The long hunters and James Knox their leader. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 169-185.—*J. W. Holland.*

2293. ANDERSON, EDWARD PARK. The intellectual life of Pittsburgh, 1786-1836. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-25; (2) Apr. 1931: 92-112; (3) Jul. 1931: 225-235; (4) Oct. 1931: 289-309.—This series discusses the intellectual life of Pittsburgh under such topics as newspapers, education, church life, literature, the theater, painting, and social, scientific, and literary organizations; and gives brief sketches of the city's leading men in the period covered. Well documented.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2294. ARMSTRONG, C. J. Mark Twain's early writings discovered. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (4) Jul. 1930: 485-501.—Discovery of seven volumes of old Hannibal, Missouri, papers in the possession of Miss Nettie A. League. Among them are partial files of Ament's *Missouri Courier*; the *Hannibal Western Union* and the *Hannibal Journal and Western Union*. Among the files is the poem traditionally called *To Mary in H—l* signed by "Rambler," now proved to have been really called *Love concealed, to Miss Katie of H—l*. Some of the famous woodcuts are among these papers. The collection has been presented to the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2295. ATCHISON, THEODORE C. David R. Atchison, a study in American politics. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (4) Jul. 1930: 502-515.—An essay in support of the view that Senator David R. Atchison of Missouri, by virtue of his position as president *pro tem* of the senate, was president of the United States during Sunday, March 4, 1849.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2296. BALCH, C. T. The first graves in La Junta, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (6) Nov. 1931: 223-225.—The first person buried there was J. B. Chambers, a fiddler in Bronco Dance Hall and a victim of consumption. The second was a bartender who was shot by a youth who had been refused a drink on account of his age.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2297. BARCLAY, THOMAS S. The Kansas City charter of 1875. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26 (1) Oct. 1931: 19-39.—Kansas City, Missouri, had become accustomed to legislative additions to its charter, but the introduc-

tion of a bill in 1875 establishing a Board of Fund Commissions for the city led to protests. After considerable agitation a revised charter was granted by the legislature. This charter was to a large extent framed by a local committee of thirteen, which fact has been cited as the first exercise of the home rule charter principle in American municipal history, but in reality cannot be classed as such due to the meagre attendance at the so-called ratification meetings.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2298. BLANCHARD, SHERMAN. President Harding: a reappraisal. *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 41-47.—The speeches of Hoover and Coolidge at the dedication of the Harding tomb on June 16, 1931 expressed the reversal of popular opinion in regard to Harding's administration. The new tendency seeks to show that the achievements overbalance the unfortunate occurrences of Harding's administration. Only two of the ten members of his cabinet betrayed him, while three (Hughes, Mellon, and Hoover), served with conspicuous ability. Among the achievements of the Harding administration were: an international conference on the limitation of naval armaments, a national budget system, refunding the national debt, the flexible tariff policy, retrenchment and economy, reorganization of government departments, and care of veterans.—*Florence E. Smith.*

2299. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L., Jr. James Butler Bonham: a consistent rebel. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35 (2) Oct. 1931: 124-136.—The romantic career of Bonham in Texas; his spectacular entry into the Alamo and his death there, were consistent with his earlier career when as a youth he rebelled against the authorities at Carolina College, and, as a young man, against the federal government in nullification.—*William C. Binkley.*

2300. BOYER, CHARLES S. Jersey justice in olden days. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 257-284; (4) Oct. 1931: 399-440.—The laws and customs of colonial New Jersey with special emphasis on the ordinances affecting slaves, the mercantilist regulation of industry, and the restrictive licensing of ordinances.—*W. Palmer.*

2301. BRADSHAW, WILLIAM L. History of the Missouri county court. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (3) Apr. 1931: 387-403.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2302. CLUTE, WILLIAM A. At Otis, Colorado, in early years. *Colorado Mag.* 8(6) Nov. 1931: 236-237.—P. S. Fritz.

2303. COLLINS, V. LANSING. Clarke and other families of Princeton. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16(4) Oct. 1931: 463-474.—Reprint of the records of Clarke, Hornor, Worth, and Hewes births and deaths taken from a manuscript of uncertain origin.—W. Palmer.

2304. COX, ISAAC JOSLIN. Opening the Santa Fe trail. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(1) Oct. 1930: 30-66.—From the time of LaSalle, adventurers had looked toward Santa Fe and its rumored wealth. A Kentuckian, James Pursley, was one of the first Americans to reach Santa Fe (June, 1805). As a step in the "Burr conspiracy," Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike was sent by General Wilkinson to reconnoitre the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers. Pike was warned to avoid Spanish scouting parties but additional duties given him in the form of claims against the trader Jean Baptiste Lalande who had fled to Santa Fe meant at least a pretext for visiting the town. On Mar. 3, 1807, Pike and his party were in Santa Fe in the custody of the Spanish. Imprisonment at Chihuahua followed for a few months, but Pike was eventually permitted to return home by a land route. Pike always protested that his expedition had no part in the conspiracy. [Plate.]—L. A. Wolf.

2305. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. Means of communication in North Carolina, 1763-1789. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(4) Oct. 1931: 373-384.—Governor Dobbs contracted for the delivery of public dispatches from 1755 to 1759, but ordinary correspondence had to be carried by the hands of friends, by special messengers, and by private systems until 1771, when Governor Tryon established a regular though very inefficient post between Charleston and Suffolk via Wilmington, Newbern, Bath, and Edenton. The first cross route was a fortnightly post between Wilmington and Cross Creek in 1774. The royal post collapsed at the beginning of the Revolution. In 1780 mails were being carried between Wilmington and Newbern every seven days. In the 1790's there was a rapid expansion in postal facilities in North Carolina—in 1797 at least 17 routes were in operation. Three months was the minimum for communication with Great Britain. Newspapers were few in number and small in circulation. In an Edenton paper of 1788-89, the average age of news items from London was 85 days; from New York and Philadelphia, 23 days, and from Newbern, 14 days. Letters constituted a chief source of information. This isolation helped to produce in North Carolina self-reliance, provincialism, estrangement from mother country, bitter political sectionalism, antipathy to the federal constitution, and a slow development of commerce.—A. R. Newsome.

2306. CULMER, FREDERIC A. (ed.). Emigrant Missourians in Mexico and Oregon. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(2) Jan. 1931: 281-288.—Letters from the files of Abiel Leonard.—L. A. Wolf.

2307. CULMER, FREDERIC A. (ed.). Selling Missouri mules down South in 1835. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24(4) Jul. 1930: 537-549.—Letters from the files of Abiel Leonard of Fayette, Missouri.—L. A. Wolf.

2308. DEARMONT, W. S. The building of the University of Missouri—an epoch making step. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(2) Jan. 1931: 240-244.—L. A. Wolf.

2309. DEGOUY, AMIRAL. Rochambeau et la capitulation de Yorktown. [Rochambeau and the surrender of Yorktown.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 62-74.—Born at Vendôme, in 1725, Donatien de Vimeur, count of Rochambeau, began his military career early. During the Seven Years War he was present at many battles. At the beginning of the American Revolution, he was a lieutenant general and, rather

strangely, was chosen to head the first official French expedition to America. Rochambeau's 6,000 troops were escorted by a flotilla of merchant ships and landed at New Port on July 11, 1780. His staff was brilliant and represented the élite of French military aristocracy. It included Marie Antoinette's favorite, Fersen. These French soldiers had no republican sympathies. Their object in coming was to injure England. Friction was caused by the failure of the French and American generals to understand each other politically, and by the fact that Rochambeau was required to pay rent for the land upon which his troops camped. After his return to France, Rochambeau received the *cordon bleu* and was appointed governor of Picardy. He did not become a marshal until 1791. In 1792, he received the command of the *Armée du nord*. Soon after he retired to his estate at Thoré. In 1794 he was to have been guillotined but the 9th of Thermidor saved him. He was presented by Napoleon, May 18, 1804, to the newly appointed marshals of France, "his pupils." He died in 1807 at the age of 82.—Julian Aronson.

2310. DOBIE, J. FRANK. The buried gold at Fort Ramirez. *Southw. Rev.* 15(4) Summer 1930: 434-443.—A lost treasure reputedly buried on an old Spanish-Mexican ranch in the Nueces country in Texas was the object of search for many years.—Marguerite B. Hamer.

2311. DYALL, MARTHA THOMAS. The Harlan house. *Palimpsest.* 12(9) Sep. 1931: 347-353.—Robert T. Lincoln married Mary Harlan, the daughter of Senator James Harlan of Iowa. During the early 80's Mrs. Lincoln and her children spent considerable time at the Harlan home at Mt. Pleasant. This home has now been rebuilt and has become one of the historic landmarks of the state.—J. A. Swisher.

2312. DYE, WILLIAM S., Jr. Pennsylvania versus the theatre. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55(220) Oct. 1931: 333-372.—This article sketches the attitude of the Pennsylvania authorities with reference to the theatre down to 1794, when its legal existence was first recognized. Beginning with the hostile disposition of William Penn and the blue laws he originated, it traces the subsequent legislation against the theatre and the conditions out of which such legislation sprang, together with the subterfuges resorted to by the theatrical performers to avoid the restrictions imposed upon them. [Bibliography.]—W. F. Dunaway.

2313. ELLIOTT, EUGENE C. The first airship. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(1) Apr. 1931: 105-109.—Hugh Newel, attempted to fly an airship near Danville, Illinois in May, 1841.—Robert E. Riegel.

2314. FISHER, CHAS. E. The locomotives of the Boston & Maine Railroad. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #26. Oct. 1931: 18-24.

2315. FITZPATRICK, T. J. The place-names of Van Buren county. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(2) Oct. 1931: 87-116.

2316. GALER, ROGER S. The old mill. *Palimpsest.* 12(10) Oct. 1931: 381-401.—For many years Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, was housed in a mill that had been converted into a schoolhouse. This became one of the leading academies of early Iowa, having a significant influence upon the educational development of the state. Galer here gives an historic sketch of the institution.—J. A. Swisher.

2317. GALLAHER, RUTH A. Annie Turner Wittenmyer. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(4) Oct. 1931: 518-569.—Few women in American history have rendered a greater public service than Mrs. Wittenmyer. As state sanitary agent during the Civil War, as a member of the Christian commission, as director of the diet kitchens, and as national president of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, her work was unique and outstanding.—J. A. Swisher.

2318. GALLAHER, RUTH A. The Wittenmyer diet kitchens. *Palimpsest.* 12(9) 1931: 337-346.—One morn-

ing in January, 1862, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Civil War nurse, visited a military hospital at Sedalia, Missouri, and observed that coarse and unattractive, if not unwholesome, food was being served to sick and wounded soldiers. This quickened her interest in the food problem and led to the establishment of diet kitchens. General Grant in commenting upon the work of Mrs. Wittenmyer said, "No soldier on the firing line gave more heroic service than she rendered."—*J. A. Swisher.*

2319. GARFIELD, MARVIN H. The military post as a factor in the frontier defense of Kansas, 1865-1869. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (1) Nov. 1931: 50-62.

2320. GARRETSON, O. A. A famous war-horse. *Palimpsest.* 12 (9) Sep. 1931: 354-358.—This is the story of how the old war horse, which was ridden by General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War, was captured and brought to Iowa. Here the famous thoroughbred lived for several years, and at the end was buried "with military honors."—*J. A. Swisher.*

2321. FORBES, CLEON. The St. Louis School of Thought. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 83-101; (2) Jan. 1931: 289-305; (3) Apr. 1931: 461-473; (4) Jul. 1931: 609-622; 26 (1) Oct. 1931: 68-77.—From informal gatherings there developed in St. Louis one of the leading schools of idealism in America—the St. Louis School of Thought. Emphasis was on free thinking and free speech as Hegel had conceived them. Henry Clay Brokmeyer, William Torrey Harris, and Denton J. Snider were its leading exponents. Four magazines were at least partially influenced by this society: *The Inland Magazine*, the *Western Magazine*, *The American Journal of Education* and *The Journal of Speculative Philosophy* (edited by Harris).—*L. A. Wolf.*

2322. GILLINGHAM, H. E. The Philadelphia Windsor chair and its journeyings. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (220) Oct. 1931: 301-332.—Philadelphia cabinet and chair makers excelled the rest of the country from 1740 to 1790, and the "Philadelphia made Windsor chairs" were famous in that period. They had a wide market, being sold not only in all the colonies in great quantities, but also in the West Indies and even in Europe.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

2323. HEBARD, GRACE RAYMOND. James Bridger. *Frontier.* 9 (2) Jan. 1929: 145-148.—Emerson Hough in *The covered wagon* refers to James Bridger as a polygamist and a drunkard. This article challenges these designations as unjust and defamatory of the famous frontiersman, trapper, and scout. Although a much married man, there is nothing in his history to show that he was polygamous. The array of testimony which Miss Hebard lists from pioneers, indicates that he was never a drunkard.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

2324. HOFER, J. M. Development of the peace movement in Illinois during the Civil War. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (1) Apr. 1931: 110-128.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2325. JOHNSON, GUION GRIFFIS. Courtship and marriage customs in ante-bellum North Carolina. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 384-402.—Consent for courtship and marriage was obtained from the head of the family, but young girls were not so inaccessible as to make this a rigid custom. Numerous petitions to the legislature to legitimate children show that it was not uncommon for couples to have from one to seven children prior to marriage. Early marriages and remarriages were common. From colonial days marriage was considered a civil contract. An act of 1741 called for the publication of banns or the issuance of a license prior to the wedding ceremony. The applicant for license was required to enter bond for £500, later \$1,000, that there was no legal obstacle to the marriage. Not until 1850 was it required that the license with a certificate of marriage be returned to the county clerk. In 1741 Church of England clergymen, in 1766 Presbyterians, in 1776 ministers of every denomination, and in

1778 justices of the peace were authorized to celebrate marriages. With lax marriage laws, it was easy for couples mutually to agree to live together without the ceremony of marriage, and the supreme court held that reputation, cohabitation, and the declaration and conduct of the parties were competent evidence of marriage except on an indictment for bigamy and in an action of *crim. con.*—*A. R. Newsome.*

2326. JONES, EDGAR DE WITT. Educational pathfinders of Illinois. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (1) Apr. 1931: 1-11.—Educational pathfinders include teachers, journalists, and ministers.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2327. JONES, HOWARD MUMFORD. The importation of French literature in New York City, 1750-1800. *Studies in Philol. (Univ. No. Carolina).* 28 (4) Oct. 1931: 235-251.—The files of New York newspapers between 1750 and 1800 are the sources of the writer's information. From them he gives a list of names and authors of French books and it is surprising to note the great interest in the teaching of French as shown by the steady advertising of grammars, dictionaries, etc. The most important 17th and 18th century readers were available in the original or translation, although conservative writers were not as much favored as were liberals and rationalists. Voltaire was a great favorite, but Rousseau was no more important than Fénelon and LeSage. Sentimentalism is well represented in the novels and moral objection to polite French literature has not appeared. These books seem to be imported almost upon publication, which, considering the difficulties of trans-Atlantic communication and the smallness of the reading population of New York, is remarkable.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

2328. LEACH, J. A. Public opinion and the inflation movement in Missouri, 1875-1879. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (3) Apr. 1930: 379-413; (4) Jul. 1930: 568-585; 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 116-146.—Missouri like all frontier agricultural states had a demand for cheap money. Especially true in the 70's when improved transportation and machinery made the farmer need more capital. The excessive demands of the Greenbackers coupled with the appeals of party loyalty caused the failure of Greenbackism as a third party in Missouri. It was a factor in the farmers' movements of the 80's and 90's.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2329. LOGAN, PAUL S. Building the narrow gauge from Denver to Pueblo. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (6) Nov. 1931: 201-208.—Completed between July, 1871 and June, 1872, via Colorado Springs, the first years at 10 cents a mile per passenger proved successful in spite of the difficulties. The engine weighed less than half of the standard gauge type and one train was blown completely off the track. An average speed of 25 miles per hour was attained when the train was not derailed by stock or heavy snow.—*P. S. Fritz.*

2330. LONG, O. W. Goethe and Bancroft. *Studies in Philol. (Univ. No. Carolina).* 28 (4) Oct. 1931: 288-297.—Although George Bancroft, the historian and diplomat, did much to make Goethe known in America he was not always consistent in his attitude toward him. He concedes to Goethe truth in his descriptions and considers him one of the greatest geniuses in history and a master of the art of writing but devoid of philosophy, creed, and principles. The moral aspect of the poet impressed Bancroft deeply, even though he had unlimited admiration for Goethe's genius and his commanding position in the world of letters.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

2331. MABBOTT, T. O. Mark Twain's artillery, a Mark Twain legend. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 23-29.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2332. MILLER, PERRY G. Thomas Hooker and the democracy of early Connecticut. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 663-712.—There may have been some personal animus behind the Connecticut migration, but the assertion that Hooker, being a liberal and a demo-

crat, was necessarily hostile to Winthrop, is unwarranted. Compared with Roger Williams, Hooker's basic principles synchronized with the orthodoxy, with which he co-operated in all important crises. In only one important respect did Hooker differ from Cotton on matters of disciplinary philosophy: whether the church could expel all its elders at once. He questioned conversion as a prerequisite to full church membership, although not on democratic grounds, but he could not find a better basis for it. He shared Cotton's views as to the functions of elders, synods, and magistrates, although there may have been a greater leniency in practice. As for Hooker's Election Sermon of 1638, usually the basis of the encomiums of Connecticut democracy, the significant fact is the stress laid on the doctrine that those who appoint officers have also the power to set bounds and limitations to them. Here if at all is where his views diverged from those of Massachusetts in the direction of greater democracy. Thus in the first year of rule under the Fundamental Orders there was achieved, in the form of a codification of the laws in force, something which the Massachusetts deputies were still fighting for. Connecticut theory represented another development from the same premises upon which the Massachusetts theocracy was erected, but did not represent a definite break from those assumptions.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2333. MORRIS, MONIA COOK. The history of woman suffrage in Missouri, 1867-1901. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 67-82.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2334. MOTT, DAVID C. Abandoned towns, villages and post offices of Iowa. *Ann. Iowa.* 18 (2) Oct. 1931: 117-148. (See Entry 3: 15520.)

2335. MOYERS, WILLIAM NELSON. A story of southern Illinois, the soldiers' reservation, including the Indians, French traders, and some early Americans. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (1) Apr. 1931: 26-104.—The region included in this reservation was defined by the act of Oct. 22, 1787 and its history parallels that of other frontier regions.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2336. NASATIR, A. P. (ed.) An account of Spanish Louisiana, 1785. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (4) Jul. 1930: 521-536.—An English translation of a Spanish document in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. Detailed account of the geography of upper Louisiana sent by Governor-general Estewan Miro to Antonio Rengel, commandant of the Provincias Internas.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2337. NASATIR, A. P. The formation of the Missouri Company. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 10-22.—In July, 1793, Carondelet, governor-general of Louisiana, sent a *reglemente* to Lieutenant-governor Trudeau at St. Louis. His purpose was to bar foreigners from the trade of Spanish Illinois, more equitably to distribute the posts dealing with the Missouri trade, and to organize the merchants of St. Louis into an assembly or board of trade. From this *reglemente* came the incorporation of the Commercial Company of the Missouri for trade with the tribes further up than the Poncas on May 12, 1794. The company started operations at once, although it was already a financial failure by the time the king's approval was given in May, 1796.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2338. NASATIR, ABRAHAM P. Ducharme's invasion of Missouri, an incident in the Anglo-Spanish rivalry for the Indian trade of Upper Louisiana. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (1) Oct. 1929: 3-25; (2) Jan. 1930: 238-260; (3) Apr. 1930: 420-439.—During the winter of 1772-1773 the French-Canadian Jean Marie Ducharme who had been licensed to trade with the Illinois Indians by Guy Carleton invaded the Spanish side of the Mississippi river. He spent several months trading with the Little Osage Indians until captured by an expedition sent out by Pedro Piernas, the lieutenant-governor of the Spanish Illinois. Translation of documents bearing on this matter from the *Archivo General*

de Indias (Seville), *Seccion, Papeles de Cuba*.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2339. NEWSOME, A. R. Letters of Romulus M. Saunders to Bartlett Yancy, 1821-1828. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 427-462.—Twenty-five letters dealing with state and national politics. Saunders was a member of congress and a strong Crawford partisan in 1824, who subsequently supported Jackson.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2340. OLIVER, R. B. Missouri's first railroad. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26 (1) Oct. 1931: 12-18.—Claims that the first railroad in Missouri was built by James Richardson Allen between 1849 and 1851. It ran from the north bank of the Missouri river nearly opposite Lexington some 4½ miles north to Farmville. The road was built from walnut and white oak trees. It was operated by mule power, but had regular schedules with passenger as well as freight service.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2341. PAULLIN, CHARLES O. Admiral Pierre Landais. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 17 (3) Oct. 1931: 296-307.—Frenchman and Catholic, the highest ranking foreigner in the Continental navy during the Revolution, in most respects a "failure" and little remembered, a fresh appraisal of Admiral Pierre Landais' career is offered. The author points out inaccuracies and fanciful statements in an old biography, by Gulian C. Verplank (1828). Landais fought in the two revolutions at the close of the 18th century, as captain in the American navy and rear admiral during the French Revolution. Unhappy defects in character, especially jealousy and an utter inability to get along with men, precluded any considerable achievements as naval leader. He encountered mutinies at sea with a frequency remarkable even for those days; while his impassioned jealousy of John Paul Jones was demonstrated on a number of occasions.—*P. Lieff.*

2342. PFEFFER, KARL HEINZ. England im Urteil der amerikanischen Literatur vor dem Bürgerkrieg. [England in American literature before the Civil War.] *Palaestra.* 177 1931: pp. 178.—This monograph is full of quotations which show that England was held in high regard by early 19th century U. S. men of letters. The United States did not become of age before the Civil War, because in its literature, at least, it was still tied to the apron strings of mother England. [Extensive bibliography.]—*W. Palmer.*

2343. PRATT, HARRY E. The repudiation of Lincoln's war policy in 1862—Stuart-Swett congressional campaign. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (1) Apr. 1931: 129-140.—The victor in this campaign in Illinois opposed the Lincoln policy.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

2344. RIGHTS, DOUGLAS L. The Trading Path to the Indians. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 403-426.—Careful study of the Mitchell, Collet and Mouzon maps; of the journeys of Bishop Spangenburg, George Soelle, John Lawson, James Needham, Gabriel Arthur, and John Lederer; and of the present terrain of the route shows that the historic Trading Path to the Indians traversed North Carolina approximately along the present-day route of National Highway 1 to Henderson and State Highways 57 to Oxford, 75 to Durham, 10 to Salisbury, and 15 to Charlotte and beyond. The Trading Path was the route for trade between Virginia and the Catawbas and other Southern Indians in the latter 17th and early 18th centuries, and it was the gateway for the pioneer settlers of interior North Carolina. The lost Indian town of Keyauwee, placed by James Mooney near High Point, was really located about 20 miles further south. The name survives in the present-day Carraway Creek and Carraway Mountains.—*A. R. Newsome.*

2345. ROLLINS, C. B. Some impressions of Frank P. Blair. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (3) Apr. 1930: 352-358. Personal, first-hand description of one of Missouri's leading politicians. Included are some letters from Blair

to the author's father, Major James S. Rollins.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2346. ROOT, GEORGE A. (ed.) *The first day's battle at Hickory Point: From the diary and reminiscences of Samuel James Reader. Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(1) Nov. 1931: 28-49.

2347. SHERARD, J. L. South Carolina's state liquor experiment. *Current Hist.* 35(1) Oct. 1931: 69-72.—In 1893 South Carolina began an experiment in state monopoly of the sale of intoxicants. The system was Governor Tillman's compromise to settle the prohibition question and to give the state money when he had been unable to reduce taxation. The management was in the hands of a state board of control with subordinate county boards. The state's share of the profits, of about \$500,000 annually, went to the schools. There was bitter opposition in the cities and towns. Tillman's "spies," the constables sent out to enforce the law, made themselves and the law hated. Public resentment flared into a riot, the militia refused to take up arms against the rioters, and the "wool hat boys" of the rural districts were sent to the scene of the disturbance. Good men refused to serve in the state liquor system which became the creature of designing politicians. Its failure was recognized by the legislature and the system was abolished in 1907.—*Florence E. Smith*.

2348. SIMPSON, HOWARD E. The winter of 1807-1808 at Pembina, North Dakota. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 5(4) Jul. 1931: 238-247.—Alexander Henry's *Journal of the weather*. The original is in the Minnesota Historical Society Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2349. SMITH, BUEL LEONARD. Advisory constitutional opinions of the Missouri supreme court. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24(3) Apr. 1930: 343-351.—From 1865 to 1875 Missouri's constitution provided that the opinion of the judges of the supreme court might be sought "upon important questions of constitutional law and upon solemn occasions" by the governor, senate, or house of representatives. During this time 11 opinions were asked and 7 given.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2350. STENBERG, RICHARD. The western boundary of Louisiana, 1762-1803. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(2) Oct. 1931: 95-108.—Careful re-examination of instructions and correspondence in connection with the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France in 1800, and from France to the United States in 1803 brings out statements which seem to indicate the existence of a secret treaty of about 1762 between France and Spain in which the western boundary of Louisiana was definitely specified.—*William C. Binkley*.

2351. STERRETT, MARY M. Pittsburgh's part in the Oregon trail. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 14(4) Oct. 1931: 247-257.—An account of how Pittsburgh caught the "Oregon fever" and the experiences of certain Pittsburghers en route to Oregon in 1852.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

2352. STEVENS, WALTER B. Joseph B. McCullagh. V. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26(1) Oct. 1931: 40-53.—Unwritten history of some of the 15 presidential conventions attended by McCullagh as reporter or correspondent from 1864 to 1888. Originator of the political phrases of "bar'l of money" and presidential "boom."—*L. A. Wolf*.

2353. STUART, GRANVILLE. Montana as it is. *Frontier.* 12(1) Nov. 1931: 72-79.—This article is taken from one of the few extant copies of a book, with the above title, written by Granville Stuart in 1865 shortly after Montana was organized as a territory. Stuart was a pioneer prospector and one of the first to find gold in paying quantities in Montana. The pages from his book here printed give a general description of the topography of the new territory, its mineral resources of gold, silver, lead, and coal, its extensive forests, and agricultural possibilities. With true pioneer optimism he predicts

that with "all the requisites to enable her to become the wealthiest part of the United States . . . the future of Montana will equal in reality those gorgeous fictions of the Arabian Nights Entertainments." During the 60 years he called this region his home, Stuart led the varied life of a mining prospector, merchant, cattle "baron," politician, and minister to Uruguay and Paraguay. He devoted his later years to the preparation of his reminiscences, and to writing a history of Montana which was never completed.—*Edward Earl Bennett*.

2354. TALBOT, GAYLE. John Rice Jones. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(2) Oct. 1931: 146-150.—Jones was one of the leaders in the Anglo-American settlement of Texas, and served as postmaster general for the Republic of Texas.—*William C. Binkley*.

2355. TAYLOR, JOSEPH HENRY. Bloody Knife and Gall. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 4(3) Apr. 1930: 165-173.—Reprinted from *Kaleidoscopic lives* by Joseph Henry Taylor, Washburn, N. Dak., 1902.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2356. TREXLER, H. A. The "Harriet Lane" and the blockade of Galveston. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(2) Oct. 1931: 109-123.—Built in 1857 as a revenue-cutter, the *Harriet Lane* established a record for hard fighting, long and continuous service, and variety of experience which excels that of any other American war vessel. During the Civil War she was in the thickest of nearly every engagement along the Atlantic and the Gulf from Sumter to her capture by the Confederates at Galveston on New Year's Day, 1863. Her capture was a serious shock to federal naval prestige, but the Confederates added to the shock by equipping her as a blockade runner and sending her through the blockade lines with a cargo of cotton for Cuba. After the close of the war she was recovered by the United States, but finding her unfit for service the government sold her to a Boston firm for use as a lumber freighter.—*William C. Binkley*.

2357. UNSIGNED. E. H. Frank to Catherine Varner, Charlotte, Iowa, 1862-1863. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 4(3) Apr. 1930: 186-196.—Civil war letters from a member of Company A, 26th Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers covering the Vicksburg campaign.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2358. UNSIGNED. John Bradbury, the earliest St. Louisan of botanical note. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24(3) Apr. 1930: 414-419.—Reprinted from the *Missouri Botanical Garden Bull.*, 15(9) Nov. 1927: 147-152.—Bradbury was an eye-witness of the New Madrid earthquake.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2359. VESTAL, STANLEY. Imitating the Indian. *Southw. Rev.* 15(4) Summer 1930: 444-451.—The frontier days were the heroic days. The Indian made the frontier, and the frontier made the American what he is today.—*Marguerite B. Hamer*.

2360. VILLARD, HENRY. To the Pike's Peak country in 1859 and cannibalism on the Smoky Hill route. *Colorado Mag.* 8(6) Nov. 1931: 225-236.—A newspaper correspondent's account of his trip to Colorado in 1859. He notes landmarks by the numbered stations of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express. An authenticated statement of one instance of cannibalism practiced by the Pike's Peakers is reproduced.—*P. S. Fritz*.

2361. WALKER, ROBERT F. Nathan Chapman Kouns. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24(4) Jul. 1930: 516-520.—*L. A. Wolf*.

2362. WALLER, J. L. The overland movement of cotton, 1866-1886. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(2) Oct. 1931: 137-145.—During the years immediately following the Civil War the proportion of cotton shipped overland to northern manufacturers increased from 99% of the total used in 1870 to 50% in 1886. This rapid increase was largely due to the spread of the railway network through the cotton belt, and to combinations entered into between these railroads and the great east-west

trunk lines for through bills of lading from points throughout the South.—*William S. Binkley.*

2364. WESLEY, EDGAR B. A still larger view of the so-called Yellowstone expedition. *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 5 (4) Jul. 1931: 219-238.—During the decade following the War of 1812, the national government took measures for the frontier defense of the Northwest. On March 16, 1818, Calhoun ordered Colonel Thomas A. Smith to prepare to establish a post at the mouth of the Yellowstone River in order "to extend and protect our trade with the Indians." The ensuing expedition only got as far as the present city of Council Bluffs where Camp Missouri (later Fort Atkinson) was established. Long's voyage up the Mississippi in 1817 resulted in the establishment of a camp at the mouth of

the Minnesota River in the fall of 1819. A permanent fort, later known as Fort Snelling, was erected the next year. In 1823 Long went north to Lake Winnipeg and returned via the Great Lakes. He reported that forts were not needed in this area because it was a "sterile, dreary waste," protected by nature from foreign aggression.—*L. A. Wolf.*

2365. WITHERS, ETHEL MASSIE (ed.). *Experiences of Lewis Bissell Dougherty on the Oregon Trail.* *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (3) Apr. 1930: 359-378; (4) Jul. 1930: 550-567; 25 (1) Oct. 1930: 102-115; (2) Jan. 1931: 306-321; (3) Apr. 1931: 474-489.—Stories of the young manhood of Captain Dougherty written by him at the request of his granddaughter, when he was 78 years old. Biographical note by Mrs. Withers.—*L. A. Wolf.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 1758, 2179, 2800, 3074, 3079, 3081)

2366. BERMÚDEZ, JOSÉ ALEJANDRO. La quinta de Bolívar en Bogotá. [Bolívar's country residence in Bogotá.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 37-41.—Bolívar's country residence stands on a farm near Bogotá which originally was the property of the church, but which was bought by José Antonio Lees de Portocarrero y Salazar. The new owner built a handsome country residence upon it, in which were passed the early years of José María Portocarrero y Lozano, martyr of independence. During the war for independence the Portocarrero family suffered financial losses so that the beautiful estate was offered for sale. It was bought for 2,500 pesos by Gen. Francisco de Paula Santander as a gift for Bolívar in the name of the government of Cundinamarca. In times of sickness and melancholy, Bolívar looked to this farm as a place of rest. After the attempt upon his life, Bolívar sought there alleviation of his mental strain. It was the scene of many parties and banquets while Manuela Sáenz lived there with him. Melancholy at his contemplated departure from Bogotá, Bolívar added a codicil to his will in which he bequeathed his "farm" to José Ignacio París. To adorn this estate, the latter commissioned the sculptor Tenerani to make the statue of Bolívar which now stands in the central plaza at Bogotá. (Sketch of part of Bolívar's villa and its gardens.)—*A. Hasbrouck.*

2367. BRICEÑO-IRAGORRY, MARIO. *Historiadores de Indias.* [Historians of the Indies.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-6.—Padre José Gumilla, born at Cácer in the bishopric of Orihuela, at 18 years entered the ranks of the Company of Jesus and was sent to America as a missionary. For ten years he remained at Santa Fé engaged in the study and meditation prescribed by the rules of his order. In 1715 he went to the mission of Tame where he devoted himself to converting and civilizing the Indians. Later he founded the mission of San Ignacio, where as physician and surgeon he cared for his disciples. In 1726 he was appointed Superior of all the missions in the Llanos, where he established four new stations. Sent to Europe in 1738, he occupied himself in informing the king about conditions among the Indians, and published his two works, the *Breves noticias de la apostólica y ejemplar vida del angelical y V. P. Juan Ribero de la C. de J. misionero de Indias*, and the *Orinoco ilustrado*. The latter ran through four editions, the last of which, entitled *Natural, civil and geographical history of the nations living on the banks of the river Orinoco*, was published in 1882. Padre Gumilla, as historian and missionary, brought renown to the Jesuits by his lifelong labors in Venezuela. (Portrait of Padre Gumilla.)—*A. Hasbrouck.*

2368. CAPELLE, H. van. Van slavenstaat naar boschnegermaatschappij. [From the state of slavery to forest Negro settlement.] *Tropisch Nederland.* 3 (24) Mar. 23, 1931: 373-377; (25) Apr. 6, 1931: 387-393; (26) Apr. 20, 1931: 405-412.—After a description of the influences of slavery, the different ways whereby the slaves tried to regain their freedom are discussed. (Canada, Mexico and Surinam). The escaped slaves in Surinam founded a forest settlement, much like the old African Negro settlement with its animism and nature life but without the old language which was replaced by Negro-English. The writer refers to the peculiar drum language of the Negro and the meaning of the dances and songs in Negro philosophy and to the valuable publications of different Negro specialists (Frobenius, Joest, Harry H. Johnston) and the description of Benoit, *Voyage to Surinam* (Brussels, 1839).—*J. C. Lamster.*

2369. GARCIA CAÑIZARES, SANTIAGO. Las invasiones a occidente en las guerras por la independencia de Cuba. [The eastern invasions in the Cuban wars for independence.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Let.* (Havana). 15 (2-3-4) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 209-264.—The eastern invasions are to be studied in relation to others in the wars for Cuban independence. The invasion of Maceo, to the west, is not to be taken as an isolated event any more than the Revolution of 1895 may be studied without reference to the earlier wars and the invasion of "las Villas," to the eastward.—*Max Savelle.*

2370. HERNÁNDEZ, EUSEBIO. La personalidad de Antonio Maceo en la invasión. [The personality of Antonio Maceo in the invasion.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Let.* (Havana). 15 (2-3-4) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 92-307.—A biographical study of Maceo and the part he played in the wars of Cuban independence.—*Max Savelle.*

2371. MIJARES, AUGUSTO. El Libertador como político. [The Liberator as a politician.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 14-36.—After all the unconsidered glorification of the Liberator, a revision of values ought to follow. This essay reveals some of the faults of Bolívar as a politician. Lack of political capacity is the first reproach directed against the Liberator. Bolívar made the mistake of believing that through his own prestige as a military commander he might reorganize the social and political life of the liberated New World. This attempt was the reason for his ultimate failure. The pursuit of political regeneration gives unity to the whole life of the Liberator as a statesman. He sacrificed his prestige to an ideal. He believed that the revolution would end with the war and that he might safely recommend a presidency for life. He refused to accept conditions as they were. The influence and power of the military chieftains continued after the war. The sword was handed down from conqueror to civil governor. The *caudillos* prevailed largely because of the prestige of

Bolívar. The latter sought to mould the minds of the people to accept his constitutions, rather than to adapt his system of government to the status of the country. This state of mind of the Liberator is seen in an institution which he inserted in both of his constitutions, and which he called the "moral power."—*A. Hasbrouck.*

2372. SAPPER, KARL. Zahl, Rasse und Dichte der mexicanischen Bevölkerung. [Number, race, and density of the Mexican population.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma-Settembre 1926.* 2 1928: 307-321.—Before the Spanish conquest the density of population in certain places was greater than today, especially in the southern highlands; there was a second maximum in northern Yucatan and northern Chiapas while at the time of the conquest the population was sparse in certain other parts, such as southern Yucatan, Tabasco, and Peten. Shortly after the conquest there was a great reduction by wars and plagues. No data are available on this, but the reduction must have been tremendous. In the second half of the 16th century the number of Negro slaves was proportionately high, a census giving 14,711 Spanish, 18,567 Negroes, 2,435 mestizos and 1,475 mulattoes, the number of Indians not stated. There were 3,000 more Spanish scattered through Central America. A census of 1793 gives a population of 4,483,529, distinguished as 2% Spanish, 24% Aztec and Otomi, 25% mestizo, and 49% Creole. The number of Creoles must be greatly exaggerated, that of the Indians greatly underestimated. Later censuses give figures as follows: 1803: 5,887,100; 1810: 6,122,354, divided as 18% white, 22% mestizo, 60% Indian; 1823: 6,800,000; 1868: 9,173,052; 1910: 15,061,000; 1921: 14,184,000, divided as 20% white, 35% Indian, 45% mestizo. The number of cattle has been greatly reduced of late. In a few centuries the pure-blood Indian population will probably disappear.—*J. Alden Mason.*

2373. TORREA, JUAN M. El papel monedo de Tamaulipas en 1876. [Paper money of Tamaulipas in 1876.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42 (5) Aug. 1930: 315-320.

2374. TRENS, MANUEL B. Apuntes para la historia de la estadística en México. [Notes for the history of the census in Mexico.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42 (7) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 481-498.—The first statistical operation in Mexico was the enumeration of the population of the "chichimeca" city of Tenayocan Oztopolco in the era of the second "Calli" (1117 A.D.). From the time of the Aztecs, also, we have references to the hieroglyphic *Book of the tributes of Montecuhzoma*, in which appeared the names of the villages and the tribute to the Aztec empire. Cortes instituted the system of the "encomienda," using the indigenous system for obtaining the tribute, including the hieroglyphic system of record. Many of these books exist, dating from the late 16th and early 17th centuries, with marginal notes in Spanish. In 1569-1581, Philip II ordered that statistical data be obtained for New Spain, including names of provinces and their conquerors, meteorological, physical, and botanical data, languages spoken, distances, tribute, costume, etc. This record was sent to Spain, but Joaquín García was successful in having it returned to Mexico. Later censuses were taken in 1614, 1625, 1654, and so on. In 1646 was published a book of statistics about Mexico, called *Memoria y noticias sacras y reales del imperio de las Indias occidentales*; tables of the intendencias and the population of the city of Mexico were prepared in 1793 and 1816, the latter by order of the Archbishop-Viceroy Don Francisco Javier de Lizana y Beaumont. With independence, in 1822, decrees were published ordering the statistical recording of the people. Since that time the recording has taken place more and more regularly. In 1833 was founded the Instituto de Geografía y Estadística; in 1853 the congress passed a law placing the responsibility for the statistical records in the ministry of

public works. In 1882, this became the Dirección general de estadística, under the ministry of public works. Since then it has regularly issued bulletins.—*Max Savelle.*

2375. UNSIGNED. Documentos relativos a la historia colonial de Venezuela. [Documents on the colonial history of Venezuela.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 118-126.—This collection of documents contains eight declarations referring to tax collections and two grants of titles and privileges from the king of Spain to the cities of Barinas and San Fernando in 1790 and 1793, respectively.—*A. Hasbrouck.*

2376. UNSIGNED. El Dr. Francisco de Labastida al jefe superior de Venezuela. [Dr. Francisco de Labastida's complaint to the supreme chief of Venezuela.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 116-117.—This document, dated Feb. 8, 1830, states that the writer, Francisco A. Labastida, is authorized by his fellow townsmen to lay before the supreme chief of Venezuela complaints against the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of Col. Cegarra, political chief and commander of the local militia. Numerous charges are made against this official, including one of disloyalty toward Bolívar. A marginal note on the document authorizes Gen. Santiago Mariño to investigate and adjust the matter.—*A. Hasbrouck.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 2221, 2885)

2377. BORCHAK, E. La paix ukrainienne de Brest-Litovsk. [The peace treaty with Ukraina at Brest-Litovsk.] *Monde Slave.* 6 (4) Apr. 1929: 33-62; (7) Jul. 1929: 63-84; (8) Aug. 1929: 199-225.—A detailed sketch of the Ukrainian movement, especially during the War; the formation of the society for the liberation of the Ukraine in Vienna and Berlin, attempts on the part of the Germanic powers to use the Ukrainian movement in its interests, the creation of the Central Rada after the Russian revolution in February, 1917, and the proclamation of Ukraina's independence after the Bolshevik revolution in November, 1917. The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk began between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviks; after the arrival of a Ukrainian delegation the pourparlers were carried on with both delegations separately. The Central Rada instructed its delegation to make peace at the earliest opportunity; Germany, and especially Austria, were also eager for a rapid understanding; the treaty was signed on Feb. 9, when the greater part of Ukraina had already passed into the hands of the Bolsheviks. The Ukrainian delegation made an appeal for military intervention, and on Feb. 18, 1918, the march of the German troops began, for the German empires needed grain urgently. On Mar. 2, Kiev was taken and Holubovich reestablished as head of the government of the Ukraine.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

2378. CLAER, BERNHARD von. Die Kämpfe in Ostpreussen während des Weltkrieges. [The battles in East Prussia during the World War.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 7 (1) 1931: 2-51.—A factual report based upon the official publication *Schriftenfolge des Reichsarchivs* "Der Weltkrieg 1914-1918" and, partly, upon Ludendorff's memoirs. (6 maps.)—*John B. Mason.*

2379. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Die "Conventions anglo-belges." [The "Anglo-Belgian conventions."] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (9) Sep. 1931: 825-847.—An answer to the Belgian, Alfred de Ridder's, attack on the German violation of Belgian neutrality and defence of Belgian pre-war policy. Couched in war prejudices de Ridder's arguments make no contribution to the question of Anglo-Belgian relations. Above all he takes no note of the general Anglo-French plan of operations

against Germany into which the Anglo-Belgian negotiations must be fitted as an integral part. For the student of pre-war diplomacy it is less a question of Belgian justification for her actions in 1906 and 1912 than a realization that the entente counted on the co-operation of Belgium in case of a war. This illustrates the supreme danger for Germany arising out of a war on two fronts.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

2380. GRAZIOLI, FRANCESCO. Della guerra e della pace. (Meditazioni di un combattente.) [War and peace. Meditations of a veteran.] *Nuova Antologia*. 277 (1423) Jul. 1, 1931: 13-26.—A critical commentary on Erich Remarque's *Der Weg zurück*, with original observations on war and peace by a combattant in the World War.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

2381. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Louis Chainaye et la légende des francs-tireurs (Huy, 23-24 août 1914). [Louis Chainaye and the legend of the francs-tireurs (Huy, 23-24 August 1914).] *Flambeau*. 13 (15-16) Aug. 1930: 415-419.

2382. STUPARICH, GIANI. Dal taccuino d'un volontario. *Nuova Antologia*. 277 (1422) Jun. 16, 1931:

487-502; (1423) Jul. 1, 1931: 76-96.—A detailed, day-by-day account of service with the Italian army during the World War.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

2383. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Die Erinnerungen des Dr. Velizar Janković. [The reminiscences of Dr. Velizar Janković.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (9) Sep. 1931: 851-869.—In a series of articles in the *Belgrad Politika* Dr. Janković, Serbian minister of commerce in 1914, relates how the Pašić ministry met before the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and was informed about the unauthorized crossing of certain Bosnians into Serbia and of their contemplated return to Bosnia, but there was no intimation of the impending assassination. He cites his trip to the Adriatic as proof that the Serbian government was unaware of any planned attack. He recalls a visit to the Austrian embassy in which he found v. Giesel ready to leave Serbia. There is too much evidence to the contrary to believe the Pašić government to have been out of touch with the revolutionary organizations and uninformed of the plan of assassination. Nor is it clear that Serbia did not expect war while Austria did.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 2158, 2562, 2575, 2691, 2713, 2722-2723, 2737, 2753, 2782-2783, 2787, 2794)

2384. ARIAS, GINO. Un dissepellitore dell'uomo economico. [The economic man revived.] *Economia*. 8 (2) Aug. 1931: 105-120.—Refutation of the theory of Professor Aldo Contento, who stated that the hypothesis of the economic man could be reconciled to corporative economy, and the non-identity of the hedonistic psychology of economic man with the concept of egotism.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2385. BALOGH, THOMAS. Löhne, Arbeitslosigkeit und Zölle. Ein Transferproblem. [Wages, unemployment and tariffs. A transfer problem.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 465-490.—An analysis pertaining especially to England of industrial conditions, unemployment and tariff relief, and the transfer of capital. Changes in the world-economic structure will necessitate a structural reorganization of England. This is, however, bound up with a change of present conditions there. A change of present conditions may be initiated (1) by a protective tariff bringing about new industries, extending the market for present non-exporting industries or even present exporting industries in spite of England's high production costs; or (2) through an adequate adaptation of costs, involving the suspension of the present static wage scale which has brought about a discrepancy between labor costs in England and other countries, and a reduction of social burdens aggravated by unemployment. A tariff cannot, however, eliminate a structural evil-unemployment.—*A. E. Janzen.*

2386. BURCHARDT, FRITZ. Die Schemata des stationären Kreislaufs bei Böhm-Bawerk und Marx. [The schemes of the static cycle in Böhm-Bawerk and Marx.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 525-564.—Böhm-Bawerk's system centers around the concept that the economic process presents fixed cycles by means of which commodities constantly approach consumption maturity, laying emphasis upon the time element involved.—*A. E. Janzen.*

2387. CARANO DONVITO, GIOVANNI. Economia ed economisti di Puglia: M. L. Rotondo. [Eco-

nomie theory and economists of Apulia: M. L. Rotondo.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (6) Jun. 30, 1931: 646-653.—(Mauro Luigi Rotondo, 1784-1855. A high official of financial administration of the last years of the Kingdom of Naples.)

2388. CHESSA, FEDERICO. La nozione dell'impresa commerciale. [Conception of the business concern.] *Commercio*. 4 (5) May 1931: 218-226.—The author shows how the views of economists differ in regard to the question as to whether risk should be considered as a principal element in an enterprise and points out characteristic differences, in regard to this element, between the enterprise and other productive activities, and between a commercial enterprise and other enterprises.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2389. FOVEL, N. MASSIMO. La dottrina economica di J. M. Clark. L'individuo e lo Stato. J. M. Clark e l'individuo e lo Stato attori economici irrazionali. [The economic theories of J. M. Clark—the individual and the state. J. M. Clark and the individual and the state as irrational economic agents.] *Nuovi Problemi di Pol., Storia ed Econ.* 1931: 23; 351.—The free choice of the individual and the representative choice of the state are both irrational. Consequently the distinction made by Clark between economic mechanism or free contract for the expression of certain interests and political mechanism as actuated by representation government for the expression of certain other interests is denied. According to the author the mechanism is one and the same and is irrational, both when so-called "free contract" and when the economic activity through representation exercised by the state is considered.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2390. GANGEMI, LELLO. Proprietà privata, risparmio e popolazione nella economia corporativa. [Private property, thrift and population in corporative economy.] *Economia*. 7 (5) May 1931: 533-570.

2391. KEILHAU, WILH. Området for Grenseverdilæren. [The limitations of the theory of marginal utility.] *Nationalskon. Tidsskr.* 69 (1-2) 1931: 1-26.—On the basis of logical consideration and with reference to actual occurrences in economic life the author maintains that the validity of the theory of marginal utility is far more limited than has often been assumed.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2392. MISES, LUDWIG. Die psychologischen Wurzeln des Widerstandes gegen die nationalökonomische Theorie. [The psychological sources of the opposition to political-economic theory.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 275-295.—Three sources of antagonism to the Austrian laissez-faire type of economic theory and policy are here considered: Marxian philosophy, scorn of business by literary and official classes, and popular dread of any inexorable laws. Marxian doctrine, and its allied *Wissenssoziologie*, assume clear sharp divisions of classes and interests, in a manner parallel with the procedure of those who interpret social phenomena wholly in terms of national or racial conflicts. The unintelligent disdain of officeholders and intellectuals for commerce, which was keenly analyzed by Cicero, gains headway as the bureaucracy multiplies. Trust in free-will and miracles is more general with respect to social affairs than with respect to physical or biological phenomena, since deterministic social science discourages reformers' panaceas, and in general seems to produce fewer ameliorations of life than does deterministic natural science. All these influences tend to turn men from hard-headed science toward mystical faith.—Z. C. Dickinson.

2393. NICHOL, A. J. A further note on average elasticity of demand. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 658-710.—The unweighted average elasticity of an infinite number of points on an arc is determinate if the distribution of the points on the arc is assumed. Formulas are given expressing the elasticity under conditions of equal y and x spacings, respectively, or at equal spacings on the arcs. Other variations of spacing are considered. Average elasticity necessarily assumes a particular form of spacing.—G. R. Davies.

2394. NORMANI, J. F. Karl Bücher: an isolated economist. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 655-657.—Karl Bücher combined his economic methods of investigation with history, and made a classic study of the economy of primitive peoples. He outlined economic evolution as comprising the stages of natural, city, and national economy, and anticipated an evolution to a new socialistic stage. He was master of the economic essay. Because of his extreme reserve, he may be regarded as "an isolated thinker."—G. R. Davies.

2395. PRIBRAM, KARL. Nominalismus und Begriffsrealismus in der Nationalökonomie. [Nominalism and realism of concept in economics.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (1) 1931: 1-42.—The many comments elicited thus far by Sombart's *Die drei Nationalökonomien* have been concerned mainly with the relations of the types of economic theory to one another without apparently questioning the logical validity and adequacy of the basis of division itself. And it is the latter which is open to serious objections. Sombart's classification lacks a uniform *principium divisionis* and consequently fails to draw a clear line of demarcation between the types of economic theory, particularly between the *ordnende* and *verstehende Nationalökonomie*. A more adequate classification would be according to whether the particular economic writer views the concepts realistically, that is, as real entities possessing an independent objective existence, or nominally, that is, as artificial abstractions typifying some attribute common to a series of phenomena and used as intellectual devices. Adopting this basis, the following classification suggests itself: (1) the strictly realistic economic theory (scholasticism and neo-romanticism), (2) the pseudo-realistic (Marx), (3) the pseudo-nominalistic as represented by the physiocrats and classical school, (4) the strictly nominalistic as exemplified by the mathematical and marginal schools, and finally (5) the historical and *verstehende* type of economic theory which to some extent at least could be classified as the pseudo-realistic.—Nathan Reich.

2396. SCHULTZE, ERNESTO. La psicología del

organizador. [The psychology of the entrepreneur.] *Rev. de la Facul. de Ciencias Econ. Comerciales y Pol., Univ. Nacional de Litoral.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 321-344.

2397. SHIBATA, KED. The subjective theory of value and theories of the value of money. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (1) Jul. 1931: 71-93.—T. F. Haygood.

2398. SØRENSEN, K. ENEVOLD. Driftsøkonomien; Videnskab og Anvendelse. [Economics of enterprise; theory and practice.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69 (1-2) 1931: 61-77.—By economics of enterprise the author understands the theory concerning the practical combination of factors in production. It is rather natural to place the analysis of the cost as the paramount point of interest. The author warns, however, against exaggerating the importance of the cost, as particularly German and American economists have a tendency to do. As a matter of fact this analysis does not directly state on what basis prices ought to be determined, since frequently a price policy must be resorted to which does not directly consider the cost of production. Furthermore, the author examines the various cost concepts in the literature and concludes that the distinction between fixed and variable costs is sufficient to start with, but for a more thorough study one has to use as a starting point the costs under optimum conditions for the individual establishment. Then find the progression according to deviations from optimum conditions, and for that purpose analyse the costs according to the factors of variation in relation to their amounts.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2399. SPIRITO, UGO. La nuova scienza dell'economia secondo Werner Sombart. [The new science of economics according to Werner Sombart.] *Arch. di Studi Corporativi.* 1 (2) 1930: 283-296.

2400. VINCI, F. La derivazione statistica delle curve di domanda. [The statistical derivation of the curve of demand.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 98-100.—A brief note regarding an elementary method proposed by Pigou for deriving the curve of demand from empirical data. The hypothesis is arbitrary, as are the other methods developed for deriving the curve of demand. It is preferable to eliminate in an objective way disturbing elements subjected to measurement.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 1692, 1696, 1865, 1927, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1955, 2052, 2062, 2066, 2069, 2071, 2077, 2082-2084, 2087, 2091, 2095-2097, 2102, 2104, 2107, 2131-2132, 2134, 2136, 2139, 2194, 2196-2198, 2203, 2206, 2209, 2217, 2219, 2223, 2239, 2245, 2266, 2284, 2287, 2300, 2305, 2307, 2314, 2322, 2328-2329, 2337-2338, 2340, 2344, 2362, 2373, 2375, 2423, 2574, 2669, 2676, 2694, 3262)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1661, 1694-1695, 1698, 1707, 1711, 1718-1719, 1728, 1730, 1733-1735, 1752, 1756-1757, 2424, 2440, 2476, 2654, 2780, 2880, 2886, 2888, 2897)

2401. BORGATTA, GINO. La vie économique en Italie. [Economic conditions in Italy.] *Rev. Econ. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 352-393.

2402. GORDON, LELAND J. The economic policy of Turkey. *Soc. Sci.* 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 424-433.—The effects of the tariff, transportation, financial and agricultural policy are examined.—Joseph S. Rouček.

2403. HONJO, EIJIRO. The economic development of Japan. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (1) Jul. 1931:

14-28.—Though the break-up of the old system caused a state of confusion in economic conditions, the abolition of class distinctions, the emancipation of people from various feudal restrictions, opportunity offered to men of ability without discriminations, the formation of a unified state, the establishment of monopolies, the encouragement and support of civilian enterprises, the government's direct interference and protection in industry, and the development of companies and corporations—all prepared the way for the present system of capitalism. Japan made an abnormal economic development because of the World War and the consequent defects which developed in the economic system are now being ironed out in the present movement for rationalization and improvement.—*T. F. Haygood.*

2404. HONJO, EIJIRO. On the financial development of Japan. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 5 (2) Dec. 1930: 66-79.

2405. JONGENEEL, D. J. The economic development of the Dutch East Indies. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (91) Jul. 1931: 532-538.—In the Dutch East Indies foreign capital is indispensable for the proper economic and cultural development of the country; otherwise stagnation will result. Much remains to be done before the native can become economically independent. To obtain the necessary state revenue for essential development flourishing industries are needed, with agriculture first in importance. Large-scale western agricultural enterprise will likely tend to displace some forms of native agriculture; for the latter has become, by the process of division of holdings, too uneconomic to enable it to compete in the world's economy.—*Charles A. Timm.*

2406. KNICKERBOCKER, H. R. The Soviet five-year plan. *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (4) Jul. 1931: 433-459.—Upon basis of observations in October, 1930, the author thinks the outstanding impression is that Russia is a land at war. The people are not hungry, although in food items other than bread Russia has retrogressed markedly in the last three years. The plan is being continually revised in industrial undertakings; in nearly every case the original figures are being attained or surpassed. Descriptions and information are given on Nijni Novgorod, the automobile center; Azbest, a headquarters of the asbestos trust; Magnetogorsk, a great steel center; Cheliabinsk, the tractor factory location; Stalingrad, about whose tractor-production there has been criticism; Gigant and Verblud, two state farms; Selmashstroy, the agricultural implement factory; Baku, with its petroleum production; Chiaturi, where the world's highest quality manganese is produced; the Don Basin coal mines, behind schedule on the plan; Dnieprostroy, the hydroelectric power dam of grandiose proportions; and on railways, the timber industry, and tea production. The goal of industrialization independent of foreign capital will, in the author's opinion, be achieved.—*Luther H. Evans.*

2407. LAYTON, WALTER T. Situation économique d'Angleterre. [The economic situation of England.] *Rev. de Paris.* 38 (7) Apr. 1, 1931: 556-555.—Great Britain cannot recover her world trade, in this writer's opinion, unless currency is stabilized and tariff barriers reduced.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

2408. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. La vie économique en Allemagne. [Economic life in Germany.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1251-1297.

2409. MAIWALD, K. Hospodářské poměry národností v historických zemích ve světle statistiky daně důchodové. [Economic conditions of the ethnic nationalities in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, according to income tax statistics.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 198-231.

2410. MAUBERT, HENRI. Le problème économique et monétaire en Éthiopie. [Economic and monetary problems in Abyssinia.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (6) Jun. 1931: 317-326.—

Abyssinia, long hermetically sealed to the outer world, appears to be on the eve of a period of rapid development. The country contains vast resources. For the time being, however, it is in financial straits and depression is general.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

2411. MELIADÒ, LEONARDO. Gli indici del movimento economico italiano. [Indices of Italian economic changes.] *Vita Econ. Ital.* 1931: 13.—The course of the principal economic phenomena from 1919 to February 1931.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2412. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Grano, etc. [Grain, etc.] *Prospettive Economiche.* 11 1931: pp. 499.—General review of the economic situation in Italy and in other countries, of wheat, wine, olive oil, silk, artificial silk, cotton, hemp, wool, coal, petroleum, hydroelectric power, iron, copper, ocean transportation, land transportation, money, and public finance.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

2413. D'ORLEANS, CHARLES. L'Angleterre et la crise. [England and the economic crisis.] *J. d. Econ.* 100 Jul. 1931: 52-62.—*Robert Schwenger.*

2414. PIERRE, R.-J. La Japon économique. [The economic position of Japan.] *J. d. Econ.* 100 Jul. 1931: 14-34.—*Robert Schwenger.*

2415. PARIS, CESARINA. Uno sguardo alla Spagna industriale. [A look at industrial Spain.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 681-692.

2416. POUYANNE, HENRI. La vie économique en Angleterre. [Economic life in England.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 102-135.

2417. SARKAR, BENOY. Il movimento industriale e commerciale nell'India moderna ed i suoi rapporti internazionali. [The industrial and commercial movement in modern India and its international relations.] *Commercio.* 4 (6) Jun. 1931: 274-282.

2418. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. La situation économique en 1930. [The economic situation in the French mandated territories in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 221-222.—The Bank of Syria and Lebanon has just issued a survey of economic conditions in the Levant last year.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

2419. UNSIGNED. Finances yougoslaves. [The finances of Yugoslavia.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (658) Sep. 20, 1930: 1353-1370.—The group of articles and documents given under the above heading deal with the evolution of the country's public finances since 1919, the foreign debt, economic position, national bank and monetary situation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

2420. UNSIGNED. L'evoluzione economica dell'U. R. S. S. [The economic evolution of the USSR.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 852-860.

2421. UNSIGNED. La situazione economica e finanziaria della Rumania. [The economic and financial situation of Rumania.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 795-797.

2422. UNSIGNED. A bibliography of publications on Canadian economics. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ. Ser., Contrib. to Canad. Econ.* 3 1931: 57-132.

2423. VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH. Italien von heute. [Italy of to-day.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (4) 1931: 109-120.—A review of Robert Michels' book, *Italien von heute. Politische und wirtschaftliche Kulturgeschichte von 1860 bis 1930.*—*Nathan Reich.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1684, 1865, 2578, 2584, 2649, 2685, 2690, 2708, 2717, 2745, 2747, 2752, 2844, 3114-3115, 3117-3118, 3271)

2424. DIEKE, von. Die deutsche Wirtschaftsnot und die ländliche Familie. [German economic difficulties and the rural family.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 138-153.—Germany's economic difficulties, due to the international economic and agricultural crisis and to reparations payments, have affected its farmers. In spite of that, German soil has so far escaped the danger of being turned into submarginal land, even where natural conditions are unfavorable. For the peasants' attachment to the soil and their adherence to the traditional transfer of the homestead from generation to generation within the family overcome all difficulties. There is need for improvement in economic conditions and for certain changes in inheritance legislation, so as to support the rural family's tendency and struggle to preserve the peasant class.—*Lina Kahn.*

2425. HÖIJER, ERNST. Swedish agriculture. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget (Sweden), Quart. Report.* (4) Oct. 1931: 71-75.

2426. KAYSENBECHT, RICHARD. Weltagrarslage und Wende der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [Why Germany's agriculture must change in the present worldwide agricultural crisis.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(8) Aug. 1931: 640-646.—The difficulties which Germany's agriculture faces are but a reflection of the ten years of agricultural crisis which the whole world has undergone. Mankind increased by 12.5% from 1913 to 1930, agricultural production by 17% due to the introduction of mechanical devices; but the demand for food has decreased considerably. Synthetic products (artificial silk, margarine) have contributed to the reduction of the demand for agricultural products. German agriculture stands between a financially strong competitor in the west and culturally inferior countries in the east. Imports of foodstuffs into Germany caused by the change of diet among the city population came primarily from countries which had organized cooperative groups. This crisis can be solved only by international cooperation, e.g. an international agricultural loan bank.—*Werner Neuse.*

2427. MARKOF, A. La crise agraire en Russie. [The agrarian crisis in Russia.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 52(3) May-Jun. 1930: 49-58.

2428. SIMONCINI, PIETRO; SALVINI, GIUSEPPE; CASINI, PIERO. L'elettroagricoltura nell'Italia settentrionale, —nell'Italia centrale, —nell'Italia meridionale e insulare. [Electric power in agriculture in north, central, southern and insular Italy.] *Ital. Agric.* 1930: 859, 875, 883.—With historical notes on its gradual application and development.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2429. SOMMARIN, EMIL. Några Synpunkter på "Den internationella Agrarkrisen." [Some observations on "the international agrarian crisis."] *Nationalökon. Tidskr.* 69 (1-2) 1931: 27-61.—This article gives a general exposition of the international agrarian crises since the termination of the war. It emphasizes the point that the present conditions of shortage do not have the character of a crisis and also that the causes and symptoms of shortage vary in different countries. It is also maintained by the author that changes in the structural society and not the turn of the market are the principal causes. In order to escape from the prevailing difficulties international agreement are emphasized as an absolute necessity, and that these should exceed the limitations of those of the present time. The author believes that the future development lies in the direction of a planned domestic economy based on national solidarity

and on international cooperation and agreements. (Statistical data and bibliography.)—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2430. UNSIGNED. The Empire Marketing Board and agricultural research in England and Wales. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(7) Oct. 1931: 702-706.—*Edgar Thomas.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 1650, 1662, 1673-1674, 2069, 2196-2198, 2466, 2755)

2431. BLACK, JOHN D. (ed.) Research in agricultural land utilization. Scope and method. *Soc. Sci. Res. Council. Advisory Comm. Soc. Econ. Res. in Agric. Bull.* #2. 1931: pp. 160.—The bulletin, the joint work of 24 economists and specialists in closely related fields, presents an analysis of the relationships between studies in land utilization and in other sub-phases of agricultural economics, and provides a series of outlines for research projects dealing with agricultural land utilization. Land utilization is one of the major problems confronting agriculture in the United States. Of the approximately 1,937,000,000 acres of land surface in the United States, more than half was not in farms in 1925; and of the area in farms, about 580,000,000 acres were not in harvested crops. In the 17 western states in the 20 years from 1909 to 1929, the acreage in harvested crops increased 45,000,000 acres. In the 31 eastern states, however, a net increase of over 14,000,000 in the earlier decade was more than offset by a decrease of about 16,000,000 acres in the ten years since. In its applied phases, land utilization analysis consists of the study of a nation or other geographical unit with a view to determining for what and how it may be most economically employed; in its pure science phases, it involves an attempt to explain existing uses of land and develop a body of principles relating thereto. Land utilization studies of the applied-science type usually involve an attempt to decide between various alternative uses. Land utilization studies are peculiarly dependent on the natural sciences for basic data. In addition there is a very close relation between studies in land utilization and those in farm management. In agricultural phases of land utilization some of the methods of farm management analysis will frequently be useful, just as questions and methods of studying forest management will be involved in analysis of the possibilities of forest utilization. In farm management analysis the attention is focused mainly on the optimum net return to the individual entrepreneur, under the assumption that the land is to be devoted to farming. But when the other major alternative types of land use must also be considered, the farm management analysis must be a constituent part of the broader program of analysis. Land utilization, like farm management, is a part of the field of economics of production, although representing a subdivision of it on another basis. The outlines are arranged in five groups including 38 projects, as follows: (1) 20 projects involving a description and explanation of the land utilization of an area,—10 dealing with natural factors, and 10 with social factors; (2) 10 projects involving the forecasting of most advantageous use of land; (3) 5 projects involving non-agricultural land uses especially; (4) 3 miscellaneous projects. A fifth group of projects directed specifically at developing land utilization theory does not include any specific outlines. Projects which may develop under this heading will be selected for analyses that would lend themselves particularly to isolating the relationships desired to be studied instead of on the basis of the needs of the area.—*M. R. Benedict.*

2432. CIOMAC, ION L. Regruparea proprietății agricole țărănești. [New grouping of peasant agricultural land holdings.] *Analele Econ. și Stat.* 3-5 Mar.—

Apr.-May 1931: 141-144.—The distribution of land in the agrarian reform has not had the success which was expected. It is not possible to go back to the régime of the large estates which had been expropriated, but it is necessary to regroup the small parcels in order to make possible the rational exploitation of land.—*Al. Halunga.*

2433. MASE, DARI E. Distribuzione del reddito nell'agricoltura italiana. [A distribution of income in Italian agriculture.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 793-804.—A review of Giuseppe Tassinari's *La distribuzione del reddito nell'agricoltura italiana*. The author doubts that there are economic reasons for preferring the metayer system to paid labor in the conduct of agricultural enterprises.

2434. FERGUSON, J. A. Can idle lands be converted into continuous grazing areas? *J. Forestry.* 29 (6) Oct. 1931: 930-931.—It is questionable whether all idle lands should be reforested. Many would do more profitably in continuous grazing. To be successful, however, equitable taxation is required, namely, the application of the forest tax principle. Potential grazing areas could be listed and if accepted, subjected to the provisions for sustained production.—*Bernard Frank.*

2435. KERÉK, MICHAEL. A Magyar földbirtok-politika időszéri kérdései. [The present problems of Hungarian policy in regard to land ownership.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 26 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 174-184.—The aim of a sensible policy in regard to the ownership of land must be to get the land into the ownership of the small farmers, who are patriotic and capable. This can be achieved in some cases by a well-managed dividing up of large estates, but more generally by organizing small tenants' cooperatives. The kernel of the problem however is the equalization of the unsound distribution of land ownership and of population, which has brought about that some communities are overcrowded while large regions are deserted. The remedy would be re-settlement on a large scale.—*Ladislav Reitzer.*

2436. SERING, M. Arbeitslosigkeit, Bodenverbesserung und ländliche Siedlung. [Unemployment, land improvement and settlement.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 27 (3) Aug. 25, 1931: 143-154.

2437. UNRUH, BENJAMIN. Die Bauernfrage als Kernproblem der russischen Revolution. [The peasant question as the central problem of the Russian Revolution.] *Orient u. Occident.* (96) 1931: 1-12.—Various revolutionary writers have recognized the decisive importance of the peasants, as the representatives of an individual land economy, in the determination of the future of Russia. To Engels revolution was possible in Russia only through the destruction of the peasantry. Yet industrialization must depend upon the peasant's purchasing power and without his economic aid the revolution must fail. This paradox explains the vacillation in the policy of the Soviet towards the peasants. Lenin recognized that Russia cannot be ruled against the wishes of the peasants; he considered the question of the relations between the proletariat and the peasants as the central problem of the revolution and sought a solution for it through a real and lasting peace in which the proletariat would educate the peasants to socialism. Stalin shared Lenin's viewpoint as to the importance of the peasant problem and, like Lenin, put his trust in *smychka* rather than in Trotsky's principle of permanent revolution. But Lenin's NEP-policy, carried out for some time by Stalin, strengthened the peasant so that it threatened the final success of socialism. Since 1928, therefore, Stalin has been pursuing a strong campaign against the peasants. The five year plan is primarily a great war plan of the Soviet general staff to achieve the long delayed extinction of the peasantry.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

2438. WEHRWEIN, GEORGE S. A social and economic program for the submarginal areas of the lake

States. *J. Forestry.* 29 (6) Oct. 1931: 915-924.—Less than a fourth of the cut-over area of the Lake States is in agriculture. The tax base is narrowing because of decadent settlement, abandonment of farms and of speculative holdings. In Wisconsin 25% of the land area of the 17 forest counties are delinquent. The effective tax base comprises three types of utilization, (1) scattered agricultural communities, (2) small timber tracts, (3) recreational land. Also, some of the speculatively held second-growth forest land is still taxpaying. The land economic survey in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, reveals that none of the classes of taxpaying, delinquent, or tax exempt lands is in large blocks. Their intermixture adds to the cost of maintaining public improvements, hence effort should be made to restore to the tax rolls as much land as possible by the encouragement of feasible private utilizations as agriculture, forestry, recreation. Responsibility for the management of submarginal areas must, however, rest with the public. Definite, uniform programs, based on surveys, are required, providing for (1) taking of tax title to all delinquent lands, (2) land classification, (3) exchanges with isolated settlers, (4) establishment of local, state, and federal forests, (5) economies in local government and their consolidation where practicable.—*Bernard Frank.*

2439. ZAITSEV, CYRIL. The Russian agrarian revolution. *Slav. & East. Europ. Rev.* 9 (27) Mar. 1931: 547-566.—The Russian agrarian revolution is not over yet, and to understand it we must follow its historical development. The author begins his historical study from the liberation of the squires from obligatory service under Peter III and Pugachev's revolt in the 70's of the 17th century, the liberation of the serfs by Alexander II, the revolution of 1905-06, which created a class of peasant land-owners. The Revolution of 1917 was a general agrarian upheaval. Ultimately there came various measures of the Soviet government which were all intended to create an agricultural industry, the peasants producing whatever ordered by the state and receiving a niggardly allotted ration. The replacement of the food requisition by the food tax at the time of the NEP was only a temporary measure, as admitted by official orators, to achieve a final triumph of socialism. The land code of 1922 seemed to give shape to the desires of the peasantry to create private land property. An enormous development of agriculture followed, but the government had gained in strength and began its collectivization policy, *sovkhosy* and *kolkhozy* were created. The opposition of the peasants was crushed. Stalin's super revolution has gone too far for a restoration of peasant household to be possible.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 1667-1668, 1710, 1724, 1737, 1740, 1744, 1747, 2515)

2440. DÁNIEL, ARNOLD. Schwierigkeiten und Mängel der Kollektivierung in Sowjetrussland. [Difficulties and gaps of collectivization in the USSR.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 24 (3) Oct. 17, 1931: 68-71.

2441. ORWIN, C. S. Progress in English farming systems. VI. High farming. *Oxford Univ. Agric. Econ. Res. Inst. Bull.* 1931: pp. 24.—(Sixth in a series dealing with departures from accepted local farming practices based on an example of "high farming" pursued by a prominent Hampshire farmer.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

2442. UNSIGNED. An economic survey of Hertfordshire agriculture. *Cambridge Univ. Dept. Agric. Farm Econ. Branch Rep.* #18. Aug. 1931: pp. 103.—This is the first economic investigation in England of a whole county to be conducted by the "survey" method. It is based on a sample of 303 farms, chosen by selecting every third name in alphabetical order from the parish lists of farmers enumerated in the Ministry of Agriculture

ture's statistics. It was found that on the average there was a deficit of £180 per holding after allowance had been made for the farmer's own labor (average £133 per holding), for interest at 5% on farm capital (average £97 per holding), and for a free dwelling house and a certain amount of farm produce and other material (average £70 per holding). There was a very big range in the profit surplus per holding viz from minus £2100 to plus £1700. A comparison of the 14 best and 14 worst results showed that the most profitable farms bought less foods and less live stock, and yet sold more crops and more livestock than the unprofitable farms; they were much more heavily stocked with dairy cows, and the yield of milk per cow was 50% higher; they attached much more importance to poultry; their crop yields were 10% higher, and they grew more "high value" crops.—*Edgar Thomas.*

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 1657, 1669, 1677, 1683-1684, 1691, 1729, 1739, 1746, 1754, 2052, 2071, 2083, 2219, 2412, 2465, 2479, 2589, 2592, 2596, 2605)

2443. BALKÁNYI, ADALBERT. A magyar buza áralakulása. [The price of Hungarian wheat.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (5) May 1931: 333-362.—There are two ways out of the crisis for Hungarian agriculture (1) reduction of production of grain, or (2) increase of the prices for wheat and rye. The price of Hungarian wheat is not a simple function of the price obtaining in the greatest ports of Europe. As long as grain prices for Budapest remain five to six pengő below Hamburg prices, Hungarian wheat exports can penetrate as far as Germany, England, Greece and Turkey. Investigation shows that this price difference tends to decrease as the season advances. The quality of the wheat, the storage facilities, the price of other kinds of grain, freight rates, tariffs, interest rate, and futures transactions have great influence upon wheat exports. The task of futures transactions on the export market is, to enable the dealer, or the mill, by price-insurance, to buy wheat even though he has no purchaser to whom he can sell the wheat immediately. The system of grain import certificates is government interference with the price-formation process. In Hungary they are simply fiscal certificates that can be used to pay the tariff-duties on any kind of commodity. This in effect means a modified export-bounty, with higher bounties in cases of export into more distant countries.—*Adam Schmidt.*

2444. CHEVALIER, AUG. La crise de la production en agriculture coloniale. Ses causes, ses remèdes. [The crisis in colonial agricultural production: causes and remedies.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale.* 11 (119) Jul. 1931: 493-535.—The world is saturated with coffee and cocoa. This is due in large measure to the world-wide agricultural crisis which in turn was caused by overproduction brought on by a period of unduly high prices. Nevertheless it is only by increased production that tropical agriculture (French colonies) can hope to overcome present difficulties. This increase must come at reduced costs brought about by more efficient production methods. The cultural practices of the natives are primitive. Farm equipment is practically non-existent. The great tasks are those of supplying the native with capital in order that he may provide himself with more and better working tools; and furnishing the necessary guidance for improving his technique.—*Asher Hobson.*

2445. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. La crisi del grano. [The wheat crisis.] *Economia.* 7 (5) May 1931: 571-598; (6) Jun. 1931: 687-724.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2446. GROTKASS, RUDOLF E. The periodic change in the flow of sugar to the world market. *Internat. Sugar J.* 33 (393) Sep. 1931: 437-440.—A study of the seasonal trend in sugar production, with the lowest

point of production in May followed by a slight upward trend in June, July and August as the result of production in Java; a decline from August to September; and then a rapid increase over September to November coincident with the producing period for the European beet sugar crops. The peak in November is followed by a decline to January, when world production is again increased by the entry of Cuba into the picture. The Cuban producing season extends through March, and then world production declines rapidly to the low point of the year in May. The study is based on figures for one year 1930-31. The same seasonal tendencies are shown in another way by charting the excess production of sugar over home requirements becoming available for export, since this excess production is of particular importance on the market price of sugar.—*L. A. Wheeler.*

2447. KONKOLY-THEGE, JULIUS. A magyar mezőgazdaság újjászervezése és a szövetkezetek. [The reorganization of Hungarian agriculture and the cooperatives.] *Szövetkezeti Szemle.* 5 (5) May 1931: 5-6; (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 7-8.—There are two prerequisites for a reorganization of Hungarian agriculture: regulation of production and regulation of marketing. The most important task in production is to improve quality and to increase quantity. The crop per acre is twice as great in Germany as in Hungary; but the amount of capital invested is also twice as great. The capital needed for investment purposes ought to be raised without government help, by a central credit cooperative working in close contact with a central agricultural cooperative. Credits would be granted by the cooperative in form of means of production only; the farmers making use of it would have to cultivate their soil according to rules laid down by the cooperative. In this way agricultural production in the various parts of the country could be standardized. The farmers, thus bound would on the other hand enjoy advantages in realizing their produce: the consumer cooperatives connected with the credit organization would take over the produce. This reorganization should be undertaken for the time being on a small scale; later on it might be developed with the help of the banks and the farmers.—*Ladislav Toffler.*

2448. MANN, LAWRENCE B. Overproduction of raw materials. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 6 (24) Feb. 4, 1931: 435-452.—Although high prices and large profits may be obtained for a few years through the artificial control of either the production or distribution of commodities, the net result, as evidenced by the detailed studies of rubber, copper, sugar, petroleum, and coffee here included, seems to be a complete demoralization of the industry which can only be adjusted by a long and painful process. To be effective, control must be international in scope and must aim at the production and not the marketing of the supply. Such international cooperation, together with the removal of the tariff barriers where there is a local instead of a world surplus, are the only measures which will help to alleviate the situation.—*Phillips Bradley.*

2449. OBRADOVIĆ, S. Tobacco in Yugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6 (10) Oct. 1931: 205-207.—A survey of the various types of tobacco with description of quality, and the use they are put to by the monopoly management.—*A. Vidaković.*

2450. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Die Standardisierung von Rindvieh und Rindfleisch. [The standardization of cattle and beef.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (2) Jul. 1931: 61-65; 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 104-121.

2451. POND, GEORGE A., and EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Factors affecting the physical and economic cost of butterfat production in Pine County, Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station & Bur. Agric. Econ. U. S. Dept. Agric. cooperating, Minnesota Bull.* #270. Dec. 1930: pp. 37.—Detailed cost account records were kept under the supervision of a field man on 28 dairy herds in 1925, 24 in 1926, and 25 in 1927. Cor-

relation analysis was made of the relations of the following factors to average milk production per cow per year (X_1): X_2 , total digestible nutrients in pounds; X_3 , nutritive ratio; X_4 , digestible nutrients in succulent roughage as percentage of total digestible nutrients; X_5 , fat test in percentage of fat; X_6 , number of cows in herd freshening, September to December, inclusive, as a percentage of total number of cows; and three other factors. All factors were stated as logarithms to put the relations on a relative rather than on an absolute basis. A multiple correlation using these 5 variables gave $R=0.851$ after adjusting for the number of variables. The percentages determination for the factors were for X_5 , fat test, 40.1; X_6 , fall freshening, 6.4; X_3 , nutritive ratio, 15, X_2 , total digestible nutrient, 11.6; and X_4 , proportion of silage, -0.7. The equation (as corrected by author) for estimating milk production from the 5 factors is

$$\begin{aligned}\log X_1 &= 3.3924 + 0.4575 (\log X_2) \\ &- 0.7584 (\log X_3) + 0.0764 (\log X_4) \\ &- 1.2435 (\log X_5) + 0.0408 (\log X_6).\end{aligned}$$

As a final verification the following factors were correlated with production in terms of pounds of butterfat, (X_1): X_2 , total digestible nutrients; X_3 , nutritive ratio; X_4 , proportion of silage; X_5 , fat test; X_6 , fall freshening; and X_{12} , quality of management. This gave $R=0.87$. The determination coefficients of milk production were X_2 , total digestible nutrients, 3.2 per cent; X_3 , nutritive ratio, 5.3; X_4 , proportion of silage, 0.4; X_5 , fat test, 29.9; X_6 , fall freshening, 2.9; and X_{12} , quality of management, 44.2 per cent, total 85.9 per cent. The coefficients of butterfat production were 5.8, 12.2, 0.3, -0.6, 3.9, and 51.1 per cent, respectively, total 77.7 per cent. Omitting the unimportant factor, X_4 , proportion of silage, the equation (as corrected by author) for estimating pounds of butterfat production is

$$\begin{aligned}\log X_1 &= 1.9953 + 0.1314 (\log X_2) \\ &- 0.3195 (\log X_3) + 0.0664 (\log X_5) \\ &+ 0.01783 (\log X_6) - 0.0525 (X_{12}).\end{aligned}$$

2452. POPE, J. D., and CLARK, CARL M. The relation of quality of cotton to prices paid to farmers in Alabama. *Agric. Exper. Station, Alabama Polytech. Inst. Bull.* #235. Sep. 1931: pp. 48.

2453. REGRAY, J. L. Coffee overproduction analyzed. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 60 (4) Apr. 1931: 387-395.

2454. THOMSEN, F. L. Variations in local prices for farm products and supplies in Missouri. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #151. 1930: pp. 59.

2455. TINLEY, J. M., and STOKDYK, E. A. Operations of the Poultry Producers of Southern California, Inc. *Univ. Calif. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #516. Oct. 1931: pp. 106.

2456. UNSIGNED. Syrie. Le coton. [Cotton cultivation in Syria.] *Asie Française.* 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 222.—31,000 hectares were planted in cotton in 1930 and production totalled 22,000 quintals.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2457. UNSIGNED. Report on the sugar beet industry at home and abroad. *Gt. Brit. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries, Econ. Ser.* #27. 1931: pp. 293.

2458. UNSIGNED. Die Baumwollkultur in der Sowjetunion. [Cotton cultivation in the Soviet Union.] *Sowjetwirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (18-19) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 33-37.

2459. VOORHIES, EDWIN C. Dairy products. (Series on California crops and prices.) *Univ. Calif. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #514. Oct. 1931: pp. 188.

2460. WITTE, E. Silver fox farming in Great Britain. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38 (7) Oct. 1931: 706-710.—Silver foxes were first bred in Great Britain in Rosshire in Scotland in 1920; there are now over 40 silver fox farms in this country.—*Edgar Thomas.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 2432, 2447-2448)

2461. BOYLE, JAMES E. Some critical observations on farm relief. *Soc. Sci.* 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 410-414.—*J. S. Rouček.*

2462. DELAISI, FRANCIS. Après les conférences agraires de l'Europe centrale. [After the agricultural conferences of Central Europe.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1329-1348.

2463. GÁLFFY, PAUL. A francia agrárpolitika újabb irányai. [The newer trends of French agricultural policy.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (6-9) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 269-278.—The government is endeavoring to stop the exodus from the country side by such means as decrees regarding agricultural credits, and aid for families with many children. The author shares the point of view of A. Garet and of Colonel Billard, according to which agriculture is to be saved by giving the village a semi-industrial character through decentralization of manufacturing. In this way the social problem would be solved not by class-struggle, but by a merger of the classes.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

2464. HANTOS, ELEMER. La solution du problème agricole en Europe Centrale. [The solution of the agricultural problem of Central Europe.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 414-438.—Agricultural production and consumption present a striking equilibrium in Central Europe: Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia as producers; and Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany as consumers. Accordingly, the agricultural problem of this region may be solved independently of the rest of the world,—as indeed it was prior to 1918. Producing states should set up a common sales organization to eliminate the cut-throat underselling which has produced the lowest agricultural prices in the world, and a common transport organization to reduce the waste of unnecessarily long shipments. These producers must further join with their consuming neighbors in special tariff agreements. The abandonment of the most favored nation clause may mean the loss of Germany from the region, but will mean mutually profitable commercial relations for the remaining states whose trade is so largely among themselves.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

2465. IHRIG, KARL. A buza világháborúja. [The world wheat war.] *Magyar Szemle.* 11 (44) Apr. 1931: 305-316.—The utilization of wheat is the most important problem in agriculture. Payments of bonuses by the state, cooperation with other agrarian countries in order to safeguard and allocate the international market, the reduction of the export surplus by a reduction of production, and an extension of the markets are different stages of the same movement. The difficulty of state support carries the danger that it will increase domestic production. If the European import countries would favor European export countries the continental wheat crisis would be eliminated.—*Desider Szilágyi.*

2466. NITESCU, PAUL P. Contribuțiuni asupra rezolvirii problemei agricole. [The solution of the agricultural problem.] *Analele Econ. și Stat.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 127-133.—The effect of the agrarian reform in Rumania has been to cut down agricultural production because of the too great cutting up of rural land ownership. The cultivation of larger areas is necessary for effective production on a scientific basis and a policy of grouping of the small parcels is necessary.—*Al. Halunga.*

2467. PÓKA-PIVNY, BÉLA. Agrárkrízis és agrárhitel nemzetközi szempontból. [International aspects of agricultural crisis and agricultural credits.] *Külügyi Szemle.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 288-295.—At international agricultural conferences held up to the present it has become apparent that by a reduction in area under cultivation overproduction might be avoided, that by organization of marketing prices might be stabilized.

However, because of discrepancies of interests between the European and overseas countries no important measures have been adopted except the founding of an international bank for agricultural credits. The author, who has proposed this institution and has been active in founding it, describes origin, organization and aims of the *Société Internationale de Crédit Hypothécaire Agricole*.—*Rudolf Nötel*.

2468. TRICOCHÉ, G. N. Le pool canadien du blé. [The Canadian wheat pool.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives*. 10(40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 393-407.—After five years of active development difficulties arose for the pool in 1929 when the European harvests exceeded expectation, and Germany, France, and Italy raised their tariffs. It was then forced to ask the Provincial Governments to guarantee its credit at the banks to the amount of \$20,000,000. The difficulties seem to have been brought about mainly by the economic depression and the formidable European barriers. A subsidiary cause was that Canada was not prepared for the collapse of the market, and therefore the pool offered too high a price to its members for delivery to the elevators and even later. As regards remedies, the leaders favor greater control of the market, and would allow reduction of cultivation to a certain point. The idea of making the pool obligatory has gained ground in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Federal Government seems to consider that a bill to this effect is inevitable.—*M. E. Liddall*.

2469. WILLIAM, J. GLYNNE. The agricultural cooperative requisite movement in Wales, 1929. *Agric. Business*. 1(3) Apr. 1931: 5-25.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 2764, 3228)

2470. COOLIDGE, P. T., and WHEELER, W. C. Growth of pulpwood in Maine. *J. Forestry*. 29(6) Oct. 1931: 907-914.—Present pulpwood supplies in Maine may be exhausted before the second growth becomes merchantable unless improvement measures are begun immediately. Several limited surveys undertaken in 1917 and repeated in 1927 reveal a net loss in the volume of spruce and balsam in culled old-growth types and on the whole a disappointing increase in merchantable and nearly merchantable types, the spruce budworm and windfall being largely responsible. Because of the economically inaccessible location of the larger part of the spruce region, the southern Maine mills find it cheaper even now to import part of their supplies. Given existing requirements there should be ample second growth in 40-50 years, but the main concern from a business viewpoint is to know how much will be available within the next 20-30 years when the present supplies are gone. To determine this extensive and more accurate growth studies should be conducted at once.—*Bernard Frank*.

2471. FRITZ, EMANUEL. The role of fire in the redwood region. *J. Forestry*. 29(6) Oct. 1931: 939-950.—Recurrent fires in the redwood type have caused severe reductions in the value of the product by facilitating the entrance of decay. Measurements on felled trees indicate an average loss of 15% of the merchantable volume of commercial stands. In addition, fires damage logs, destroy young growth and effect an increase in the proportion of inferior species. A further loss is that resulting from the decrease in numbers of tourists to whom the sight of burning and burned-over country is disagreeable. Attempts to suppress fires and to apply legislative measures for fire prevention are actively resisted by ranchers, settlers, lumbermen, timberland owners, and the local public in general because of the strong feeling that fire is harmless and even beneficial. This thoroughly disproved notion must yield to a recognition of the injurious effects of uncontrolled

fires if the region is to conserve its timber and continue to attract tourists.—*Bernard Frank*.

2472. LAMB, FRANK H. American forestry—fad, subsidy, or business. *J. Forestry*. 29(6) Oct. 1931: 951-957.—Because of the prevailing idea that the forest resource is not renewable we have embarked on a policy of hoarding timber and advocating wood substitutes. Subsidized government forestry is not only failing to provide for future supplies but is also preventing commercial forestry. Remedial tax legislation and tariff protection are imperative if the private owner is to earn profits growing timber and if the nation is to be perpetually provided with ample raw materials.—*Bernard Frank*.

2473. OVERMAN, C. H. Effects of taxation on holding forest property. *J. Forestry*. 29(6) Oct. 1931: 925-929.—Mounting and discriminatory ad valorem taxes on Florida timberlands are contributing to overcutting and delinquency. Seven million acres are already delinquent. The unfairness and uncertainty should be eliminated by the enactment of a flat annual acreage tax, varying from 5 to 15 cents plus a yield tax of 10%. Part of the annual tax could be used for fire protection and cultural measures and the balance given to the counties. Legal regulation of cutting methods would insure continuous supplies and check the decline in the wood-using industries.—*Bernard Frank*.

2474. SINNER, PHILIPP. Die Not des deutschen Waldes. [The crisis in German forestry.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 53(16) Aug. 15, 1931: 557-572; (17) Sep. 1, 1931: 610-619; (18) Sep. 15, 1931: 644-651.—Timber prices in Germany have fallen so much since 1927 that the value of the total annual output is now approximately 190 million RM below cost of production. Not only do forest owners and industrialists receive no income from their properties, but half of the woods and mill workers are unemployed. Among the causes are the collapse of the building industry, which results in part from governmental restrictions on rents; the depression in mining, transportation and other wood-using industries; the low tariffs on timber imports; the great increase in wages and other costs; the growing tendency to substitute other materials for wood; and the heavy timber exports at low prices, first from Czechoslovakia and Poland and later from Russia. Annual taxes on forests take about 30% of the gross income. Possible remedies include reduction of costs (wages, taxes, freight rates, rationalization), stimulation of consumption, adjustment of output to market requirements, more systematic merchandising, and encouragement of local wood-using industries.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

2475. STREHLKE. Die russische Forstwirtschaft. [Russian forestry.] *Deutsche Forstztg.* 46(34) Aug. 21, 1931: 817-821; (35) Aug. 28, 1931: 839-841.—Organization of forest administration and exploitation in the USSR is described. Silviculture is crude and utilization exceedingly wasteful. There is a serious shortage of woods workers, and the average output per worker is only about one-third that for Germany. Transportation is mainly by water; timber is hauled to the rivers by teams and tractors, over iced roads. Plans are under way for training a large number of foresters and for greatly expanding forestry research.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

2476. THORELL, ERIK. Schwedens Waldvorräte. [Sweden's forest resources.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen*. 82(9) Sep. 1931: 260-265.—A brief résumé of the results of the recently completed line survey. Sweden has 23 million ha. of productive forest soil, including 1.8 million ha. that is practically denuded of trees. With careful handling the yield of timber can be considerably increased over the present output.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 1670, 1690, 1704-1706, 1722, 1730, 1734, 1745, 1749, 2104, 2412, 2448, 2597, 2707, 2720, 2842, 2868, 3015)

2477. GALLE, ERNST. Die Kohle Österreichs und die Möglichkeiten ihrer wirtschaftlichen Ausnützung. [The coal of Austria and possibilities of its economic utilization.] *Montanist. Rundsch.* 23 (20) Oct. 16, 1931: 271-275.

2478. HOFFMANN, KARL. Ölpolitische Berichterstattung. [Petroleum reports.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (12) 1930: 802-812.—A short résumé of the international petroleum situation with special reference to countries of production as well as to size and importance of petroleum firms.—*John B. Mason.*

2479. KEYNES, J. M.; ROWE, J. W. F.; SCHWARTZ, G. L. Stocks of staple commodities. *Royal Econ. Soc., Memorandum.* (24) Oct. 1930: pp. 30.—Tables, with brief discussions, showing annual stocks of American cotton, and of copper, tin, lead, spelter (zinc), rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, petroleum, nitrate, wheat for the period from 1919 through 1929 or 1930. The sources of the material used in preparing the tables are indicated and their accuracy discussed.—*Fred E. Clark.*

2480. MICHALSKI, HANS. Gegenwärtsprobleme des englischen Kohlenbergbaues. [Present problems of the English coal mining industry.] *Münchener Volkswirtschaftl. Studien.* (14) 1930: pp. 98.

2481. SELL, MANFRED. Die deutsche Erdölwirtschaft. [German petroleum economics.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (41) Oct. 9, 1931: 1704-1707.

2482. UNSIGNED. Indochine. La production minière. [Mineral production in Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 216-217.—Coal production for 1930 totalled 1,955,000 tons (a decline of 35,000 over 1929); that of zinc, 15,900 tons of metal (a decrease of 2,800); that of tin, 1,017 tons of metal (an increase of 179); that of chromium, 740 tons; and that of phosphates, 30,500 tons (an increase of 10,665).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2483. UNSIGNED. Der Kohlenbergbau im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1930. [The coal mining industry in Germany in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (20) Oct. 2, 1931: 722-723.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 1735, 1938, 2091, 2194, 2223, 2266, 2322, 2428, 2551, 2576, 2672, 2698, 2721, 2775, 2824, 3004, 3232)

2484. BOWEN, R. SYDNEY, Jr. Trends of the industry during 1930. *Aviation.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-18.—The industry entered the year 1930 with a large carry-over of 1929 stock, and a declining market. Sales drives produced little results, the public reception of the small low-powered plane was discouraging, and the effort to boom the glider market failed. The 1929 equipment which changed hands in 1930 was sold at a price which averaged less than 75% of the 1929 retail price. Commercial production was more than 50% below production for 1929. However, while plane sales were less abroad than in 1929, the gross value figure was nearly the same, and accessory and part sales to foreign countries were very steady during the year. On the operation side there was a general reorganization which will probably prove beneficial. The year 1930 saw also a marked decrease in the fatality rate, and the passage of the Watres bill. The latter influenced greatly the formation of three trunk lines by mergers.—*Thayer White.*

2485. BULO, N. DEL. Nell'industria laniera francese. [The French wool industry.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (11) Nov. 30, 1930: 850-860.

2486. GRÜNBAUM, HEINZ. Die Welttextilkrise. [The world textile crisis.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch. Spec.* #24. 1931: pp. 51.

2487. HUDSON, JOEL C. Boot and shoe industry of southern Australia. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #769. 1931: pp. 33.

2488. MANNESMANN, CLAUD HERBERT. Die Unternehmungen der Brüder Mannesmann in Marokko. [The enterprises of Mannesmann Brothers in Morocco.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 133 1931: pp. 61.

2489. MORTARA, GIORGIO. The world's staples. VII Rayon. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 6 (69) Sep. 1931: 201-209.

2490. PETTENGILL, R. B. The copper industry and the tariff. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 141-157.—The present difficulties of the copper mining industry are in no way connected with the lack of an import duty on copper in the American tariff, but primarily to the mistake in an organized attempt to keep prices high in 1929-30 and to the world depression. The short-run outlook of the industry is not bright by reason of large potentialities of materially increased world production in the near future. On the other hand, the long-run position appears sound on the basis of probable world demand for copper ten years hence. The tariff could not help the industry today, though conceivably might later. A greater immediate need is a general tariff reduction both abroad and in the United States.—*A. H. Cole.*

2491. PHELPS, D. M. Growth of the automotive industry since 1923 based on foreign trade. *Automotive Indus.* 65 (20) Nov. 14, 1931: 747-749; 764.

2492. VOOYS, I. P. de. The artificial silk industry. *Amsterdamsche Bank, Finan. & Econ. Rev. Stat. Dept.* (29) Oct. 1931: 1-9.

2493. WAGNER, CAMILLE. La sidérurgie luxembourgeoise sous les régimes du Zollverein et de l'Union Économique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise. [The Luxembourg steel industry under the German customs union and under the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union.] *Bull. Périod. Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (78) Dec. 1930: 550-555.—*Robert Schwenger.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION,
METHODS, AND
MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 2388, 2398, 2509, 2534, 2549, 2652, 2691, 2697, 2730, 2734, 2975, 2983 2984, 3004, 3268, 3272)

2494. BOULWARE, L. R. The marketing executive looks at manufacturing overhead. *Management Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 323-332.

2495. BURBERG, C. A. Fließarbeitsreform. Konstruktive Richtlinien für die wirtschaftliche und soziale Weiterentwicklung der Fabrikationsmethoden. [Changes in the conveyor system. Proposals for the economic and social development of manufacturing methods.] *Sozialrechtl. Jahrb.* 2 1931: 158-169.—The author advocates the "instrumentalization" of the conveyor system to abolish the present over-mechanized method of production. This "instrumentalization" would regulate the speed of the mechanical parts of the manufacturing process according to the rhythm of the human workers. At present just the opposite is done. The conveyors should bring the necessary parts to the worker, but stop automatically during his task. If he could not finish his task within the time allowance a special control-department would readjust this without any unnecessary punishment for the worker. Instead of on a mechanized basis the different time-allowances ought to be functionalized by means of automatic instruments.—*Barth. Landheer.*

2496. CARLI, FILIPPO. La corporazione nazionale. [The National Corporation.] *Commercio*. 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 485-492.—By corporation (guild), in an organic sense, may be understood the national industries as a whole interested in a determinate process of production (i.e., the rice corporation would include all of the rice plantations, rice growers and laborers, rice mills, the workmen, rice traders and dealers, their employees, brokers, etc.); by corporation in a functional sense, may be understood all the labor employers and laborers of a great branch of national economic activity (agriculture, manufacture, etc.). The two types of corporations could be brought together to form a National Board of Corporations. To the first category would appertain especially the following duties: adjustment of wages and salaries to the conditions of production and to labor efficiency; adjustment of production to market conditions; adjustment of prices among the corporations and to market conditions; action on the equilibrium of foreign exchange; formulation of uniform or standard contracts. To the second category would belong problems of a functional character, such as professional or technical education and research, customs policies, coordination of interests in the individual organic corporations, etc. The deliberations of the corporations would be enforced through technical action, both by the government and by administrative organizations, without stifling or repressing the free and private initiative of its members.—*Roberto Bachì*.

2497. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. Cartels and the business crisis. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 34-53.—Existing international cartels have exercised so little influence on price levels during the present price decline it may be doubted whether the cartel is adapted to perform its price stabilizing functions in a crisis. National cartels in Germany did not respond to the price decline and had to be forced to do so. Economic organizations involving a much closer financial relationship somewhat resembling our trusts seem destined to replace the cartel.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

2498. HINES, WALKER D. Planning in a particular industry. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (5) Oct. 1931: 194-196.—The author, who is Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, discusses the possibilities of stabilization through balancing production with demand in the cotton industry. Agreements which promote stabilization and are free from injurious consequences cannot be regarded as in restraint of trade.—*E. C. Brown*.

2499. JANNONI SEBASTIANINI, ALFREDO. La tutela delle invenzioni industriali. [The protection of industrial inventions.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (5) May 1931: 520-524.—Review of existing legislation, and recommendations for changes in the Italian law.

2500. KALLOS, ARTHUR. A racionalizálás határai. [The limits of rationalization.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 76 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 581-591.—Mergers of small concerns into great concerns are economical only under certain conditions. Rationalization, being as a rule financed by outside capital, in many cases leads to excessive indebtedness. Rationalization is made possible by technological developments; but its limits are set by the potentialities of the market.—*Adam Schmidt*.

2501. NORDSIECK, FRITZ. Aufgabenverteilung und Instanzenbau im Betrieb. [Division of tasks and the administrative structure in business organization.] *Betriebswirtschaftl.* 24 (7) Jul. 1931: 204-210.

2502. PERSON, H. S. A tabular presentation of the principles, technique and chronological development of scientific management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (5) Oct. 1931: 197-199.—*E. C. Brown*.

2503. POLAKOV, WALTER N. The Gantt Chart in Russia. *Amer. Machinist*. 75 (7) Aug. 13, 1931: 261-264.—The plant selected for experiment manufactured precision machine-tools. It employed over 5,000 workers

and was comparatively new and well equipped. A brief inspection tour showed great activity without systematic direction resulting in grave inefficiency. Planning, scheduling, and dispatching were needed most. Progress charts for each part and for every operation were introduced in all departments. The management guided by these charts was able properly to direct activity and thereby to bring production up to 400% in excess of the past record.—*George C. Campbell*.

2504. TREMELLONI, ROBERTO. Appunti sui limiti economici dei metodi di razionalizzazione. [The economic limits of rationalization.] *Organizzazione Sci. d. Lavoro*. 6 (3) Mar. 1931: 113-117.—The measure of wages and the capacity of absorption of the market are considered as limits of the economic advantage of mechanization; the desire for independence on the part of business men as the limit of concentration, and fashion as the limit of standardization. Other elements which influence the advantages of rationalization, such as monetary factors and tariff protection, are noted.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2451, 2978, 2982, 3273)

2505. BALDWIN, R. S. The liability of accountants. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (5) Nov. 1931: 342-359.—The liability of accountants to clients and others is discussed from the standpoints of (1) negligence and (2) fraud. The Touche, Niven case is carefully analyzed and used as a basis for conclusions.—*H. F. Taggart*.

2506. BREDT, OTTO. Die industrielle Wirtschaftsprüfung. [Industrial economic analysis.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 24 (10) Oct. 1931: 237-240.—The purpose of the economic analysis of an enterprise is to furnish a sound basis for appraisal of the condition of the business, (1) for the purposes of control, as a basis for credit, or for a report to stockholders, creditors, etc., (2) for purposes of changing the form of the enterprise, in cases of mergers, consolidations, cartels, syndicates, etc. The nature of each analysis is determined in relation to its specific purpose. It is fundamentally based on the balance sheet and its supplementary statements.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2507. BRIGGS, L. L. Accounting and the courts. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (3) Sep. 1931: 184-191.—This article summarizes legal decisions affecting public accountants. The questions involved include the duties of the accountant to his principal and to outsiders, his responsibility in regard to inventories, consequences of his failure to detect defalcations, and ownership of his worksheets.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

2508. CARCAS, ERNESTO A. Relación y mutua cooperación entre el abogado y el contador público. [Relations and mutual cooperation between lawyer and public accountant.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-6.

2509. DRUCKER, A. P. R. Budgeting and control of machinery. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (3) Sep. 1931: 192-196.—The cost of the machine, maintenance, repairs, and replacements should all be charged to production on the basis of the unit of production. Methods of recording such a program are given.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

2510. FILBEY, EDWARD J. The deductibility of contributions as business expenses. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (3) Sep. 1931: 197-205.

2511. GUERNSEY, NATHANIEL T. Some depreciation questions. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (3) May 1930: 203-217.

2512. JORDAN, HERMANN. Das Rechnen mit gleitenden Unkostensätzen in Giessereibetrieben. [Accounting with moving expense ratios in foundry establishments.] *Arch. f. d. Eisenhüttenwesen*. 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 219-222.

2513. KOHLER, E. L. The concept of earned surplus. *Accounting Rev.* 6(3) Sep. 1931: 206-217.

2514. LAY, CHESTER F. A study of public accounting personnel from the viewpoint of professional advancement. *Accounting Rev.* 6(3) Sep. 1931: 218-229.—An analysis of the results of a survey of public accounting personnel in the Chicago area. Data were obtained from 260 principals, seniors, semi-seniors, and juniors covering salaries, experience and education, general and technical.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

2515. PERINI, D., and LAUR E. Terminologia e fondamenta d'una statistica internazionale basata sulla contabilità agraria. [Terminology and basis of international statistics based on farm accounts.] *Ital. Agric.* 1930: 679.—In order to promote the formation of statistics of agriculture that will be comparable in different countries, certain concepts are defined, return on capital, gross product, expenses, cost of production, profit or loss of the enterprise, net return to labor of the entrepreneur and his family, the return on capital of the entrepreneur, the social return of the enterprise, and the return to land.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2516. SWEENEY, HENRY W. Stabilized depreciation. *Accounting Rev.* 6(3) Sep. 1931: 165-178.—Depreciation on fixed assets should be calculated on values corrected for changes in general price levels. Unless this is done profit and loss will not be accurately stated and real economic capital as contrasted to nominal book value or reproduction value will not be properly maintained. Depreciation based on reproduction value more nearly approximates the method recommended than does the orthodox depreciation based on the original cost of the asset. Reproduction depreciation, however, maintains the physical capital and not the real economic capital which should be preserved.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1712, 1953, 2084, 2266, 2305, 2412)

2517. WEHDE-TEXTOR. Probleme des Moskauer Strassen-Verkehrs. [Problems of Moscow street traffic.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (42) Oct. 16, 1931: 505-506.—The article is a discussion based on Russian sources as to the best solution of the traffic problem of Moscow.—*H. J. Donker.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 1727, 2136, 2139, 2196, 2314, 2329, 2340, 2362, 2700, 2827, 2977, 2979, 3044)

2518. DIX, ARTHUR. Afrikanische Verkehrssysteme der Gegenwart. [Transportation in Africa at the present time.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (5) May 1931: 855-884.

2519. DUNCAN, JULIAN S. Recent railway development in Brazil. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65(3) Mar. 1931: 253-263.

2520. FULTON, PIERCE H. Will the freight rate increase help the railroads? *Mag. Wall Street.* 49(1) Oct. 31, 1931: 22-23, 46.

2521. GREMPE, P. MAX. Der elektrische Eisenbahnbetrieb in Russland. [Electric railways in Russia.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (10) Oct. 1931: 389-391.

2522. KESSERLING, W. Elektrifikation der Bodensee-Toggenburgbahn. [Electrification of the Lake Constance-Toggenburg railway.] *Schweiz. Bauztg.* 98 (14) Oct. 3, 1931: 170-175.—Since October 4, 1931, the line from St. Gallen to Wattwil, has been electrically operated. The remaining section, Romanshorn to St.

Gallen, will be electrified in the beginning of 1932.—*H. J. Donker.*

2523. KETTLER, KURT. Von den Eisenbahnen im Orient—Erfahrungen auf einer Reise. [Railways of the Orient—experiences on a journey.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (43) Oct. 28, 1931: 573-576; (44) Nov. 4, 1931: 588-591; (45) Nov. 11, 1931: 600-602.—(Details concerning the existing and proposed railways of Turkey, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Syria.)—*H. J. Donker.*

2524. LANE, H. F. Rate rise application denied. *Railway Age.* 91(17) Oct. 24, 1931: 634-639, 648.—(Abstract of decision of Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railways for permission to institute an increase of 15% in all freight rates and charges.) The commission denied the application, but offered the railways a modified increase of specified amounts per car or per ton on certain commodities, provided the increased revenues so derived are pooled and distributed to the weaker lines, to enable them to meet their interest charges.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2525. NAPP-ZINN, A. F. Die Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft. [The German National Railway Company.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 329-388.

2526. PRINS, R. Een noodkreet—Het spoorwegbedrijf in Amerika onder druk en in het gedrang. [A cry of distress—America's railways under pressure and in distress.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 4(7) Sep. 29, 1931: 165-167; (8) Oct. 13, 1931: 207-209; (9) Oct. 27, 1931: 227-229.—The Transportation Act of 1920 allows railways dividends equal to 5.75% of their value, including material, stock, and cash. In spite of economy and efficiency, profits to this extent have never been attained, 4.99% in 1926, being the highest.—*H. J. Donker.*

2527. SALLER. Die grosse sibirische Nordbahn. [The great north Siberian railway.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (45) Nov. 5, 1931: 1202-1204.—*H. J. Donker.*

2528. SION, JULES. Tarifs ferroviaires et courants de circulation: L'exemple français. [Railway rates as they affect currents of transport: The French example.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Sociale.* 3(12) Oct. 15, 1931: 481-486.—Freight railway transport rates were adjusted according to long-haul and short-haul scales in pre-war France. Barrels of wine, for example, were transported from Sète to Bordeaux (469 km.) at a charge of 10.50 francs per ton. The price per ton for the same commodity transported from Toulouse to Pau (216 km.) was 21.70 francs. In 1919 the long and the short-haul scale was abolished and a uniform scale of rates established. Freight rates increased sharply between 1924 and 1930. These factors have contributed to the decentralization of industry in France, new factories having sprung up near the sources of raw materials. A decrease in the freight railway traffic has also resulted, together with a decline in the French carrying trade. Before the war, quantities of raw materials coming from abroad were unloaded in the French ports bordering on the Atlantic. These raw materials were transported by rail to Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. Now that the freight charges are eight or nine times as heavy as they were in 1914, the Rhine ports have captured much of this carrying trade.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

2529. TAILLARDAT, F. La politique des voies de communication en Perse et le chemin de fer Transpersan. [Persia's railroad policy and the trans-Persian line.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 194-205.—Persia occupies a most strategic position, being the connecting link between the Indian Ocean and the Caspian. The proposed trans-Persian line may become one of the most important trade routes in the world. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2530. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer de l'État Yougoslave pendant les exercices 1928 et 1929. [The

State Railways of Yugoslavia in 1928 and 1929.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer.* 7 (6) Jun. 1931: 200-204.—Considerable development in Yugoslavian mileage and freight traffic occurred during 1929. At the end of that year, 9,226 km. were in operation. Passenger-km. decreased from 2,242 millions in 1928 to 2,180 in 1929, but ton-km. increased from 3,183 millions to 3,570. The operating ratio was reduced from 105 in 1928 to 100 in 1929. Revenues are now beginning to equal expenses.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2531. UNSIGNED. Die finanzielle Entwicklung der Deutschen Reichsbahn Gesellschaft und ausländischer Eisenbahnen im Jahre 1931. [The financial development of the German National Railway Company and foreign railways in the year 1931.] *Reichsbahn.* (40) Sep. 30, 1931: 918-919.—A survey is given of the development of the financial situation of the railways of 7 European countries and the large railway companies of the United States in the present year. The American railways show the greatest decline of revenues as compared with 1929 (30%). German National Railways declined 26%, while the Swiss and French railways lost but 7 to 8%. For European railways the decline of revenues is felt most strongly in freight-traffic; in America the decline is greater for passenger than for freight traffic. In Germany and America operating expenses have declined proportionally. In Czechoslovakia expenses have decreased only about 6%, whereas revenues declined about 17%. In Switzerland expenses have increased about 3.6%.—*H. J. Donker.*

2532. YAMCHENKO, M. I. Reconstruction of Russian railways. *Railway Gaz.* 55 (17) Oct. 23, 1931: 522-524.—The five year plan for Russia contemplated certain railway improvements during that period, from 1928 to 1933. These include more powerful locomotives, larger freight cars, larger and better equipped passenger cars, adoption of electric traction where advisable, better methods of operation (such as longer locomotive runs, modernization of repair shops and methods, and introduction of labor saving devices), and improvement of roadbed and track.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 2952-2953)

2533. BRUNER, HENRY P. How Chicago is attempting to solve its traction problem. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 456-473.—On April 1, 1931, a reorganization plan for Chicago's existing local transportation companies was announced, guaranteeing unification. While there has been a definite trend toward unification within each type of transportation, it was not until 1928 that complete unification became an issue. After many hearings and much consideration, a deadlock was reached on the problem of rate of return, which led to the appointment of a Banker's Committee to prepare a financial plan. After making a forecast of earnings, a plan was prepared and later revised providing that initial capital be supplied in equal parts from four sources, bonds, prior preferred, preferred and common stock. The progress made may be regarded as in considerable part due to the refusal of the city authorities to accept a half solution, the recognition of the unsoundness of fixed-term franchises, and the activity of civic leaders.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2534. GUTHMANN, HARRY G. Financial arrangements of the Chicago traction plan. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 474-490.—The Chicago traction reorganization plea is unusual in its emphasis upon assets valuation rather than earning power, and in the fact that it was brought about by the expiration of a franchise rather than inadequate income. An alternative plan, with a simpler capital structure, lower federal income tax charges, and more promise for cheap future financing, seems preferable but probably does

not fully meet the requirements of "reorganization strategy."—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2535. McCLOY, J. W. The genesis and evolution of the American Electric Railway Association. *A.E.R.A.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 516-521.

2536. SCHIFFER, A. Ein Jahr Oberleitungsomnibus-Betrieb Mettmann-Grüten. [One year of trolley bus operation from Mettmann to Grüten.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (41) Oct. 9, 1931: 490-493.—The technical as well as the economic advantages of the new means of conveyance are shown by means of the results obtained during the first operating year. Compared with the preceding year, the operating expenses decreased from 23,880.05 to 20,096.37 M. or from 68.8 to 57.7 pfennig per car km. Passengers have increased from 56,066 to 81,605.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1675, 2840, 2951-2954, 2956, 2979, 2998)

2537. LAVIS, FRED. Highways as elements of transportation. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 1020-1059.—Highways should be designed for the main purpose of transportation rather than as adjuncts to abutting property. Economics of railroad location may be applied to highway design. The economic factors to be considered in highway design are: cost of delays due to crossings, cross-roads, drawbridges, etc., as well as economic effects of distance, of rise and fall and of curvature. The method of designing the trunk highway through Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey, illustrates in detail the application of this economic theory to highway location. Discrepancies between estimated and actual costs are due to the fact that sufficient experience in designing by this method has not as yet been had.—*R. R. Shaw.*

2538. WINFREY, ROBLEY. Automobile operating cost and mileage studies. *Iowa State College Agric. & Mech. Arts, Engin. Exper. Station. Bull.* #106. Jul. 22, 1931: pp. 56.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1681-1682, 1686, 1701, 1732, 2081-2082, 2209, 3011, 3037, 3042, 3046)

2539. BAUMGARTNER, R. Die Binnenschifffahrt auf dem St. Lorenzstrom. [Inland navigation on the St. Lawrence.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37 (4) 1931: 97-108.—The plan to open up a waterway deep enough to allow freight vessels from the Upper Lakes to reach Montreal, and a large proportion of ocean vessels to go as far as the Lakes, is of importance for the United States on account of the rapid development of the resources of the Middle West for which, with the present direction of traffic, the Mississippi does not offer a convenient outlet; and for Canada on account of her increasing export of grain from the West, and the development of industrialism in the East. The new waterway would shorten the distance between Duluth and Liverpool by 600 mi. The plan most in favor allows for a depth of 27 ft., and would reduce the number of locks between Lake Superior and Montreal from 48 to 18. It also includes the construction of power stations. Technically there is little objection to it, but discussion still continues on the economic side over the probable amount of traffic and the division of costs estimated at \$900,000,000.—*M. E. Liddall.*

2540. C., J. Le port de Casablanca. [The port of Casablanca.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (6) Jun. 1931: 405-410.—With the completion of the new jetty in the spring of 1931, Casablanca became one of the best equipped ports in Africa.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2541. DREWS, MAX. Die Lage der deutschen Binnenschiffahrt. [The position of German inland shipping.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (43) Oct. 23, 1931: 1771-1774.

2542. A., F. F. Foreign shipping in Chinese waters. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 249-258.

2543. SCHULZ-KIESOW, PAUL. Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Küstenschiffahrt. [Development and significance of coastwise shipping.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (44) Oct. 30, 1931: 1803-1806.

2544. SUMNER, JOHN D. Mississippi River traffic; 1918-1930. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (4) Nov. 1931: 355-366.—This first installment of an analysis of Mississippi River traffic from 1918 to 1930 considers general Mississippi River traffic, its volume, commodity characteristics, value, and length of haul. Attention is then focused on the federal barge line. Volume of traffic on the barge line has grown rapidly since 1918 but more important than mere increase in volume has been the increasing proportion of that volume which has been interchanged with railroads, thus increasing the area of influence of the barge line. Other significant characteristics of barge line traffic are its concentration at a few major ports, the long-distance nature of its shipments, and the predominance in recent years of its northbound traffic.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

2545. UNSIGNED. Le mouvement de la navigation dans les ports libanais. [Shipping in the ports of Lebanon and Syria.] *Asie Française*. 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 192.—Clearances in 1928 totalled 1,750 ships; in 1929, 1,745; in 1930, 1,610.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 747, 955, 1087, 1125, 1210, 2828, 2990)

2546. HERRING, J. M. Equalization of broadcasting facilities within the United States. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 416-430.—The lack of consistent control over broadcasting facilities prior to 1927 brought about a condition of overdevelopment in certain areas, with resulting conflict and interference. The Radio Commission did not attack the basic problem of inequitable distribution until so ordered by the Davis Amendment in 1928, intended to provide equality both of transmission and reception, and ordering reallocation according to five zones, and within them by states, according to population. Reforms became effective November 11, 1928. The purpose was to provide high-power stations on interference-free channels to serve rural areas, and a larger number of lower-power stations in urban areas. Actual equalization was not accomplished. Furthermore the population basis is open to serious objections: It disregards population density; causes a waste since the high-power stations in large zones limit the number of smaller stations, or else the quota would be exceeded; emphasizes equality of transmission rather than reception; disregards concentration of talent; and necessitates continual revision according to population changes. The problem is fundamentally an administrative one, and Congress should not impose detailed restrictions.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2547. ROCHE, JOHN F. Publishers attack radio evils. *Editor & Publisher*. 63 (49) Apr. 25, 1931: 9-11.—(Moves to stop broadcasting of view reports, to probe legality of air advertising, to ban free programs, and to curb lotteries.)

2548. ROSCHER, MAX. Der internationale Post- und Schnelldachrichtenverkehr im Jahre 1930-31. [International postal, telegraph, telephone, and wireless communication in 1930-31.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 617-644.

2549. WHITEMAN, G. L. Some Bell System services offered to private switchboard users. *Bell*

Telephone Quart. 10 (4) Oct. 1931: 231-236.—There are 120,000 private branch telephone exchanges connected with the Bell System, operated by 135,000 attendants (as compared with 140,000 central office operators in the Bell System). The telephone companies train and place private branch exchange attendants without expense either to the attendant or the employer. In 1929 they placed more than 25,000 in 1930 more than 15,000. In addition about 7,000 attendants were retrained for greater efficiency each year. Visiting representatives of the telephone companies also give instruction to attendants on their employers' premises. Special studies have been made by the telephone companies of problems involved in operating large private switchboards in hotels, department stores, etc. Business men are increasingly realizing the importance of having their private switchboard attendants make a good impression on those who call the firm by telephone. Large and small private switchboards and a training school are shown in illustrations.—*Richard Storrs Cue.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1654-1655, 2313, 2843, 3006)

2550. GOODRICH, ERNEST P. The economics of municipal airports. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (4) Nov. 1931: 337-342.—Statistical data for a large number of municipal airports are analyzed. Cost data including land cost and preparation, buildings and lighting, and current expenses are analyzed in terms of population, to secure average annual total costs for airports serving communities of different sizes. These averages are compared with corresponding average annual total income figures which are derived from such sources as land leases, rental of space in hangars, taxes on gas and oil, landing fees, concessions, together with estimated indirect income. The comparison leads to the conclusion that airports should prove of value to progressive communities even if they are as small as 10,000 population.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

2551. MARTIN, GLENN L. The development of aircraft manufacture. *J. Royal Aeronautical Soc.* 35 (250) Oct. 1931: 894-927.—A moratorium in design would permit standardization of manufacture, facilitate planning, and perhaps increase sales, but granting the premise, such an arrangement is impossible. Flexibility of operation is therefore essential to efficient manufacture. The author believes a comparatively large engineering staff more than pays for itself in flexibility of operation. Adaptability to changes in volume of work and the location of the plant are also important. The fact that the 20 largest cities of the United States have water frontage sufficient to permit operation of marine aircraft, indicates that in America provision should be made for water delivery and operation. The weather, adequacy of flying fields, and proximity to large centers of population should be considered.—*Thayer White.*

2552. PIERCY, N. A. V. The present position in aeronautics. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79 (4113) Sep. 18, 1931: 929-941.—Since the introduction of three-engined craft in 1927, the "Silver Wing" London to Paris service, operating with 94% regularity has carried passengers some 2,000,000 mi. without mishap involving death or injury to passengers or crew. All the Imperial Airways regular passenger services have covered an average annual mileage of about 1,000,000 mi. since 1924, with a total of only five accidents involving death to passengers. The regular lines of the United States, with more than half the aerial transport of the world, during 1930 carried an average of rather more than three passengers some 30,000,000 mi. with less than one passenger fatality for each million mi. flown. On the basis

of 1930 statistics the death risk for air travel in the United States has been assessed as one in 17,000, an improvement of 70% in two years. Safety depends about equally on the aircraft, the pilot, and the ground organization. Modern use of multiple engines has greatly increased the safety for large craft and it is hoped that production of small aero-engines may enable this policy to be pursued in the case of small craft also.—*Thayer White*.

2553. THOMSON. The development of aviation in Asia. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 273-284.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 1701, 1718, 1938, 2082, 2096, 2134, 2206, 2209, 2217, 2239, 2307, 2322, 2337-2338, 2344, 2385, 2407, 2417, 2464, 2490, 2670, 2819, 2829, 2839, 2841, 2846, 2871, 2886, 3010-3011, 3024-3025, 3032, 3040 3046, 3053)

2554. BAJKOV, ALEXANDR. Evoluce a současný stav zahraničního obchodu v Rusku. [Development and present situation of foreign commerce in USSR.] *Statist. Obzor.* 12 (7-8) Oct. 1931: 427-444.—As compared with the pre-war period, the nature of foreign commerce has changed markedly. The country has exported all that it could in spite of an unsatisfied domestic market, yet this has not sufficed to provide means to pay for necessary imports even though imports of goods of general consumption have been reduced to a minimum. During the whole period the balance of trade has been negative. The problem of dumping in USSR differs from that in other countries because of the organization of foreign trade. (French summary.)

2555. BATTISTA, GIANNI. Pro e contro la "clausola." [For and against the most-favored-nation clause.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (5) May 31, 1931: 556-563.—The efficacy of the most favored nation clause in mitigating the effects of protection in other countries against Italian commerce.

2556. COPPOLA, LEONARDO. Il commercio estero dell'Italia nel 1930. [Foreign commerce of Italy in 1930.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (3) Mar. 1931: 323-300.

2557. FANG FU-AN. China's economic relations with Japan. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (2) Aug. 1930: 894-908.

2558. GIRETTI, EDOARDO. La lotta mondiale contro il protezionismo. [The world struggle against protective tariffs.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 365-378.—Examination of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill with regard to its effect upon the Italian automobile industry shows certain advantages from Italy's point of view, notably regarding the exportation from Italy of automobiles of the more expensive classes.—*Charles H. Tutt*.

2559. GRATZ, GUSTAV. A német-osztrák vámunió terve. [The plan for a customs union between Germany and Austria.] *Külügyi Szemle.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 277-287.—The author predicts the failure of the customs union plan and proposes as the first step towards economic cooperation in Europe a customs union between Austria and Hungary, which together would form a healthy economic unit.—*Rudolf Nötel*.

2560. GREGORIE, CVETKO. La collaboration économique des peuples des Balkans. [The economic collaboration of the Balkan peoples.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 319-323.

2561. HULSHOFF POL, D. J. De economische toestand van Nederlandsch-Indië. [The economic position of the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16 (809) Jul. 1931: 592-596.—During 1929 the balance of trade was favorable in the Dutch East Indies (384,962,000 guilders). In 1930 both the exports and

imports decreased, but the surplus of exports over imports remained practically stationary (369,665,000 guilders), indicating an adjustment to the world depression. The monetary situation is healthy. The prices of the export products have decreased more than those of the import articles. The index figure of the wholesale prices is higher than in other countries, notwithstanding the great decrease of the export prices. A decrease in prices of import articles may be expected. It may be considered as favorable, that retail prices follow wholesale prices more closely than in western countries. The native producer and the consumer are closely associated and the decrease in price of food products can be accompanied by a lowering of wages in times of depression. For the Europeans in the Dutch East Indies the index figure has not decreased as much as for the natives. The Dutch East Indian export products, which are chiefly food products, usually do not suffer from import duties, an exception being cane sugar.—*Cecile Rothe*.

2562. JANES, C. V. The terms of trade. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (12) May 1931: 64-70.—Gross and net barter terms of trade are ordinarily depicted, following Taussig's lead, as falling when they become more favorable and rising when they become less favorable. Much confusion would be avoided by inverting in order to conform to the usual pattern of economic series. In order to show whether changes occur in imports or in exports, data should always accompany indexes. Moreover, neither gross nor net terms should be used alone since they frequently move in opposite directions.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

2563. KAMBE, MASAO. The rationalisation of the protective tariff. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-13.—If protection through tariffs is secured for domestic industries over a long period, producers will secure too great profits at the expense of the consuming public. The abolition of the tariff or the erection of higher tariff walls would be equally unsatisfactory. A system of successive diminutions of tariff rates should be adopted, and if this plan is unsatisfactory, some other method might supplement it.—*T. F. Haygood*.

2564. KÄPPELI, ROBERT B. Die finanzpolitische Bedeutung der Zölle. [The financial and political significance of custom duties.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 197-230.—During the early stages of tariff legislation, one of the main considerations in the levying of customs duties was the revenue. Gradually the economic and political significance of customs duties emerged. The longer protective duties are applied, the smaller are the receipts from such duties as they tend to increase domestic production and to curtail the importation of goods subject to duty. In the case of a country surrounded by a tariff wall, the amount of customs receipts indicates the extent of such country's participation in international trade. The politico-economic effect of the duty is fully achieved when imports cease and the total demand is supplied by home industries. The fiscal aims are best served when the customs receipts are at their highest level. There is a point in the height of the duty when a proper balance is attained between the economic and fiscal objectives.—*Simon Litman*.

2565. KEYNES, J. M. Economic notes on free trade. *New Statesman & Nation.* 1 (5) Mar. 28, 1931: 175-176; (6) Apr. 4, 1931: 211; (7) Apr. 11, 1931: 242-243.—(A discussion of the export industries; a revenue tariff and the cost of living; and the reaction of imports on exports.)

2566. KONOPÁČ, JAN. Dovoz důležitých zemědělských výrobků do Československa a letech 1924 až 1931. [The most important imports of agricultural products in Czechoslovakia 1924-1931.] *Statist. Obzor.* 12 (7-8) Oct. 1931: 445-455.

2567. KRAL, J. J. International trade in 1930. *Commerce Reports*. (46) Nov. 16, 1931: 363-367.

2568. LASSEIRE, GEORGES. Le dumping soviétique: fable ou réalité? [Dumping by the Soviets: is it a fable or a reality?] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 30-40.—There is no adequate proof of dumping by the USSR. Dumping implies sale at a loss for the purpose of ruining a competitor or taking his place, and is possible only in such rare cases as when the dumping firm has larger capital than its competitors, when it enjoys a domestic monopoly and can recoup its fortunes in the home market, or when there is a government subsidy. It is true that Russian exports have increased greatly in 1930 and that the prices of several articles (flax, manganese, petroleum, coal, wheat, matches) have been considerably lower than those of competitors. This however, has been merely underbidding in order to sell in an already overstocked market. In view of its five year plan and its need of foreign equipment, Russia is only trying to get back the place in the world's markets that she enjoyed before the war. Naturally, she can still sell them cheaper than most of the competitors who have risen since the war. By mischance this reappearance of Russia comes in a time of world crisis. Comparisons of foreign and domestic prices of Russian goods are largely vitiated by inflation of the currency and by the difficulty of calculating re-sale prices under state organization of industry.—*W. B. Catlin*.

2569. MCCREA, ROSWELL C.; VAN METRE, THURMAN W. and EDER, GEORGE JACKSON. International competition in the trade of Argentina. *Internat. Conciliation*. (271) Jun. 1931: 323-489.—An examination is made of the export trade of the United Kingdom and U. S. with Argentina to ascertain if the competition between these two nations justifies the apprehension that the struggle for commercial supremacy may eventually lead to open hostility. U. S. and U. K. trade statistics for the year 1927 are employed. It is concluded that "the term 'complementary' rather than the term 'competitive' may aptly be applied to the trade rivalry of the two nations in Argentina." Statistical tables and charts, showing U. S. and U. K. exports to Argentina from 1922 through 1927 for a number of important commodities are examined. Part 2 is a statistical study of Argentine import and export trade for the years 1926-1930, based upon Argentine and European statistical sources, including a detailed analysis of the Argentine balance of international payments. U. S., U. K., German, Italian, and French competition is analyzed, from the standpoint of commodity specialization; cost and quality; marketing and advertising methods; propaganda; racial factors; and investments. U. S. exports to Argentina have grown by developing new lines of manufacture. Of American exports to Argentina, one fourth are goods that are not and cannot be produced in England; and half consists of goods that England's present industrial organization cannot manufacture at competitive prices; and only 14 to 28% of the trade can be considered open to British rivalry. "Between 30 and 40% of British exports to Argentina are sold not on the competitive basis but on the basis of loyalty of British interests. This propaganda, was established as a constructive agency in building up good will for Great Britain. While its influence on trade has been slight, its ultimate effect on international relations may be unfortunate. The survey closes with a discussion of current problems and trends in Argentine trade, through the middle of 1931.—*G. J. Eder*.

2570. MAZZEI, JACOPO. I problemi della politica doganale coloniale del dopo guerra. [The problems of the post-war colonial tariff policy.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 2 (3-4) May-Jul. 1931: 348-392.—Assuming that the tariff policy is preferential, the author discusses Italy's colonial tariff policy,

the colonial tariff policy of other countries, and Italy's chances of modifying it. He points out the means which Italy may use in preventing exclusion from the economic life of the colonies of other countries.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

2571. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Le esportazioni laniere dei grandi paesi industriali. [Woolen exports of the large industrial countries.] *Boll. d. Laniera* 1931: 101.

2572. QUINTANA, MIGUEL A. El imperialismo de la mercancía americana y el establecimiento en México de The National City Bank of New York. [The imperialism of American trade and the establishment in Mexico of the National City Bank of New York.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística*. 42 (4) Jul. 1930: 229-258.

2573. SAIBANTE, MARIO. Il commercio con l'estero. [Foreign commerce.] *Barometro Econ.* (6) 1930.—The construction of indexes of raw materials and foodstuffs imported and finished products exported is described and certain rules for the interpretation of these indexes are given.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2574. SILVERMAN, A. G. Some international trade factors for Great Britain, 1880-1913. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (3) Aug. 1931: 114-124.—This article deals with the results obtained in the statistical analysis of (1) import prices, export prices, and the ratio of import to export prices; (2) gold exports, imports, and the excess of imports over exports; and (3) the value of U. K. produce exported. The series are corrected for secular trend and seasonal variation. The writer mentions the controversy between Keynes and Beveridge concerning the question of overpopulation; that the index of the volume of manufactured exports given for a uniform quantity of food imports, which was used for argument, does not indicate changes in the real ratio of interchange, because the index is to an appreciable extent a measure of the relative movements of textile raw materials and foodstuffs, both imports. The cyclical variations in export values closely correspond to those in Thomas' quarterly index, and both series are in general agreement with Thorp's annals for England. The cyclical variations of both import and export prices are similar to those for export values, but the variations in the ratios of import to export prices are the inverse of those in export values. For excess of gold imports over gold exports during the early part of the period, cyclical variations are not distinguishable; for the latter part of the period, there is perhaps some correspondence to changes in the export value series. A comparison of year-to-year percentage changes for the value of iron and steel exports and for the ratio of import to export prices with Hobson's indirect estimates of capital exports indicates that over the period 1880-1913 an annual increase or decrease in capital exports is more often than not accompanied by an opposite change in the ratio of import to export prices, and a like change of direction in the value of iron and steel exports.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

2575. TAUSSIG, F. W., and LORIA, ACHILLE. On a passage in Professor Taussig's International Trade. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 187-190.

2576. UNSIGNED. The Argentine iron and steel industry and trade. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Trade Information Bull.* #776. 1931: pp. 38.—Although there are known iron ore deposits of considerable extent in Argentina, the domestic production of crude iron and steel is negligible. All supplies of raw iron required in Argentina must be imported because of high freight rates and excessive cost of producing iron from the native ore. Of the 82 foundries in Argentina, 60 are in Buenos Aires. The demand for iron and steel products is supplied almost entirely by manufacturers in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, France, and the U. S., in the order of im-

portance. U. S. leads in sale of iron and steel barbed wire, and supplies much of the demand for columns, trusses, frames, galvanized sheets and pipe, wire, screws, bolts, and nuts. Iron and steel products imported during the first four months of 1931 amounted to only 20,268,135 gold pesos as against 30,256,322 during the same period of 1930. Argentine firms are doing only 25% normal business in iron and steel products. Immediate prospects of increasing imports are not favorable. At the present time European manufacturers are quoting prices on bars, sheets, beams, and pig iron so low as to make competition by American manufacturers difficult. (34 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

2577. UNSIGNED. Sweden's balance of international payments in the years 1922 to 1930. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget (Sweden), Quart. Rep.* (4) Oct. 1931: 76-77.

2578. VECCHIO, ADRIANO del. Gli scambi dei prodotti agricoli tra l'Italia e la Cecoslovacchia. [The exchange of agricultural products between Italy and Czechoslovakia—1927-29.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (12) Dec. 31, 1930: 967-970.

2579. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Les relations commerciales entre la Hollande et les Indes Néerlandaises. [Commercial relations between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 292-297.

2580. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Wertabbau im Export. [Exploitation of values in exports.] *Markt der Fertigware.* (3) May-Jun. 1931: 125-130.—Although all prices of manufactured articles for export has declined, the demand for the higher quality products has been greater than that for the lower. This may be due in part to the fact that higher income groups do not lose as much purchasing power as lower, and that advantage is taken of lower prices for better quality of goods.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

2581. WILSON, ROLAND. Australian capital imports, 1871-1930. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (12) May 1931: 33-63.—This article is ostensibly an estimate of Australian capital imports, but actually a calculation of the entire balance of payments of Australia. Cumulated capital imports increased from £59 million in 1871 to £756 million in 1930. From 1904 to 1911 and again in 1919-20 and 1921-22 capital exports were greater than capital imports. The years of largest capital imports were 1925-26, 1915-16 and 1929-30. Annual payments of interest and dividends are frequently greater than capital imports.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

2582. WOELMONT, HENRY de. Les relations commerciales entre la Bulgarie et la Belgique. [Commercial relations between Bulgaria and Belgium.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 253-256.

ferent articles, effects of fluctuations in demand, control of inventory, relative profitableness of different classes of customers, customer selection, and handling small orders.—*A. F. Lucas.*

2584. BRANDT, KARL. Vorteile des Poolsystems: Risiko-Ausgleich, Publizität der Handelskosten, schärfere Kalkulation. [Advantages of the pool system: risk equalization, publicity of commercial costs, keener cost calculations.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 4 (2) Sep. 1931: 151-154.

2585. BYCHELBERG, UDO-HORST. Regionale Marktbeobachtung auf Grund der Umsatzsteuer-Statistik. [Market survey on the basis of sales tax statistics.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 131-139. (concl.)—The study of per capita sales in the clothing, beverage, and amusement industries, as well as sales by warehouses and wholesale houses, shows the influence of local differences. A composite table of per capita consumption emphasizes the idea of regional variation. Also, standard figures would have to be obtained for sales per industrial unit, sales per capita of the occupied population, and industrial units per thousand population. Quarterly figures for regional sales, tax-free sales, and taxed sales might less expensively and in less time be prepared by the Treasury Department and published by the Statistical Office than the present figures, and would make a more satisfactory study of consumption possible.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

2586. GAULT, EDGAR H. Monthly and yearly standards of performance for department stores; 1930. *Michigan Business Studies.* 3 (4) Jun. 1931: pp. 141.—This study continues three earlier studies for 1927, 1928, and 1929. The analysis has been considerably expanded and is particularly pertinent since it covers performance of department stores in a year of depression. Net sales decreased 10.1% in 1930 over 1929. Original mark-ups were practically unchanged but mark-downs, stock shortages, and expense margins increased with the result that losses of 0.5% were experienced in 1930 whereas in 1929 a net profit of 2.2% was reached. Merchandise turnover decreased and the average age of merchandise in stocks increased. The study includes an index and an appendix which describes the methods employed and defines the terms used in merchandise control.—*O. W. Blackett.*

2587. GRANT, RICHARD H. Better retail credit risks. *Amer. Bankers Assoc. J.* 24 (4) Oct. 1931: 197.—*Helen Slade.*

2588. GROSS, PAUL. Absatzwege der deutschen Eiereinfuhr. [Market channels of German egg imports.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 4 (2) Sep. 1931: 164-171.

2589. JONES, ARTHUR, and MAKINGS, S. M. Some aspects of meat distribution and consumption. A study based on conditions in Loughborough 1930. *Agric. Econ. Dep., Midland Agric. College, Survey Studies.* #2 1931: pp. 93.—A study of the distribution and consumption of meat in Loughborough (27,000 inhabitants). Two main lines of approach were followed. Distribution data were obtained by collecting from the 44 distributors of the town a record of the amount and classes of meat sold during the second week of each calendar month of the year 1930, together with supplementary information concerning sources of supply, methods of buying, transport, retail prices and general retail practices. This information enabled the calculation of figures representing the average weekly sales and weekly consumption month by month of the different classes of meat within the town, as well as a figure of per capita consumption. More direct consumption data were obtained by a census (collected by direct canvassing) of householders, designed on the assumption that the two chief factors influencing meat consumption were purchasing power and season of the year. The census was, therefore, planned to cover a representative

MARKETING

(See also Entries 2070, 2446, 2468, 2547, 2590, 2691, 2745, 2748, 2759, 2769, 3117, 3230)

2583. ALDERSON, WROE, and HAAG, FREDERICK, Jr. Problems of wholesale electrical goods distribution. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distribution Cost Studies.* #9. 1931: pp. 85.—The results of a very detailed study of a representative electrical wholesaling establishment are presented in this pamphlet. In scope and method of treatment the study is similar to others made by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The chief features of the survey have to do with commodities, customers, and market territories. The conclusions concern such problems as relative movements of gross and net profits, costs of handling different commodity groups, profits from dif-

sample of the town's occupational groups, and also conducted twice, in March and again in August. An analysis of the information resulting supplied indications of important consumer-demand preferences both within the various occupational groups, and as between one group and another. In particular such preferences were manifested in retail price differences, in seasonal demand, in meat alternatives asked for, and in the size and classes of joints preferred.—*Edgar Thomas.*

2590. MANN, ROBERT S. Trade names fading from radio programs survey of 65 dailies reveals. *Editor & Publisher.* 64 (14) Aug. 22, 1931: 5-6.—A marked tendency to restrict free publicity is shown, and in some cities it has been eliminated entirely, with few protests. Publicity is placed on paid basis in Kansas City.

2591. MARTIN, C. T. Trends in advertising. *Trade Winds* (Union Trust Co., Cleveland). 10 (9) Sep. 1931: 10-15.—Advertising appropriations have been largely based upon volume of sales or net profits for the previous year. Consequently, measured over a period of years, volume of advertising lags behind sales, instead of anticipating them. New tendencies are to attempt to forecast, on the basis of probable future prices and buying power, how much business can be done, and how much advertising would be necessary to get that business. A course of fixing advertising expenditures a few months in advance is taking preference over the making of long-term commitments. During the last few years there has been a shift in the emphasis of advertising appeals from the institutional to the elegance and luxuriousness of the product and more recently to price. For the next few years we may expect buyers of advertising to pay the closest possible attention to the relationship between distribution and advertising; to buy advertising more selectively than formerly, upon a territorial basis, picking out sections where the business recovery may first manifest itself—to forget for the time their efforts to out-advertise each other by mere mass of "acreage"; and to put more effort into research which will determine how the advertising dollar can be spent in the most resultful way, with price remaining a dominant copy feature for at least another year.—*L. M. Rudolph.*

2592. NAIR, P. D. Grain markets in the north of the Central Provinces. *Agric. & Live-Stock in India.* 1 (4) Jun. 1931: 362-373.

2593. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Marktanalyse für elektrische Haushaltapparate. [Market analysis for household electrical appliances.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 140-145.—Except in one instance, that of electrical roasting and baking apparatus the correlation between the appliances per hundred households and the per cent electrified was higher than that between taxability and the number of appliances. The lowest correlation between the latter two factors was in the case of vacuum cleaners, where the highest correlation between the former two factors existed.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

2594. SCHMALZ, CARL N. Independent stores versus chains in the grocery field. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 431-442.—The independent retailer has been guilty of bad management, especially in poor credit control, failure to recognize the importance of price, and failure to capitalize the demand for service. The wholesaler has failed to support and aid the retailers, or to serve the manufacturer satisfactorily as a consumer-demand listening-post. Manufacturers have adopted price policies which have been unfavorable to the wholesaler-retailer form of distribution. On the other hand, chain stores have tended to eliminate or reduce these inherent weaknesses in the older form of distribution. Most important is their lower cost of operation, representing about 11 per cent in the total cost of moving merchandise from the manufacturer to the consumer. Nevertheless, chain stores offer less complete

service, suffer from unsatisfactory community relations, have incurred the ill will of manufacturers through price pressure, have overexpanded, and suffer from overzealous interest by investment bankers. Although the meeting of these problems will undoubtedly strengthen chain organization, independent stores will continue which operate under joint cost conditions, whose owner desires independence, and which provide a highly specialized form of service.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2595. SCHUTRUMPF, E. D. Broadcast advertising in Latin America. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #771. 1931: pp. 29.

2596. STORM, ERNST. Entwicklungstendenzen des internationalen Buttermarkts. [Development tendencies of the international butter market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 1 (2) Jun. 1931: 12-21.

2597. SWENSRUD, SIDNEY A. Distribution problems of the oil industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 389-399.—Marketing problems in the oil industry are rendered critical by the declining rate of increase in gasoline consumption and the increased available supply caused by improved methods of refining and the discovery of new fields. This raw material exerts full pressure on the final market due to the high degree of vertical integration which exists. Although a considerable part of the final distribution is through independent retail outlets, the fact that such outlets operate on a fixed and assured margin with equipment furnished by the oil company, puts the burden of marketing on the producing companies. Only 15 to 30% of the total is sold to jobbers who undertake independent distribution. Because of the rapid growth of gasoline consumption, the urgency for outlets encouraged wide dealer margins and obscured the tendency to develop uneconomic outlets. Furthermore, margins tended to be maintained by the fact that declines in retail prices lagged behind reductions in costs and falling wholesale prices. The result is a vast and overdeveloped array of competitive marketing organizations.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2598. TAGLIACARNE, GUGLIELMO. Se il numero degli esercizi di vendita al minuto influisce sugli alti prezzi. [On whether the number of retail dealers affects high prices.] *Economia.* 7 (6) Jun. 1931: 655-678.—Some economists have maintained that the increase in the cost of living is partly due to the retailers, who have increased in a much greater proportion than the capital investments in the business, thereby causing increases in the prices. This theory, questioned by other economists, is the basis for an Italian decree (May 19, 1930) barring individuals for a period of five years from opening new stores for the sale of food products. Tagliacarne shows that the proportion of stores is approximately the same in Italy (one retail store for every 75 inhabitants) as in other countries (England 77, Germany 78, United States 79); that the proportion of general expenses as to total volume of the retail sales is about the same in large and small concerns in the same line of production (Harvard figures); that the gross margin of profit in the retail dairy industry is about equal in Milan, Turin and Genoa, although the number of milkmen in those three cities varies considerably; and that in the small towns in the Milan province, where butchers are very numerous, the prices of meat are almost the same as those charged in the communities in which butchers are few and far between.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2599. TAYLOR, MALCOLM D. A study of weights in chain and independent grocery stores in Durham, North Carolina. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 443-455.—Accurate measurements of 73 purchases of products sold in Durham, North Carolina in bulk, 39 from chain stores and 34 from independent stores, indicated that the weight was short in 18% of the purchases in chain stores and 44% of purchases from inde-

pendents. The average shortage for chains was .67 oz. and for independents .70 oz. However, for purchases over-weighted the average was .5 oz. in chains and 1.4 oz. in independents. The greater overweight by independents resulted in a virtual balance between total money expenditure and goods obtained from the two groups. For branded and packaged goods, there was no evidence of difference in weight inaccuracy between chain store products and those sold by independent stores.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2600. TOMBLEY, R. L. Preliminary returns of the distribution census. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (4) Oct. 1931: 216-230.—Distribution in the United States employs more workers than any other activity except agriculture and manufacturing. It comprises over 1,500,000 retail stores and 170,000 wholesale establishments doing \$100,000,000,000 of business annually; also over 17,000 hotels doing over \$1,000,000,000 business annually. Preliminary returns of the distribution census covering wholesaling, retailing and hotels are discussed. Wholesale trade is largely concentrated in 93 cities. The backbone of retail trade is still the independent store, which handles more than 60% of the total retail business. More than 40% of the population is accessible in less than 2% of the area of the United States. Concentration of population, good roads and the automobile have led mail order houses to open retail stores and department stores to establish suburban branches. Per capita retail sales are compared with passenger cars, radios and residence telephones per 100 families by regions. The geographical distribution of retail stores and unit sales, retail sales data for cities by population groups, distribution of retail business by principal groups, and geographical distribution of retail sales by principal business groups are shown in tables, as are also certain statistics for hotels.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

2601. UNSIGNED. Grocery wholesaling in Illinois from 1900 to 1929. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #36. Jul. 1931: pp. 45.

2602. UNSIGNED. A market research bibliography. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #38. Sep. 1931: pp. 75.

2603. WESTON, SAMUEL P. Advertising volume control at rates insuring unit profit is advised. *Editor & Publisher.* 64 (18) Sep. 19, 1931: 5-6.—Highly individualized newspaper business cannot operate on mass production principle. Costs continue though luxury lineage falls. Balance is needed.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entry 3229)

2604. MASCI, GUGLIELMO. Il mercato a termine delle merci, con speciale riguardo alle borse dei cereali in Italia. [The futures market with special reference to the grain exchanges in Italy.] *Economia.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 385-422.—An essential function of the futures markets in produce exchanges is that of unifying the international market: through the exchanges, the individual markets are now no longer isolated from one another, nor are they influenced solely by the trend of local and immediate affairs, but they reflect instead the situation of the entire world demand and supply, both present and future. Another function of futures is that of assuring the traders on the exchange of the purchase and sale of determinate parcels of grain at a certain future time and at a given price so as to eliminate the risks arising from fluctuations which may affect the prices between the time of signing the contract and the delivery of the merchandise. From a juridical point of view, it is difficult to distinguish contracts of this kind from others which are purely speculative in their na-

ture, or a gamble on the differences in quotations; the suppression of the latter would also entail the suppression or elimination of the former. Even purely speculative contracts have an important economic function, as they contribute to curbing the too rapid oscillations in prices, since they are made by persons who are expert in forecasting the probable future conditions of the markets. Masci gives numerous tables showing a notable concordance between prices on futures with 1, 2, 3 . . . 6 months' maturity, on the Milan and Genoa Exchanges (for wheat and rice, from May 1926 to December 1930), and the prices actually ruling at maturity of the futures.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2605. MICHELE, DE SANTIS. Il riso nel mercato a termine con particolare riguardo all'Italia. [Rice in futures markets with particular reference to Italy.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (2) Feb. 1931: 134-143.

2606. STERN, LAURENCE. The pros and cons of short-selling. *Mag. Wall Street.* 49 (1) Oct. 31, 1931: 18-19, 43.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2062, 2131-2132, 2245, 2652, 2750, 2814, 3173, 3235)

2607. BUDINGER, J. A. Annuities with return of premiums. *Record (Amer. Inst. Actuaries).* 20 (1) Jun. 1921: 29-36.

2608. CANTELLI, F. P. Le variazioni della mortalità e le assicurazioni sulla vita umana. [The variations in mortality, and life insurance.] *Atti dell'Istituto Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 65-90.—Under conditions of decreasing mortality, variations in mortality have little influence on premiums and reserves in the common form of mixed insurance. So far as the relation between mortality experienced and that expected, it is shown on the basis of studies in Italy and abroad that where the numbers are sufficiently homogeneous, the death rates at each age behave in general as if they were empirical expressions of a probability of death which is variable in time. The calculus of probability is more than useful—it is necessary in the theory and practice of insurance.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2609. DRAKE, RUSSELL. Insurance on public property—does it pay? *Pub. Management.* 13 (7) Jul. 1931: 227-230.—The article is based on fire insurance data from a survey carried out jointly by a bureau of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officials and the School of Citizenship of Syracuse University. (*Municipal insurance practices of New York municipalities* 1930. Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.) Insurance carried during the past 10 years by the 42 cities and villages reporting has been almost 8 times as expensive as if no insurance had been carried. Other methods of spreading fire loss, such as building replacement funds or bond issues are suggested. Insurance in limited amounts should be a last resort.—*D. M. Amacker.*

2610. MARIOTTI, ANGELO. L'assicurazione dei viaggiatori. [Insurance of travelers.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 107-120.

2611. MEDOLAGHI, P. Il rischio nelle assicurazioni. [Risk in insurance.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 91-105.—The general concept of risk is reviewed. It is regarded as coinciding with the average of unfavorable events independently of the notion of probability. This includes the hypothesis that the variations of phenomena are due to recurrent causes and have not occurred in an absolutely causal manner. This concept of risk, which is broader than

that commonly accepted, is utilized in connection with the reserves of insurance companies to limit the empiricism now dominant in this field.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2612. ROHRBECK, W. Die Kraftfahrzeugversicherung in Deutschland und ihre Reformen. [Motor vehicle insurance in Germany and its reforms.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 36-52.

2613. SMOLENSKY, P. Sulle possibilità di saturazione nell'assicurazione sulla vita. [The possibility of saturation in life insurance.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni*. 2 1930: 47-63.—Approximate determination of the saturation limits for life insurance in Italy has as a basis the calculation of the average income derived from labor for each successive age class together with the cost of maintenance. The limiting value of insured capital is equivalent in total to two and one-half times the national income for Italy. It is possible to obtain good results in the diffusion of the different kinds of life insurance with an active and systematic propaganda.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2614. TIMMONS, B. F. Group insurance in Ohio. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 39-48.—This article gives mainly the conclusions reached after a study made of 189 firms representing 100,000 employees, and practically all the major industries of Ohio. A considerable increase in the use of group insurance over the last fifteen years was noted. The chief formulas used are flat coverage, service formula and earning basis with more using the service formula than either of the other plans. The general trend is toward the contributing system and away from the non-contributing. The plans receive some opposition from trade unionists but grow in spite of this. The reasons given by the various firms for the adoption of the system seem to emphasize the fact that it has something of the welfare function about it. A few firms gave as their reason for adoption a purely business motive, most firms gave either a humanitarian motive or a feeling of obligation to the worker.—*Elizabeth Morrissy*.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2728, 2972)

2615. CORT von der LINDEN, P. W. J. H. Prae-advies voor de Nationale Vereeniging tegen de Werkloosheid. [Memorandum for the National Union to Combat Unemployment.] *Tijdschr. v. d. Nederlandschen Werkloosheids-Raad*. 14 (9) 1931: 377-392.—This report is in the nature of a minority memorandum and comprises summaries of protests against and of criticism of the administration and the outcome of unemployment insurance both in England and in Germany. The Siegfried articles beginning in the *London Times* of March 9, 1931, are singled out for special mention and their reference to the too high standard of living in England as an associative factor in unemployment is noted. Trade union opposition to unemployment insurance because of its effect on wage policy and employer opposition for economic reasons are cited from a variety of sources. The writer is of the opinion that the concession of a common right to standardized monetary awards without regard to individual needs will not work out satisfactorily. (See also Entry 4: 2617.)—*Adelaide Hasse*.

2616. GOERGEN, ADOLPHE. Die Sozialversicherungen im Grossherzogtum Luxemburg und das neue Privatbeamtenversicherungsgesetz. [Social insurance in Luxemburg and the new insurance law for salaried employees.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (4) Oct. 15, 1931: 1-22.

2617. KEESING, I. G. Prae-advies voor de Nationale Vereeniging tegen de Werkloosheid. Welke grondslagen der Nederlandsche regeling der werkloosheidsverzekering moeten bij de a.s. wettelijke regeling der verzekering overgenomen worden, gelet op de

ervaring, de laatste jaren verkregen in het buitenland, betreffende de wettelijke regeling der werkloosheidsverzekering, in het bijzonder wat Deutschland en Engeland aangaat? [What principles obtaining in Netherlands practice for regulating unemployment insurance must be retained in the legislative regulation of such insurance, guided by foreign experience especially by that of Germany and England? Memorandum for the National Union to Combat Unemployment.] *Tijdschr. v. d. Nederlandschen Werkloosheids-Raad*. 14 (9) 1931: 291-376.—The memorandum comprises a detailed historical review of British and German official attempts to cope with unemployment. It concludes with a survey of the situation in The Netherlands. (See also Entry 4: 2615.)—*Adelaide Hasse*.

2618. KOCH, F. Die Krankenversicherung der Land- und Forstarbeiter in Tirol. [Health insurance of agricultural and forestry workers in the Tyrol.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 30-35.

2619. LIPINER, JOSEF ALEX. Neue Wege in der Reform der sozialen Krankenversicherung. [New paths in the reform of social health insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (3) Sep. 15, 1931: 45-78.

2620. PERKINS, FRANCES. Unemployment insurance. *Survey*. 67 (3) Nov. 1, 1931: 117-120.—The author advocates for this country a system of unemployment insurance with a fairly long waiting period to rule out minor interruptions in employment, the cost of which insurance would be borne by industry. She suggests an Insurance Authority, modeled on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, a corporate organization set up by treaty and empowered to underwrite unemployment insurance in those industrial states which would create it. Such an Authority would overcome the obstacles of competition between industries operating in different states under different laws, and the danger of politics entering into the administration of the law, as they have in England. There the mistake was made of confusing relief and insurance, but this large scale relief has served the good purpose of keeping money moving and thus benefiting the home market, and of maintaining to a remarkable extent the standard of living of the workers, in spite of post-war adjustments and the long depression.—*Ernestine L. Wilke*.

2621. PICK, HEINRICH. German experience with unemployment insurance and relief in 1930 and proposed modifications. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 447-458.—After a period of operation dating from July 16, 1927, a survey is made of the Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance as in use in Germany. The story of the three and one-half years does not label the plan as entirely successful in its main object—to protect the majority of the German unemployed against dire want. After a careful analysis of the plan and its administration the conclusion is reached that its partial failure is due, not to inadequate administration but to the overwhelming economic depression. As the federal government was required to meet any deficit in the insurance funds by loans the drain on the treasury has been severe. When the loans made had totaled \$144,000,000 attempts to impose a new tax for the same purpose brought on a political crisis. The new proposals deal mainly with the problem of adjusting the burden of unemployment insurance, emergency allowance and relief between the city, state and federal governments. Three main plans for changes are offered. Real relief can come only through appreciable improvement in the general economic situation.—*Elizabeth Morrissy*.

2622. UNSIGNED. Die Senkung der Krisen- und Wohlfahrtsunterstützung. [Lowering crisis and welfare relief.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41 (43) Oct. 24, 1931: 679-681.—Contributions to unemployment insurance funds have increased from 3% of wages at the inauguration of the insurance system to 6½%. Unemployment has increased

two and one-half times during the same period. Two-thirds of the cost of insurance benefits has however been carried by employers and employees contributions and less than one-third by state subsidies. To meet the strains of increased demands from the growing army of unemployed insurance benefits have fallen since the depression from an average of 71 marks per month to 51; in the crisis relief benefits have fallen from 65 to 50.5 marks per month and in the welfare relief now average between 50 and 52 marks, a sum which includes some relief in kind. These cuts have been achieved not only by legal cuts in benefit payments but by placing as many cases as possible for purposes of classification and relief payment in wage groups lower than their actual incomes on the last job should indicate. Indicative of the trend of unemployment is the decrease by 30.2% of the total number of unemployed receiving insurance benefits and the increase by 26% of the number receiving crisis and welfare relief.—*Alice Hanson.*

2623. WAGNER, ERNST. Die Berechnung der Kapitalwerte von Ruhegehaltern und Hinterbliebenen-bezügen der Deutschen Reichs- und Preussischen Staatsbeamten. [The calculation of capital values of pensions for superannuated employees, and widows and orphans, of German federal and Prussian state officials.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (4) Oct. 15, 1931: 42-53.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 2066, 2284, 2328, 2373, 2397, 2577, 2660, 2676, 2976)

2624. BEALS, CARLETON. The Calles plan. *New Repub.* 68 (874) Sep. 2, 1931: 64-66.—A study of the effects of the plan, sponsored by Calles and adopted in Mexico, to make silver currency equal to gold even for the payment of back debts and on back contracts.—*Bertram Benedict.*

2625. BRAUNTHAL, A. Probleme der Währungs-politik. [Problems of monetary policy.] *Arbeit.* 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 733-743.—To blame gold for present disturbances in the balance of payments is like blaming the barometer for bad weather. In a world that is linked together by credit, a serious breakdown of confidence would have the same results under a gold or any other monetary system. The stabilization of price level theories (Keynes and Fisher) are more valuable. The strongest argument in their favor is that the gold standard is dependent on the production of a commodity that is subject to uncontrollable technical conditions. The weak point is that it is doubtful whether economic depression can be overcome by restoring the price level through an increase in the supply of money. In Germany, inflation, even of such a temporary nature, would produce a reaction strong enough to upset the economic mechanism. Remedies lie in an international policy and not in a system of independent national currencies, and in so far as monetary policy can help to overcome the economic crisis, it must be done through the reestablishment of credit relations.—*M. E. Liddall.*

2626. FENIZIO, FERDINANDO di. Sulla caduta dei saggi monetari negli Stati Uniti, durante il primo semestre 1931. [The decline of money rates in the United States during the first half of 1931.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 649-658.—The fall in money rates is a consequence of an exceptional abundance of liquid funds originating from a persistent afflux of gold and a restricted utilization of capital in productive activities.—*Roberto Bachi.*

2627. ISLES, K. S. Australian monetary policy. *Econ. Rec.* 7 (12) May 1931: 1-17.—The Australian monetary system is very subject to fluctuations. Credit

varies with Australian deposits in London, these with the balance of payments, and this with the price and volume of her few main exports and with foreign borrowing. Australian wage policy makes the effects of the consequent fluctuations in internal prices particularly severe. Exchange stability and internal price stability are probably incompatible for Australia. Present policy secures external equilibrium at the cost of internal disequilibrium. Economically, price stability is greatly to be preferred, so measures should be taken to effect this choice.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

2628. JAMES, F. CYRIL. Gold: A problem of monetary policy. *J. Business, Univ. Chicago.* 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 245-254.—Outstanding developments in monetary organization during the last two decades are: (1) abolition of gold coinage in circulation; (2) increased use of credit media of exchange; (3) centralization of gold reserves, and (4) greater coordination of the banking system. The most important has been the centralization of gold reserves, nevertheless developments up to now have not been adequate to meet the probable gold shortage. To achieve economy in the monetary use of gold which would prevent a steady fall in the general price level throughout the world, central banks might open accounts with the Bank for International Settlements; many have already done so. When the reserves in any country have been forced below the legal limit as a result of a credit policy designed to stabilize the value of gold, the central bank of that country might make up the deficit in its reserves by borrowing from the B. I. S. Given international accord, the value of gold might be regulated by international credit policy. A long period of falling prices would work havoc with the economic organization of the modern world, and could end only in the adoption of some such policy or in the final abolition of the gold standard.—*M. J. Freeman.*

2629. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. Probleme überstaatlicher Währungslenkung. [Problems of super-state control of currency.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (43) Oct. 23, 1931: 1761-1765.

2630. NIELSEN, N. P. Sliddet paa Skillemønt. [Wear on coins.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69 (4) 1931: 214-224.—The director of the Danish mint has carried on elaborate examinations in an attempt to determine the wear on Danish silver coins. These examinations show much wear particularly on the smallest coins. The annual depreciation caused by wear for a 10 øre coin is estimated to represent 2.5 per 1000 weight. For 25 øre coins 2.0 per 1000. for 1 krone piece 1.0 per 1000 and .5 per 1000 for 2 kroner pieces. The total depreciation for Danish silver coins is estimated to represent approximately 5,000 kg. silver. On the other hand the loss of silver coins causes a profit to the state. This has not been estimated as yet.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

2631. ORIA, SALVADOR. El problema actual de la moneda y les bancos. [The present problems of currency and the banks.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 27 (158) Aug. 1931: 105-111.

2632. PORRI, VINCENZO. Oro e prezzi. [Gold and prices.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 361-371.—The world crisis is to be attributed to monetary causes, which naturally affect prices of raw materials to a greater degree than prices of manufactured goods and wholesale prices more than retail prices. The scarcity of gold is to be understood in a relative sense in relation to its distribution in the world and to the foreign policy of the central banks after the monetary stabilizations.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2633. VINCI, FELICE. Il barometro internazionale degli affari e il problema dell'oro. [The international business barometer and the gold problem.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-24.—Discussion of Cassel's argument in the provisional report of the gold committee, Geneva.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2634. VINCI, FELICE. La caduta della peseta. [The

fall of the peseta.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 386-389.

2635. WILLIS, H. PARKER. The breakdown of the gold exchange standard and its financial imperialism. *Annalist.* 38(978) Oct. 16, 1931: 626-627, 632.

2636. ZELOVICH, LADISLAUS. Az aranykérdés. [The gold problem.] *Külgügyi Szemle.* 8(3) Jul. 1931: 340-344.—The main cause of the present world crisis is the insufficient quantity and the incorrect distribution of gold. The measures of the League of Nations are insufficient; it is absolutely necessary that large scale action be taken. The gold concentrates in the U. S. because of their extremely favorable balances of trade and of payments, and in France, due to the receipt of large reparations payments and to the smallness of the credit exports. The Bank for International Settlements can alleviate conditions somewhat, but it cannot solve the situation permanently. Tariffs must be reduced and war debts be canceled.—*Rudolf Nötel.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 2077, 2102, 2217, 2266, 2631, 2660, 2744)

2637. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Nota sugli scarti internazionali nei saggi ufficiali dello sconto. [Note on the international variations in the official discount rates.] *Riforma Soc.* 41(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 313-318.—Five causes may be adduced of the persistence over a long period of time of marked differences in discount rates: (1) central banks do not all discount the same kind of paper nor upon the same criteria; (2) requirements concerning the balances which banks must keep at the central bank vary from country to country as does also the relation between the categories of assets and the amount of credit that may be erected upon them; (3) the manner in which certain banking systems meet seasonal fluctuations; (4) the high rate may be maintained as compensation for an unfavorable trade balance and in that case represents the cost that the productive activity of the country must bear in order that its money may not pass the gold point; (5) the strong country with large foreign credits and an active balance of international payments can maintain a lower discount rate than its neighbors without bringing about exportation of savings to the point where the gold point is passed. The situation in (4) may be remedied by keeping the discount rate above the international level or by selecting or rationing credit. A lasting variation in the discount rate between two countries is a phenomenon of comparative costs of production.—*Charles H. Tutt.*

2638. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Ci sono troppo banche in Italia? [Are there too many banks in Italy?] *Riforma Soc.* 41(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 356-364.—Though the present is the age of consolidations, trusts, and cartels in business, the generalization that weakness is a connotation of smallness and strength of size in banks is not valid. Bank mergers may be the index of a dangerous method of liquidating industrial crises, as in Japan. Small banks do not fail because they are small but for the same reasons that large banks fail, namely the cupidity, the stupidity, and the dilettantism of the bankers. Big banks and small banks are not incompatible but rather complementary.—*Charles H. Tutt.*

2639. FALTER, EMANUEL. Zur Frage der Sparkassenliquidität. [The question of savings bank liquidity.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24(10) Oct. 1931: 284-287.

2640. HINTON, W. J. The "Macmillan" report. *J. Inst. Bankers (London).* 52(8) Nov. 1931: 463-469.

2641. PERROUX, FRANÇOIS. L'or et la politique de la Banque de France. [The gold policy of the Bank of France.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3(3) Sep. 1931: 451-474.—The gold influx since 1928 has been the result of factors in international trade and finance which have given France a favorable balance of payments in every

year of the period. The repatriation of French capital as a result of stabilization (1928) and of the recent depression, and foreign capital investments in France have been the most important of these. The Bank of France has taken definite steps to retard the influx of gold; it has maintained a very low discount rate and it has refrained from liquidating its short term credits held abroad. It has supported the pound sterling through purchase of bills and through relaxation of its percentage of tolerance. Rediscount is possible on more generous terms than in most countries. Loans and discounts have more nearly kept pace with increasing reserves in France than elsewhere. So far as concerns foreign loans the fact that credits have not been granted as rapidly as possible is explained by existing conditions of economic and political insecurity.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

2642. PLATT, EDMUND. Federal Reserve Bank credits to Germany and England. *Amer. Bankers Assoc. J.* 24(4) Oct. 1931: 263-264.—No one who is familiar with the strong gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks, and the comparatively small demand upon them for local accommodation could believe that extension of credits to foreign central banks could deprive American banks or business of credit. Credits are carefully safeguarded and are bound to be repaid in gold.—*Helen Slade.*

2643. POPESCU, N. Cassele postale de economie. [Postal savings banks.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 681-698.

2644. S., J. Legislation des caisses d'épargne ouvrières de l'U.R.S.S. [Legislation on workers' savings banks in the USSR.] *Épargne du Monde.* 1931: 64.—A study of the decree of February 1929, governing the operations, capital and reserves of workers' savings banks in the USSR.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2645. SCALFATI, STANISLAO G. Das italienische Bankwesen im Jahre 1930. [Italian banking in 1930.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 13(9-10) Nov. 1931: 276-280.

2646. VIOLI, GERMANO. Les caisses d'épargne italiennes. [Italian savings banks.] *Épargne du Monde.* 1930: 612.—Notes on the origin and present situation of savings banks; only the municipal pawn shops (*monti di pietà*), the popular banks, and the rural savings banks (*casse*) are included. The laws of 1888 and 1927 which govern the constitution, administration, operations, dissolution, liquidation, fusions, federations, etc. of Italian savings banks are discussed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 1955, 2467, 2587, 2650, 2656, 2658, 2818, 2822)

2647. BERGENGREN, ROY F. The credit union. Its place within the industrial relations structure. *Indus. Relations.* 2(2) Feb. 21, 1931: 77-78.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

2648. HERT, ARTHUR H. An analysis of credit extensions in twenty-three Texas department stores by occupational groups. *Texas Univ. Bur. Business Res., Res. Monog.* #6, 1930: pp. 70.

2649. KÉLER, GEORG. A mezőgazdasági hitel szövetkezeti szervezete Franciaországban. [The cooperative organization of agricultural credit in France.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 26(4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 164-174.—As early as 1899 an Agricultural Fund was founded by a law on agricultural short-term credits. Later this institution began to grant long-term credits to agricultural cooperatives, and in this way came into close contact with the credit cooperatives. Finally, the National Agricultural Credit Bank was founded in 1920 and the administration of the fund as well as the credit supply to all credit cooperatives was turned over to it. (The activities of these cooperatives are illustrated by statistical data on the assets of the national bank and

of the individual local cooperatives, as well as on the amounts of loans granted. The uses of the short, medium, and long-term credits are discussed, and the importance of the lombard credits is stressed.) The prosperity of French agriculture is due principally to the fact that the credit supply has been organized on a cooperative basis.—*Ladislaus Reitzer*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2404, 2533, 2534, 2581, 2701, 2778, 2980-2981, 2986, 3015, 3229)

2650. CLAY, HENRY. Finance and the international market. *Banker* (London). 20 (69) Oct. 1931: 28-34.—The services of London as the center of international finance fell under two main heads: the provision of credit to make possible the movement of goods, and the direction of new capital to the points at which it could be used most profitably. On the smooth working of this system both the growth of international commerce and the development of the worlds unexploited areas depended. Britain was the greatest creditor nation and the greatest exporter.—*Helen Slade*.

2651. FACKEL, FRANZ. Zusammenstellung der Devisenvorschriften in Österreich, Deutschland, Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn, Jugoslawien und Bulgarien. [Summary of provisions relating to foreign exchange in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Öster. Banken u. Bankiers*. 13 (9-10) Nov. 1931: 264.

2652. GRAUPNER, ADOLPHUS E. Practical and legal aspects of business insurance trusts. *Tax Mag.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 360-361; 380-382.—The different forms for the creation of business insurance trusts do not show such variation of methods as are found in forms for partnership liquidation trusts. Yet in these there should be no execution until a trust is created so that the trustee beneficiary may be accurately described and be in existence when the insurance is written. In an examination of forms used in different states a number of variations are found. All provide for the return of the certificates of stock held by the trustee to the surviving stockholders. The primary purpose of business insurance trusts is to secure the interest of a deceased stockholder or partner to his survivors in the business and eliminate the dangers of inexperienced or adverse new parties. The problems of taxation, therefore, sink into a secondary, if not remote, position.—*M. H. Hunter*.

2653. KOWNACKI, C. de. Les capitaux étrangers en Pologne. [Foreign investment in Poland.] *J. d. Écon.* 100 Jul. 1931: 74-79.—*Robert Schwenger*.

2654. M., A. La revalorisation des créances en Belgique. [The revaluation of indebtedness in Belgium.] *Rev. du Droit Bancaire*. 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 243-249.

2655. McMARTIN, JOHN S. Reporting investment-trust income. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 491-502.—Investment trusts must adopt methods of income reporting adequate as to both form and content. Income should be reported according to source. There should be included a statement of method used in recording stock dividends and stock rights. Profits or losses on security transactions should be clearly separated from the recurrent income from dividends and interest. Unrealized income should be presented by comparing market value and cost of the portfolio. An examination of 80 investment trusts indicates serious shortcomings in both form and content of current reporting.—*Willard L. Thorp*.

2656. NEIFELD, M. R. Credit unions in the United States. *J. Business, Univ. Chicago*. 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 320-345.—The activity of credit unions is concentrated in three states, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. No other state shows as much as half a million

dollars invested in share capital of credit unions. Measured by the growth of private companies, cooperative credit has not been outstandingly successful. Arguments in favor of credit unions are economy of operation, the common bond between union members, development of thrift, and the development of administrative ability. Economy of operation is due to subsidies of personal services, corporate subsidies, governmental or state subsidies, or philanthropic subsidies. Diversification of risk is unlikely, because of the very nature of credit unions. In straight commercial competition, the union loses its peculiar advantages, because it becomes subject to the same cost factors and business hazards as non-cooperative agencies. If the credit union is recognized as an adaptation to special circumstances, and if its limitations are respected, it has a definite niche, independent of that occupied by other credit agencies, in the field of consumer credit. It requires a natural group of limited size with close community of interest, stability of employment, low labor turnover, freedom from strikes, and with the willingness and the ability to carry on a co-operative enterprise the activities of which are highly personal in character.—*M. J. Freeman*.

2657. NEIFELD, MORRIS R. Personal finance and the marginal borrower. *Personal Finance News*. 15 (6) Dec. 1930: 8-11.—The author uses tables taken from Nystrom's *Economic principles of consumption* to show that approximately 19.5 million families or 82 million individuals use small loan agencies to tide themselves over temporary financial emergencies. These lending companies do not cater to the classes whose condition is such as to make them the concern of social agencies; nor do they lend in substantial amounts to the well-to-do or the moderately well-to-do groups. In order that the large group of 82 million individuals in the moderate income group may get assistance in emergencies, Neifeld insists that small loan agencies should be developed on sound financial bases.—*Clyde Olin Fisher*.

2658. NUGENT, ROLF. Scope and service of the credit union. *Personal Finance News*. 15 (5) Nov. 1930: 7-12.—A credit union is a corporation authorized by law to receive the savings of its members in payment of shares or on deposit and to make loans to its members in comparatively small amounts. Of European origin it has been limited in Europe in the main to the use of producers; whereas in the United States the emphasis has been upon consumer credit. The cooperative credit union can compete with commercial lending agencies only where the members are of a group so as to eliminate costly administration and investigation. The European village with its community bonds offers a field for credit union operation for which there is no American counterpart. The employee credit union, while presenting a homogeneous group, has the handicap that the workers dislike to let their employers know that they are borrowing. The more impersonal the relation, the less does this handicap apply. Hence, the success in large utility companies. Small town units have not developed chiefly because the small local banks extend credit on easy terms. Labor group credit unions are handicapped: either a great many need assistance or have a surplus at the same time, reflecting the working conditions for the group. Fraternal credit unions are weak in getting information as to borrowers and the bond of interest among the members is not strong enough to make for success. American credit unions rely mainly on co-makers to guarantee payment. The limitations to credit union operation necessarily leave a large field within which they cannot be expected to fill the need for consumer credit in America.—*Clyde Olin Fisher*.

2659. PICARD, ROGER. Les actions à vote privilégié au point de vue économique. [Shares of stocks with special voting privileges from an economic point

of view.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1298-1328.

2660. POMMERY, LOUIS. La France et la question de l'or. [France and the gold question.] *Bull. Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 37-41.—France's unusually great import of gold is due to the repatriation of French credit balances left abroad during the ten years of monetary crisis to which stabilization put an end. Since that time, in spite of the fact that it had been forced to buy 35,000,000,000 fr. of foreign exchange during previous pegging operations, the Bank of France has been careful not to flood the exchange market, contrary to accusations that have been made against it. In spite of this, during the eighteen months ending November 1930, when exchange holdings decreased but slightly, gold holdings of the bank rose by 18,000,000,000 fr. The French credit balance against the world in the ten years preceding stabilization of the franc may be estimated at 70,000,000,000 fr. This was not, as was usual before the war, invested abroad; and it is now being returned.—*Robert Schwenger.*

2661. SCHWENKER, C. F. Personal finance renders necessary economic service. *Personal Finance News* 16 (3) Sep. 1931: 21-22.—The bank commissioner of Wisconsin holds that credit accommodation can be granted only on such security as prospective borrowers have. Commercial banks, because of the obligation they have to maintain a liquid position and their duty to depositors, cannot meet the needs of the small borrower. Credit unions cannot now grant all the small loans needed. Lending at retail is a necessary service to the community and the big problem is that of fixing the rate of interest high enough to attract needed capital and low enough to enable the borrower to pay off his debt.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

2662. TILDEN, FREEMAN. Utility securities as trust fund investments—today. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (3) Aug. 6, 1931: 160-163.—Public utilities head the list of desirable trust fund investments.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2663. TUCCI, ERNESTO. Fiduciarie investimenti. [Investment trust companies.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (6) Jun. 30, 1931: 654-661.

2664. UNSIGNED. Allemagne: La formation du capital et les investissements dans l'économie allemande de 1924 à 1928. [Capital accumulation and investments in Germany, from 1924 to 1928.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 20 (4) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 527-530.

2665. WINKLER, M. America's stake abroad. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 6 (24) Feb. 4, 1931: 453-470.—This annual survey of American foreign financing indicates that at the end of 1931 the net amount issued in 1931 was \$1,550,056,000, making the total \$17,528,254,000, exclusive of the war debt outstanding of \$11,610,654,408. The analysis includes details for all major countries and regions of American investments during the year.—*Phillips Bradley.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 2071, 2097, 2497, 2723)

2666. CIANCI, ERNESTO. Sulla dinamica dei prezzi dei beni strumentali e dei beni di consumo. [The dynamics of the prices of production goods as compared with consumption goods.] *Vita Econ. Ital.* 1931: 52.—In conformity with Gini's thesis the greater amplitude of price fluctuations of production goods as compared with those of consumption goods is shown in different phases of the business cycle in Italy from 1870-1929.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2667 DUPRIEZ, LÉON H.; JOASSART, NICOLAS; LA VALLÉE POUSSIN, ÉTIENNE de. Une analyse de l'indice des prix de gros de 1920 à 1930. [An analysis of

the wholesale price index, 1920 to 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. de Sci. Econ.* 2 (3) May 1931: 277-292.—The prices analyzed are wholesale prices in Belgium. Price movements are shown by the use of geometric means, the base being April, 1914. Three groupings are made: (1) prices of products imported and exported, and of the chief items of domestic production; (2) prices of raw and finished products; and (3) sensitive and stable prices (*prix sensibles et prix stabilisées*). Prices of food commodities have been excluded. (1) There is a close relation between the price movements of export products and goods of domestic production, though the latter lagged several months in 1929. Price movements of imported goods sometimes differ rather widely from the other two series. Since 1923, the index of prices of imported goods has remained above those of the other two, though by 1930 the difference had become insignificant. (2) Most of the products appear in both series in group two, the point being to determine how price movements are affected as the commodity goes through a series of transformations. The factor of monetary stabilization strongly affected these two series. 1921-25, they moved along close together, although in 1921 and 1924-25, prices of raw materials fell more rapidly than those of finished products. 1926-30, the indexes diverged, that for raw materials being at first higher; but by March, 1929, the situation was reversed, and remained so to the end of the period, the divergence growing wider. The prices of finished products moved during the ten-year period through a complete business cycle. (3) Sensitive prices include prices of goods especially sensitive to the laws of supply and demand, changes in which are considerable and take place fairly rapidly, slightly preceding general price movements. The other series includes goods, the prices of which, for whatever cause, move but slowly. These two series help to show how general wholesale price movements begin and are carried on, depending on the origin and character of the commodity, and the nature of the market. Sensitive prices were below the general wholesale price index in 1921-22 and 1930, above it in 1923-24 and 1927-28. Between 1921 and 1926, this series was of no special significance, but 1928 following, it fulfilled its role as an indicator of price movements. The index of stable prices, as would be expected, lagged behind the general movement; in 1929-30, it was fifteen months behind the general wholesale price index in its drop.—*M. Hartsough.*

2668. GERMES, JEAN SAINT. Les mouvements de longue durée des prix. [Long time movements of prices.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1301-1307.

2669. HOSZOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Historyczne badania. [Historical price studies.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 53-77.—Historical price studies are necessary both for economic history and for economics. The history of price not only lets us see the past but also serves the present. The author reviews the most important investigations in the field of historical price studies in the larger countries of Europe. He emphasizes that United States takes the first rank in this direction not only because of the number of treatises in this field but also because of the initiative and organization of these investigations both in the United States and in Europe. Following the opinion of L. Febvre the author urges that all countries should organize price studies and in this connection he emphasizes the studies organized in Poland in this field. F. R. Bujak was responsible for originating this. The above mentioned study presents methods of price investigations and also the proposition of the author that local studies should be made in great detail. The author divides sources into official and private. The schedule method, as in the United States, which has the object of assembling source material for price investigations, the author considers the best. The author discusses the

importance of the statistical treatment of prices.—A. Walawender.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 2411, 2497, 2636, 2666, 2668, 2724, 2771, 3174)

2670. BALFOUR, SIR ARTHUR. Politische Schulen und Zölle als Haupthindernisse der internationalen Wirtschaftsgesundung. [Political debts and tariff as the principal hindrances to international economic recovery.] *Neue Europa*. 17 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 11-19.

2671. CARANFIL, GH. GH. and IORDAN, D. Studii statistice asupra valorilor mobiliare în România dela 1908-1930. [Statistical study of stock market values in Rumania from 1908 to 1930.] *Analele Econ. și Stat.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 15-31; (3-5) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 31-76.—The author gives brief characterizations of each of the significant economic periods as shown in values on the Rumanian stock exchange.—*Al. Halunga*.

2672. KILLEFFER, D. H. The chemist looks at business cycles. *Sci. Amer.* 145 (6) Dec. 1931: 367-369.—The effect on business cycles of immaterial by-products of industry has been overlooked. World War requirements involved development of nitrocellulose, radio, light-weight alloys, and trucks. After the war, nitrocellulose gave way to artificial silks and lacquers; war steels to high grade alloys, and war aviation needs to great progress in civil aviation and improvements in automobile engines. Each of these typical factors powerfully influenced the return of prosperity after the post war depression, for upon them were built new industries. In depression among the cast off or half completed ideas one may find the keys to future prosperity; suggestions of future developments may be found in the application of new quick-freezing processes to food handling; use of light alloys, as strong as steel but only a fraction as heavy, in railroad cars and highway trucks; corrosion resistant alloys in building construction; chemical utilization of excess farm products; synthetic plastics as materials of construction for other purposes then for cigar holders or fountain pens. These and other similar developments may be expected to become important factors in the new industrial growth that must follow the depression.—*R. R. Shaw*.

2673. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO. Crisi e cause. [The crisis and its causes.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 659-668.—The causes of the crisis are complex and include monetary, credit and "mental" inflation; increased indebtedness of government provinces, municipalities, etc.; exceptional technical progress in all branches of production; inelasticity of high salaries throughout the world and of unemployment subsidies; discordance between prices in agricultural, manufacturing, colonial and mineral industries; persistent dullness in retail prices; formation of trusts and mergers tending to raise industrial prices by artificial means; the sudden entrance of new countries, like Russia, etc., into the group of producing nations; the world war and its consequences, such as the creation of new states, multiplication of new moneys, economic nationalisms, obstacles to a free circulation of men, commodities, etc. The purely monetary interpretation of the crisis (as given by Cassel and other students) is erroneous, and the hope that the crisis can be overcome by an increase in credits and money circulation is futile.—*Roberto Bachi*.

2674. TAGLIACARNE, GUGLIELMO. I dissesti. [Failures.] *Barometro Econ.* (9) 1930.—Failures and protests of exchange are discussed as indices of the economic situation. The correlation between the monthly number of business failures and the average number of the protests of the preceding six months is

presented. There is an inverse correlation between the number of protests and the indices of wholesale prices.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2675. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Die langen Wellen der Konjunktur. [The long cycles of business.] *Marktd. Fertigware*. 3 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 191-204.—The author, relying largely upon Wageman and Kondratiev for his material, states that investigations have revealed long cycles of business, ranging from 20 to 60 years, which are fairly world-wide and which are most evident in "value series" (prices, interest rates, wages, etc.) though some claim that certain "physical elements" (foreign trade, production of certain kinds, etc.) also show tendencies toward long cycles. In the past, the upward movements of the long cycles seem to have occurred during times of numerous wars and the opening up of new (especially colonial) markets. The downward movements seem to have taken place in periods rich in revolution, reform, and invention. Kondratiev claims that the long cycles are due to causes inherent in a capitalistic economy and that the wars, revolutions, etc., are results rather than causes. The author tends to agree with Cassel's explanation, that the relative supply of gold is the cause of the long-time price movements and therefore of the long cycles. A definite causal connection between gold supply and the long cycles has not been established, and the prevailing use of substitutes for gold (credit, paper money, etc.) tends to weaken any direct connection between the two. Since 1920 according to indications (falling prices, interest rates, etc.), we have been experiencing a downward swing of a long cycle which will probably last till around 1940.—*Richard A. Lester*.

2676. WOYTINSKY, WL. Das Rätsel der langen Wellen. [The riddle of the long cycles.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (4) 1931: 1-42.—Short period business fluctuations are superimposed on long waves of economic expansion and contraction which underlie modern economic development. The period of decline which set in in 1822 and lasted until 1842 was followed by a period of expansion extending to 1873 and a period of decline until 1894, again followed by a period of expansion up to 1913. The history of the price movement shows similar development. The various astronomical explanations of these alternating periods of growth and decline may be dismissed. Official German *Konjunkturforschung*, as represented by Wagemann, does not go beyond noting a corresponding movement in the supply of gold and is noncommittal on the existence of any correlation, causal or otherwise, between the two sets of phenomena. Already before the war, Cassel attempted to establish a correlation between the production of gold and long wave economic movements, but he failed to distinguish between the total supply of gold and that of monetary gold. Kitchin realised the shortcomings of Casselian analysis and separated the monetary gold supply and established a definite correlation between the movement of prices and that of monetary gold supply, with the former lagging somewhat behind the latter, which justifies the assumption that the initial impetus to an increasing price level and to a consequent upgrade economic movement lies on the money side. In the 19th century this impetus was twice supplied by accidental gold discoveries. It remains for us now to replace by conscious effort what has been given to us by accident in the past.—*N. Reich*.

LABOR AND WAGES GENERAL

(See also Entries 2495-2496, 2644, 2647, 2748, 2787, 2963, 3016, 3083, 3107, 3266, 3272)

2677. CIMATTI, LEONE. Lo studio dei fattori ambientali nell'orientamento e nella selezione profes-

sionale. [The study of environmental factors in vocational guidance and choice of occupation.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 60-70.

2678. COHEN DE BOER, H. Het buitenlandsch verlof voor Europeesche employés in Indië. [The leave abroad of the European employee in the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 16 (810) Jul. 1931: 613-616.—The European employees in the Dutch East Indies have a right to a leave of 6 to 8 months in each 5 or 6 years according to their contract. During the period of the leave they have a right to certain benefits including leave salary and free passage. In case of dismissal immediately before the period of leave the law on labor contracts hitherto has regulated insufficiently the rights of the employee. In 1931 this law was modified: in the new system the employer who dismisses an employee without serious reason or who himself gives serious reason to an employee to resign after two thirds of the period before the leave is due has passed, is obligated to pay benefits in proportion to the actual period of service. The author is of opinion that this method is open to objections.—*Cecile Rothe*.

2679. FANG FU-AN. Labor legislation in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 259-289.

2680. FRANZ, G. Arbeitsstudie in der Landwirtschaft. [A study of beet harvest labor.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 266-271.

2681. GOLDSTERN, N., and PUTNOKY, F. Erfolgskontrolle arbeitstechnischer Beleuchtungsversuche in einer Juteweberei. [Results in labor productivity of lighting experiments in a jute weaving mill.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 257-263.

2682. HOUSMANN, MAX F. Recent developments in vocational guidance in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 228-253.

2683. LINDEMANN, HUGO. Alte und neue Sozialpolitik. [Old and new Sozialpolitik.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10 (1) 1931: 3-19.—There is no real contrast between pre-war and post-war Sozialpolitik in Germany. The revolution merely destroyed the political bands that had prevented action in the past and freed a path for the realization in legislation of the struggle, almost a century old, of the labor movement to secure the conversion into general rules of practise of the economico-political and socio-political ideas which they had developed.—*Joseph J. Senturia*.

2684. McALMON, VICTORIA. Vocational guidance for commercial work. *Junior College J.* 2 (2) Nov. 1931: 74-77.

2685. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Sull'applicazione di metodi industriali e della protezione del lavoro nell'agricoltura. [Application of industrial methods and protection of agricultural labor.] *Economia*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-34.—Agricultural labor and industrial labor present economic, structural, technical, and psychological differences which have to be considered in different aspects in social legislation and in the technique of production. While many principles of social legislation—insurance against accidents, eight-hour-day, bonus wages, etc.—are applicable to agriculture, the technical industrialization of agriculture can produce important population changes, as for example scattering of the small land owners. An arrangement which serves to increase productivity may produce evils from the social viewpoint: the introduction of machinery and electricity may increase the phenomenon of depopulation in rural districts.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2686. MORNET, COMT. Sur l'emploi de la main-d'oeuvre dans les grands travaux publics de l'Afrique. [The employment of manual labor on the great public works of Africa.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances, Communications*. 10 1927-1928 (publ. 1929): 355-366.—In Africa the population is very unequally distributed and the distribution is not always in pro-

portion to the richness and fertility of the soil. To have the maximum of results in the minimum of time it will be necessary to develop those regions which are fertile and where labor is abundant and in part inactive. A first step is the mobilization of labor in improving waterways and in building railroads to seaports with adequate facilities to reach European markets. In Belgian Congo the problem of sufficient labor is much more acute than in French Africa. But due to a greater mileage of railroads its economic development surpasses French Africa. This country may gain much by a study of the condition of employment of labor in the construction of the railroad of the Congo from the sea to Brazzaville.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes*.

2687. SMITH, FRED C. Vocational guidance in American colleges. A survey of technique. *Personnel J.* 10 (1) Jun. 1931: 34-38.

2688. UNSIGNED. Government labour in the mandated territory of Tanganyika. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 272-277.

2689. UNSIGNED. Labour in the mandated territory of Tanganyika in 1929. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 266-271.

2690. UNSIGNED. Working conditions of agricultural wage earners in Switzerland. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 258-266.

2691. WEBER, ADOLF. Gewerkschaften und Kartelle als Marktverbände. *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 704-723.—Labor unions and cartels both have the same general objective, namely, to substitute for competition among their members collective action in matters affecting their common marketing interests. Neither is able to fix prices at will and, in Germany, both are beginning to realize that the most lasting benefits to their members can be attained through reducing costs of production. Public policy ought to be the same toward both and should allow maximum freedom of action, reserving to the state only the power to interfere in emergencies.—*Edwin E. Witte*.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 2893, 2950, 3149)

2692. BARNETT, GEORGE E. The causes of jurisdictional disputes in American trade unions. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 400-408.—Jurisdictional disputes arise from two sets of causes, political and economic. Political disputes follow from conflicts in the theory of sovereignty held by American trade unions. With the growing acceptance of the theory that complete sovereignty resides in the national union, such disputes will tend to disappear. Political disputes arising from the extension of sovereignty of one union over another are usually of little significance. Economic disputes, found chiefly in the building trades, arise from the desire of two trades to include certain forms of work within their boundaries, in order to increase the amount of work available for their members concerned. Such disputes will continue until amalgamations eliminate the contentious frontiers, or until some effective method of settlement is devised. The latter is rendered difficult by the division of power between national unions and local building-trades councils. National unions have failed to press the point because of the dearly held principle of sovereignty and because of the enormous cost to the trade union movement of the resulting conflict.—*Willard L. Thorp*.

2693. BRAUER, THEODOR. Der Gewerkschaftssekretär. Materialien zur sozialrechtlichen Stellung des Gewerkschaftssekretärs. [The labor-union secretary. Material for the social position of the labor-union secretary.] *Sozialrechtl. Jahrb.* 2 1931: 67-130.—According to the aim of the *Sozialrechtliches Jahrbuch*,

which does not present the existing social laws but wants to show the development of "natural" social laws into "positive" ones, this investigation attempts to define and to describe the present social position of the labor-union secretary. To this end a questionnaire, containing 21 questions, was sent out. About 55% (409) of the Christian labor-unions and one of the Hirsch-Duncker group answered. No answers were received from the free or socialistic unions. The questions have bearing on the professional, social and private activities and ideas of the labor-union secretary. The great majority attended only the elementary schools. So far as the profession is concerned, it is generally required that they have the ability of an able worker of their union. Generally they first have a position of some responsibility in the social insurance system. All branches of science, art and sport are represented among their private interests.—*Barth. Landheer.*

2694. CUTELLI, STEFANO MARIO. Significato della dinamica sociale. Dalle origini a Carlo Marx. [Significance of social dynamics from the beginnings to Karl Marx.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(3) Mar. 31, 1931: 295-302.—The existence of trade unions of various historical periods and among various peoples is traced. The phases through which the medieval guilds passed until their abolition are treated and the rise of the new trade associations is described. The course and the program of the different currents of the French and English labor movement which preceded Marx's socialism are studied with particular reference to the economic social and political environment in which they are developed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2695. UNSIGNED. Membership of trade unions and trade union federations. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (10) Oct. 1931: 375-376.—(Great Britain.)

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 2614, 2763, 2830, 2834, 2883, 2965)

2696. BERGEN, HAROLD B. Newer methods of employment stabilization. *Personnel.* 8(2) 57-61.

2697. COOKE, MORRIS LLEWELLYN, et al. Industrial employment code—tentative draft presented for discussion only by the Industrial Code Committee of the Taylor Society. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(5) Oct. 1931: 178-193.—This code is presented for use by those who want their procedures to be above the average in standards of employment in the United States. Human relations and conditions in industry are satisfactory if they result in effective cooperation of employer and employees to attain an agreed objective, with recognition of rights of all concerned, and also to secure for the workers the liberation of their creative energies and a recognition of their right to responsibility. To secure these conditions is an essential phase of management. Principles are given as to wages, houses, security of employment, safety and health, age policies, employees group relations, and records. Stress is given to the need to balance productive capacity and consuming power, to insure relative permanence of employment, and to avoid the serious consequences of age discrimination. Definite group organization of the workers, functioning in relation to the management, is desirable. Discussion brought out that such a code presupposes effective organization for the control of industry, since competition prevents the application of standards higher than those prevailing (Edelman); that labor does not want management responsibility (Young); that unions, however, are changing their position towards production (Cooke, Van Kleeck, Palmer, Edelman); and that the intention of the code is to recognize the protection of group organization in order to secure the cooperation of labor thus protected (Cooke, Tead).—*E. C. Brown.*

2698. McPHERSON, JOHN BRUCE. The 1930

strike in the British wool textile industry. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 61(4) Oct. 1931: 341-366.

2699. MADHAVA, K. B., and POORNAPREGNA, V. N. A further analysis of the statistics of trade unionism and trade disputes. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(44) Jul. 1931: 1-32.—This article brings up to date information published in two preceding papers (*Indian J. Econ.* 7). The study relates largely to the United Kingdom, North Ireland, Australia, and India. There has been a continuous decline in trade union membership since 1921, but in Bombay, the industrial center of India, despite serious setbacks following unsuccessful strikes, the memberships in unions have grown steadily since 1922. The period under consideration (1921-30) has been one of comparative quiescence in industrial disputes. Using an index of 100 for 1921 as the base, such disturbances are reported as having declined in the United States to 30 in 1927; to 55 in Great Britain in 1929; to 36 for all India and to 45 for Bombay (both in 1929). In India the textiles account for nearly half the total number of trade disputes (46.5%), jute factories being second (12.4%). Jute mills rank first in the average number of strikers involved per strike. Disagreements over wages are the most frequent cause of strikes, and affect the several countries almost equally, except in the case of Australia. "Personal" causes are much more important in India and North Ireland than in the United Kingdom. Strikes generally fail in India, the highest percentage of success being in cotton mills (20%). Settlement by compromise is much more common in England than in India.—*R. P. Brooks.*

2700. UNSIGNED. The cooperation experiment. The Baltimore and Ohio cooperation plan, successful in railroad application, now extended to manufacturing. *Indus. Relations.* 1(1) Nov. 1, 1930: 11-13.—Yeomans Brothers Company, Chicago manufacturer of pumping and sewage ejector equipment, and representatives of the International Association of Machinists organized a union-management plan on July 22, 1930. Otto Beyer, consulting engineer of the union, helped shape the details of the plan based on his experience with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Canadian National plans. In order to meet competition by reducing costs but without decreasing employees or cutting the wage scale, the joint body decided on thirty-one points for cooperation.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

2701. UNSIGNED. Employee stock ownership in 20 companies. Details of plans, prices and market range. *Indus. Relations.* 2(1) Jan. 24, 1931: 18-20.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 2549, 2697, 2906, 3268)

2702. FERRARI, G. C. Gli elementi subcoscienti nella fatica industriale. [Subconscious elements in industrial fatigue.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 27(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 153-160.

2703. GRIZIOTTI KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. L'organizzazione del lavoro nel piano quinquennale. [The organization of labor in the five-year plan.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(6) Jun. 30, 1931: 662-665.—The characteristics of the labor market of the USSR are discussed and the recent regulations for disciplining and organizing the working force are described. The excessive mobility of labor has been limited.

2704. SCHLEIP, WALTHER. Ein Beitrag zum Wirkungsgrad der Arbeit beim Sitzen und Stehen. [The degree of effectiveness of work in sitting and standing positions.] *Indus. Psychol.* 8(9) Sep. 1931: 271-281.

2705. STRANG, RUTH. Trends in educational personnel research. *Personnel J.* 10(3) Oct. 1931: 179-188. (With bibliography.)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

2706. BEARDSLEY, C. R. Progress in accident prevention—trend statistics for 1929 and 1930. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18(9) Sep. 1931: 576-580.—(1) Although improvements have been secured, the electric utility industry has not achieved a satisfactory degree of success. (2) In certain N.E.L.A. districts accident prevention was seriously deficient. (3) The cost of accidents is not properly accounted nor its extent appreciated.—*W. J. Graham.*

2707. HARRINGTON, DANIEL. Effect of mechanization of the coal-mining industry upon the frequency and severity of accidents. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #536. Apr. 1931: 183-192.

2708. MÁTÉ, EMMERICH. A balesetelhárítás és a mezőgazdaság. [Accident protection and agriculture.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36(6-8) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 233-240.—The recommendations made by the International Labor Conference for the prevention of accidents among industrial workers should be applied also to agricultural workers, among whom accidents have risen sharply due to the introduction of machinery. He ascribes great importance to the proposal.—*Emmerich Zaitzschek.*

2709. MEADE, JOHN P. The influence of factory inspection on plant safety. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #536. Apr. 1931: 139-151.

2710. ZACHAROFF, LUCIER. Mental hygiene in Soviet industry. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(3) Jul. 1931: 522-526.—In Soviet Russia vocational mental hygiene is an integral part of the effort to improve labor conditions. This article summarizes the program that has been undertaken to improve industrial mental health and vocational adjustment.—*H. Lasker.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 2904)

2711. PIDGION, MARY ELIZABETH. Women in industry—a series of papers to aid study groups. *U. S. Women's Bureau Bull.* #91. 1931: pp. 77.

2712. UNSIGNED. Women in gainful occupations. *Conf. Board Bull.* (58) Oct. 20, 1931: 465-467. (Based on U. S. Federal Census.)

WAGES

(See also Entries 2433, 2806, 2835, 3225)

2713. HALM, GEORG. Zum Problem der Lohnsenkung. [The problem of wage reduction.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(4) 1931: 43-63.—Wage is a price paid for labor. As such it should retain sufficient flexibility to permit necessary adjustments to fluctuating conditions of supply and demand. A normal wage is that wage at which all workers are absorbed by the labor market. Existing unemployment is evidence that the present wage level is above normal, as only a part of the workers are employed. Consequently the problem of unemployment in Germany can be solved by a reduction of real wages, and this regardless of the fact that the initial cause of present unemployment was the shortage of capital caused by war and post-war conditions. The argument that a reduction in real wages will by that much decrease the volume of purchasing power and increase unemployment is not valid, as a reduction in wages constitutes only a transfer of purchasing power from the wage-earning class to the profit receiving class, that is, from the market for consumers' goods to that of producers' goods. This process of capital accumulation will increase the productivity of labor which in turn will enable to bring the wages to a higher level.—*Nathan Reich.*

2714. HAWKINS, EVERETT D. Dismissal wages. Another step toward industrial security. *Indus. Rela-*

tions. 2(4) May 1931: 144-146.—A dismissal wage is a definitely limited sum of money paid by an employer, or an employer and union jointly, to a worker who is permanently laid off due to technological change, the closing of a plant or inefficiency. Classifications of dismissal wage plans may be made on the basis of source, amount, method of payment, basis for determining the amount and degree of formulation. The amount of dismissal compensation given by thirty companies varies widely from a lump sum of three days' pay to a varying payment of two weeks' wages for each year of service. Increasing payments for men over 40 or 45 seem valid on the basis of studies made by Myers, Lubin, Clague and Couper.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

2715. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Der Anteil des deutschen Industriearbeiters am Sozialprodukt. [Share of the German industrial worker in the social product.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(1) 1931: 85-95.—Is the purchasing power of the individual industrial worker rising or falling relative to the social product per capita. An index of the value of the social product per capita? is arrived at by multiplying the index of production per capita by a differential price index calculated by dividing the index of wholesale by that of retail prices. An index of the purchasing power of the individual worker is obtained by multiplying the average wage by the index of retail prices, allowance being made for certain payments and extra income. The social product-value index divided by the index of individual purchasing power gives an index of the relative share of the worker. With 1927 as 100, this index stood at 117 in 1913, 84 in 1924 and 94 in 1929. The position of the workers was worst in 1924 when they received the smallest relative share of the smallest social product per capita. Their position bettered until 1926; even then they were 12% worse off than before the war. The purchasing power of the workers rose in 1927 and 1928 but they lost relatively because production increased even more rapidly.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

2716. KÜGEMANN, RUDOLF. Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse in der deutschen Feinkeramischen Industrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der tarifvertraglichen Entwicklung. [Labor and wage conditions in the German fine ceramic industry, with especial reference to the trend of wage rates.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 121 1931: pp. 130.

2717. UNSIGNED. Suède: L'évolution des salaires agricoles et industriels de 1913 à 1929. [Sweden: The evolution of agricultural and industrial wages from 1913 to 1929.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 20(4) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 530-532.

2718. UNSIGNED. Neue Formen der Lohnzahlung in der Schwerindustrie. [New forms of wage payment in the heavy iron and steel industry.] *Sowjetwirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(18-19) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 42-45. (USSR.)

2719. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #540. Oct. 1931: pp. 324.

2720. UNSIGNED. Arbeitsverdienste im deutschen Stein- und Braunkohlenbergbau. [Earnings of labor in the German anthracite and lignite coal mining industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(19) Oct. 1931: 698-700.

2721. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der zweiten amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Holzgewerbe. [Principal results of the second official wage census in the lumber industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(20) Oct. 2, 1931: 734-736. (Germany.)

2722. VITO, FRANCESCO. Il problema degli alti salari ed una proposta di J. M. Keynes. [The problem of high wages and a proposition of J. M. Keynes.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2(2) Mar. 1931: 194-203.

2723. WARMING, JENS. A theory of prices and wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(1) Jul. 1931: 24-54.—Instability of economic conditions is largely due to psychological causes among which one of the most important is the uncertainty as to the future movement of wages. If wages could be stabilized, with some certainty of stability for a considerable period of time, it would help to stabilize prices and restore confidence, an essential condition for the return of prosperity. The author examines this theory in relation to the influence of gold, rationalization, the difference in the level of agricultural and industrial wages, the agricultural depression, and the interest rate. It is admitted that in the long run the gold supply and the gold policy of central banks and the legislatures determine the level of prices and wages. Benefits from rationalization may be either higher wages or lower prices. Higher wages and stabilized prices would be preferable, as the people in general would profit by it sooner. The danger of rationalization lies in the fact that it may cause over-expansion with resulting unemployment, fall in value of old stocks, fall in rents and depression. Wages in some cases may be so high that the whole working class suffers through a shrinkage of employment and a decrease of the total amount of wages. For the individual employer or the particular country, reduction of wages may be a means of capturing trade, but if all were to use that means, prices would follow wages and despondency and depression would continue. If wages are kept stable, the conviction that prices have touched bottom will come the sooner and recovery will begin. The unions of workers understand that wages in other countries than their own are of vital interest to them, and for this reason assist their comrades in other countries to organize.—*P. J. Haegy.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 2385, 2436, 2621-2622, 2697, 2713-2714, 2974, 3036, 3162)

2724. ADAMS, ARTHUR B. Unemployment and economic changes in the United States. *J. Business, Univ. Chicago.* 4(4) Oct. 1931: 311-319.—Our outstanding economic problems are the increase in the purchasing-power of consumers, the increase of jobs for laborers, and the direction or control of industrial development so that certain industries will not be overdeveloped. The only way to increase substantially consumers' purchasing power is to increase the percentage of the national money income which goes to laborers as salaries and wages, and to decrease the percentage going to property-owners as profit, interest, rentals, etc. The most effective way to increase materially the number of jobs for laborers is to decrease the number of hours of labor per day for each laborer. When this is done, it will be possible for many factories and other business enterprises to operate with two sets of laborers, each working six hours per day. This policy will increase consumers' money income and thereby increase the demand for goods. The federal government can do little to stop the present depression or to relieve unemployment other than to furnish jobs to a small percentage of the unemployed by pushing government construction.—*M. J. Freeman.*

2725. ANDREWS, JOHN B. The cost of the American dole. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(3) Sep. 1931: 333-337.

2726. BACH, GIOVANNI. Il problema della disoccupazione in Danimarca. [The problem of unemployment in Denmark.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* (1) 1931: 116.

2727. BERNHARD, ERNST. Winter building as a remedy for seasonal unemployment. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 176-200.—Bernard is secretary of the Unemployment Section of the Interna-

tional Association for Social Progress. The total value of building erected in the United States as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation amounted to 6,600 million dollars in 1928 and to 5,700 millions in 1929, and, according to a revised estimate, when streets and bridges were included, the total amounted to 9,900 million dollars. In Germany, the total value of building construction, including engineering construction, was 8,900 million marks in 1929 and 7,100 millions in 1930. Seasonal unemployment in the building industry is caused principally by climatic conditions. The extra cost of winter building, as reported by the Hoover Committee, and based on experience gained in the winters 1917 to 1923, in the east of the United States, varied from 1.75 to 5.39% of the total cost. The larger the building, the less the relative extra cost. Against these extra costs, however, there are savings in interest and in contractors' profits. The contractors are satisfied with smaller profits if they can employ their technical equipment and their permanent staff who would otherwise be unoccupied. Materials may be bought cheaper in the off-season and the best workers may be picked. Some of the obstacles to winter building are psychological. There is a widespread popular belief that construction is cheaper and more efficient in summer. Some residential building is timed to be ready for moving time in October.—*P. J. Haegy.*

2728. COREY, HERBERT. A job instead of a dole. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(4) Aug. 20, 1931: 220-227.—The larger industries and especially the public utilities must accept the retirement pension as an inevitable burden of the future. The Consolidated Gas Company has developed the idea of keeping its old men in the service until they are unfit. Not until then do they pay the retiring old man a pension. No definite amount is fixed. The company pays each what they think he should have. The company claims to be getting, not only its money's worth in work, but also its money's worth in happiness. The old men are just as valuable to the company as the young men, and no man is happy on a pension when he is fully capable of doing a day's work. Incidentally this plan costs the company, and ultimately the consumers, less money.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2729. ERHARD, LUDWIG, and MULZER, ANDRES. Regionale Unterschiede in der Arbeitslosigkeit. [Regional differences in unemployment.] *Marktd. Fertigung.* 3(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 205-213.—Figures for those seeking employment in the different parts and industries of Germany reveal that, though employment in agricultural districts and in industries producing consumption goods shows a very high seasonal variation, yet workmen in such districts and industries suffer much less from unemployment during times of depression. The figures and seasonal indexes are given in the article.—*Richard A. Lester.*

2730. HAWKINS, EVERETT D. Spreading employment. A policy now being used by hundreds of companies to reduce the number of the totally unemployed. *Indus. Relations.* 2(7) Aug. 1931: 251-255.—Although spreading employment as an emergency measure has been advocated by certain unions and employment committees for years, figures from twelve surveys show its increasing use during the present depression. The actual method of spreading employment must be carefully chosen to fit the technological and market requirements of the particular plant. Actual plans used in forty typical companies show the variety of methods that may be used to rotate workers and decrease the actual working hours.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

2731. MERIAM, R. S. Unemployment: its literature and its problems. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(1) Nov. 1931: 158-186.

2732. MICHALKE, OTTO. Entwicklung der deutschen Arbeitsmarktorganisation. *Jahrb. f. Nationalö-*

kon. u. Stat. 134(3) Mar. 1931: 420-435.—The earliest central employment offices developed in Germany were operated by employers' associations or labor unions. Public employment offices had their origin in the attempts made by poor relief authorities to find work for their charges. Beginning about 1890 municipal employment offices were established in many centers. Prior to the World War these municipal exchanges were free from all provincial or national control and not until 1914 were they brought together into a national association. During the war they assumed greatly increased importance and in 1919 were first recognized in national legislation. In 1922 all of the municipal offices were combined in a national system of employment exchanges, but with local autonomy. In the 1927 unemployment insurance act they became insurance offices in addition to employment exchanges and passed entirely under national control. This extreme centralization has in many respects proved unsatisfactory.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

2733. SWIFT, HAROLD H. Guaranteed time in the stock yards. *Survey*. 67(3) Nov. 1, 1931: 121-126.—Uncertainty as to the amount of live stock to be expected to arrive at the yards from day to day and week to week means uncertainty in the labor situation, and broken time and fluctuating earnings for the worker. As a partial remedy, Swift and Co. since 1912 have offered guaranteed time, that is, guaranteed pay for a minimum of 40 hours per week, whether the employee actually works that long or not. The practise has made for stabilization, since it is to the interests of management to avoid both the extremes of overtime and of unworked guaranteed time. Although the worker's job is not guaranteed him, there are no lay-offs unless there is a likelihood of decreasing supplies of products over a several weeks' period.—*Ernestine L. Witke.*

2734. SWOPE, GERARD. Stabilization of industry. *Genl. Elec. Rev.* 34(10) Oct. 1931: 543-547.—An outline of the important features of a plan for the stabilization of industry is presented together with a statement of certain underlying principles. All industrial and commercial companies with 50 or more employees and doing an interstate business must form a trade association under federal supervision which will work towards stabilization. Considerable attention is given to the protection of employees. This phase is considered under the four headings: (1) a workman's compensation act, (2) life and disability insurance, (3) pensions, (4) unemployment insurance. Both the employer and the employee contribute to the protective funds set up under this plan. The general plan tends to put all domestic corporations on a parity for domestic business. The cost of these items will be reflected in the price of the product and will be borne by the users of the product instead of by the members of the general community who might be reached by the vicarious method of taxation in case industry should leave the problem to legislative action.—*George C. Campbell.*

2735. THÉLIN, GEORGES. À la conférence internationale du travail: Rapport d'Albert Thomas sur la crise économique et le chômage. [The international labor conference: Report of Albert Thomas on the economic crisis and unemployment.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44(5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 17-29.—The year 1930 showed very little progress in social and labor legislation because of the depression and the psychology which it generated. Thomas' report analyzed particularly the problem of unemployment and its possible remedies: placement, migration, unemployment insurance, and public works. He noted with approval the measure taken in Germany since 1920 of requiring employers to give advance notice of partial or complete shut-downs. He finds that the reduction in the working-day is not yet proportional to the improvements in technology and

organization of industry. He recommends, instead of wage-reductions, an extension of the cooperative movement in order to cut down the spread between wholesale and retail prices. Better planning of business is imperative.—*W. B. Catlin.*

2736. UNSIGNED. Der Arbeitsmarkt. [The labor market.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41(43) Oct. 24, 1931: 678.—A comparison of unemployment statistics for the years ending September 30, 1930 and 1931 shows a steadily and rapidly increasing unemployment in all trade groups [Germany]. A count of those registered as looking for work showed 4,080,000 in June, 1931 (the lowest count of the year) as compared with 3,408,000 for Feb. 1930 (the peak number for 1930). In seasonal work, summer employment about equalled winter employment of normal years. With the last three months a movement toward short time work instead of full unemployment has affected favorably between 200,000 and 250,000 workers.—*Alice Hanson.*

2737. WESTERGAARD, HARALD. Arbejdsløshedsens Paradoks. [The paradox of unemployment.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69(4) 1931: 205-213.—The author points to the anomaly that unemployment is constantly found in all countries, though for a normal society one may draw the logical conclusion that no unemployment should exist, because it is in society's own interest to furnish all with employment. As a main cause of this paradoxical situation the author points to the time element—the weakest point in the national economy—and makes the statement that capital in contrast to labor will be far more easily utilized. The author puts emphasis upon ethical consideration and maintains that society ought not to try to escape even considerably great sacrifices in order to lighten the burden of unemployment.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

2738. BLÁHA, IN. ARN. Vězkumný ústav dělnický. [The Institute for Research in Cost of Living.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2(3) 1931: 310-316.—The research bureau must study also the question of the housing of workers, and the social and economic standards of life. The worker is concerned not merely with his wages but also with culture and amusement. Great changes have occurred in industry and in the lives of workers and their outlook during the past 80 years. (French summary.)

2739. HALBWACHS, MAURICE. Les budgets de familles ouvrières aux États-Unis. [The budgets of workers' families in the United States.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 20(3) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 395-430.

2740. KIRKPATRICK, E. L., and TOUGH, EVELYN G. Comparison of two scales for measuring the cost or value of family living. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 424-434.—Zimmerman's adult male equivalent scale and Kirkpatrick's cost-consumption unit scale are here used for measuring the cost or value of family living and the results compared. Using 104 families in Crozet, Virginia, the writers found a correlation of .93. With 33 extreme cases eliminated, the correlation was .90. When measures obtained by each scale were correlated with a third variable, contradictory results appeared. The correlation between total expenditures per family and expenditures per adult male equivalent was .57; between total expenditures per family and the sum of expenditures per cost-consumption unit .88. Similar contradictory results were obtained in correlations based on 131 Wisconsin farm families. With the latter, a further test was made. The correlations between gross cash income per family and expenditures per adult male equivalent, sum of expenditures per cost-consumption unit, and total expenditures per family, respectively were .44, .67, and .59.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

2741. UNSIGNED. Spending wages of a semi-skilled group. A study of the incomes and expenditures

of ninety-eight street-car men's families in the San Francisco East Bay Region. *Univ. California, Heller Committee for Res. in Soc. Econ., Cost of Living Studies.* #4. 1931: 295-366.

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entry 2652)

2742. MELIADÒ, LEONARDO. Il reddito privato degli Italiani nel 1928. [Private income of Italians in 1928.] *Vita Econ. Ital.* 1931: 70.—Results obtained by means of calculations, both direct and indirect, on the basis of reports of wealth and income and the value of food consumed, in comparison with similar data for 1925.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2743. NOCK, ALBERT JAY. A word to women. *Atlantic Monthly.* 148 (5) Nov. 1931: 545-554.—According to an investigation conducted by a firm of investment bankers, the American woman controls almost half of the national wealth of the United States.—*M. Keller.*

2744. TRESCHOW, W. Trust business possibilities. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 15 (12) Sep. 1931: 13-15, 43-44.—In this brief article the author discusses the possibilities and problems involved in estimating the amount of trust business available in a given area or to a particular banking institution. Tables are presented showing a rough estimate of the apportionment of property holders among farmers and non-farmers in various states also the cumulative distribution of private property of individuals among the entire population as well as certain Lorenz curves showing the distribution in 1921 and 1929 compared with the Lorenz curve showing the line of equal distribution.—*F. F. Elliott.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 2447, 2468, 2649, 2656, 2786)

2745. KRAEMER, ERICH. The advancement of cooperative selling in German agriculture. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 155-158.—Cooperative selling in German agriculture is rapidly improving and expanding. The last three years show a net increase of 657 cooperative creameries, 335 poultry and egg producers' associations, 139 cooperative livestock shipping associations, and 122 fruit and vegetable growers' associations. This increase occurred during a period in which a net decrease took place in practically every other field in German agricultural cooperation. Organization by commodities is one important trend. The development of regional and national organizations is another. The total number of cooperative creameries which were active at the end of 1930 reached 4,747. At the end of 1930, there existed 492 cooperative livestock marketing associations in Germany. Fourteen regional livestock marketing associations have been formed. These regionals operate their own sales agencies at 29 important livestock markets in Germany. On an average, about 20% of the total shipments of hogs and calves to the central markets are today handled by the cooperatives and 10% of the beef cattle.—*B. M. Gile.*

2746. TÁUBER, FRANTIŠEK. Z teorie a praxe prodeje za hotové v družstvech konsumních. [Theory and practice of cash sales by consumers' cooperatives.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (6) 1931: 165-172.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

2747. ULLYOT, L. L. Costs and incomes of farmers' elevator companies. *Minnesota Univ. Agric. Extension Division, Minnesota Farm Business Notes.* #103. 1931: 1-3.—(1929-30.)

2748. UNSIGNED. An enquiry into distributive co-

operative societies in Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 254-258.—The enquiry covered 21 distributive cooperative societies, both large and small, in various districts of Germany. The membership, composed mainly of manual workers and salaried employees, has increased greatly, in some cases doubled or quadrupled, since 1913, and the same applies to the staff, recruited mostly from the membership and trained by the societies themselves. Wages average from 10 to 15% higher than those paid by private establishments. Employees are generally granted three weeks leave a year, and from a pension fund maintained by equal contributions of the societies and the employees, draw pensions that may amount to 75% of pay after 35 years service. The turnover of merchandise, mostly food, increased between 27.1 and 31.4% since 1913. The trend of demand was for better quality and more fashionable goods. Profits, as far as not needed for extension and rationalization, are returned to the members in the form of dividends, and part of the surplus is also devoted to welfare institutions, including unemployment relief. Sales are made for cash, credit being granted only in exceptional cases, such as when members are making their autumn purchases, are buying articles of prime necessity or textiles or are out of work. All societies are subject to periodical auditing.—*P. J. Haegy.*

2749. UNSIGNED. Industrial cooperative societies in 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (10) Oct. 1931: 377-379.

2750. WODAK, WALTER. Cooperative societies and insurance in Austria. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (9) Sep. 1931: 346-348.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 3-17281, 18964, 19303; 1051, 2589)

2751. KOEFOED, MICHAEL. La consommation de l'alcool en Danemark et son imposition fiscale. [The consumption of alcohol in Denmark and its taxation.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 153-157.

2752. UNSIGNED. Fruit supplies in 1930. *Empire Marketing Board Publ.* #38. 1931: pp. 116.—The amount of fruit consumed in the United Kingdom and its sources.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2753. VINCI, FELICE. L'elasticità dei consumi. [Elasticity of consumption.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 30-91.—(Re-publication of a study published in 1918.) Defining the concept of elasticity of consumption and enumerating the factors influencing the time fluctuations of the curve of consumption, the methods followed by Jevons, Benini, Gini, Pigou, Lenoir, and Lefeldt for determining the relation between consumption and prices and for measuring their elasticity are explained. Then a new index of elasticity is constructed, more closely meeting the definitions already given; this index can be applied in the case of complementary or competing goods. The elasticity of consumption of certain goods is calculated for pre-war period. For certain goods and services the data relate to 1916 and 1918 in Italy and France, eliminating the influence of the variations of prices and that of the variations in incomes. Differences in elasticity for different goods or for the same services or goods in different places are shown. Where the individual wealth is greater the differences in elasticity of the different consumption goods are less.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

2754. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. Il monopolio del sale. [The salt monopoly.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (12) Dec. 31, 1930: 944-959; 21 (1) Jan. 31, 1931: 26-39.

2755. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. Il chinino di Stato. [State quinine.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (3) Mar. 1931: 303-318; (5) May 1931: 564-582.—The production, sale and prices of quinine by the state are discussed, together with the related problems of malaria, and land drainage in Italy. Italy acquired a concession in Java for the production of cinchona bark.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1940, 2419, 2867, 2911, 2913, 2917)

2756. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Finanzwissenschaftliche Irrwege. [Fallacies in public finance.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (1) 1931: 119-141.—An extended review and criticism of Bruno Moll's *Lehrbuch der Finanzwissenschaft* (Berlin) 1930.—Nathan Reich.

2757. PAOLO, GIOVANNI di. Finanza corporativa. [Corporate finance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 833-838. (Italy.)

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 1927, 1942, 2095, 2375, 2438, 2473, 2510, 2564, 2652, 2670, 2751, 2824, 2828, 2833, 2838, 2905, 2907, 2909-2910, 2912, 2914-2916, 2918-2922)

2758. BAILEY, BEULAH. Tax legislation in 1931. *Tax Digest.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 335-340.

2759. BUEHLER, ALFRED G. Anti-chain-store taxation. *J. Business Univ. Chicago.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 346-369.—While some legal aspects of chain-store taxation depend upon further interpretations of the U. S. Supreme Court in cases to be appealed to that body, it may be accepted that the states may collect regulatory chain-store taxes that are not unreasonable. The supposed dangers of large-scale retailing have been greatly exaggerated, but even if these dangers are assumed to be real, it is questionable whether the tax powers should be employed to modify the forces of business competition. Both license and sales taxes involve subtle and often harmful repercussions upon business and consumers, for they ignore certain variable factors, and impose taxes upon the unequal and unreliable base of the number of stores operated or the volume of gross sales. If the chain-store taxes are shifted, it is only through higher prices which consumers must pay and through declining sales for the chains. If such taxes are heavy, they will seriously embarrass large-scale retailing. The interests of consumers have been largely ignored in the chain-store controversy. If the chains abuse their competitive position, they should be subject to government regulation and court action, like other dealers. From the social point of view it would be preferable for the independents to reorganize their business more efficiently so they could compete with the chains on even terms, instead of endeavoring to solve the problem through political action, with its inevitable invitation to abuse the powers of taxation for the benefit of a certain class.—M. J. Freeman.

2760. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI. La "rendita del contribuente." [The taxpayer's surplus.] *Riv. di*

Pol. Econ. 20 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 725-736.—In assessing income taxes the Italian treasury does not attempt to ascertain the taxable capacity of individual citizens in certain types of cases but proceeds by means of average or typical incomes. The phenomenon of taxpayer's surplus arises from the difference between the typical value and the actual individual income.

2761. DORN, HERBERT. Steuersysteme des Auslandes. [Tax systems of foreign countries.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrech.* 5 (1) 1931: 59-79.

2762. FASIANI, MAURO. A proposito di una divergenza d'opinioni fra alcuni scrittori di finanza. [A difference of opinion among certain writers on finance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (6) Jun. 30, 1931: 677-688.—Discusses differences among Einaudi, Hobson, and Griziotti on questions of taxing normal incomes or surpluses.

2763. FRISELLA VELLA, GIUSEPPE. Intorno al contributo sindacale. [Taxation of trade union and employers' syndicates.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 539-572.—In Italy, a levy has been exacted from members and non-members of syndicates alike. From members, a further "integrative contribution" is due. On the average the levy corresponds to one day's wages for each workingman; and for the employers one day's wages for every workingman employed. The payment of the levy is compulsory and is generally collected through the regular taxation agencies of the state. About 255,000,000 lire were thus paid in 1929.—Mario Einaudi.

2764. HALL, R. C. Taxation of timber properties in Oregon and Washington. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Rep.* #14. Aug. 1, 1931: pp. 35.

2765. HOG, HERMANN. Die Realsteuern, deren Wesen, Wirkung und Reform. [Property taxes, their nature, effects and reform.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrech.* 5 (1) 1931: 43-58.

2766. LAKY, GÉZA. A német és a magyar jövedelemadó rendszere. [The German and the Hungarian systems of income taxation.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 541-580.—The German income tax is actually a personal tax, whereas in Hungary, besides individuals, associations and companies and some estates may be subjected to the tax. The German law contains no systematic enumeration of the cases where exemption may be granted and there are but few such cases, compared with the Hungarian law. The subsistence minimum is fixed much higher in Germany than in Hungary. The lowest rate of the German income tax is 10%, of the Hungarian tax only 1%. The highest rate in Hungary is 40%, which is higher than in Germany; the larger incomes of the middle group are much less taxed in Hungary. The Hungarian law does not prescribe the duty to file a declaration as does the German law. In Hungary the law does not provide for stoppage at source by deduction from wages or from earnings of capital.—Adam Schmidt.

2767. NEAGU, ALEXANDRU, D. Fiscalitatea și repercusiunea sa asupra economiei private. [Taxation and its repercussion on private economy.] *Analele Econ. si Stat.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 66-123.—The national income of Rumania in 1930 is estimated at 174 million lei, of which approximately 30 million go for fiscal charges. The "fiscal charge" is a numerical expression of taxes paid by the citizens. In France (1929) the charge was 22.20%, in England (1929-1930) 18.65%, in Germany (1929-1930) 16.82%; in Belgium (1929) 15.93%; in the United States (1927) 11.9%; and in Rumania (1929) 20.59%.—Al. Halunga.

2768. SHIOMI, SABURO. The Japanese taxation system in South Manchuria. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (1) Jul. 1931: 29-37.—A description of taxes in the leased territory, in Kwantung Province, and in the cities and villages of Manchuria and an analysis of the

imports show the burden of taxation in South Manchuria to be much lighter than that in Japan proper.—*T. F. Haygood.*

2769. UNSIGNED. L'inchiesta della confederazione del commercio sull' onere tributario delle aziende commerciali al minuto. [Inquiry of the Federation of Commerce on the burden of taxation borne by the retail trade.] *Commercio.* 4(5) May 1931: 201-208.—The average taxation borne by commerce can be calculated at 21.19% of income, as against 17.45% by agriculture.—*Roberto Bachi.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 1126, 1239, 1243, 1248, 2101, 2900, 2908)

2770. NEAGU-ALEXANDRU, D. O nouă politică bugetară. [A new budget policy.] *Analele Econ. si Stat.* (3-5) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 77-108.—In recent years the balancing of the Rumanian budget has been obtained by fiscal measures, not by the reduction of expenses. The general structure of the budget must be determined with reference to national productivity. The reduction policy needs to be spread over an extended period. What is characteristic in the budget of today is the uneconomic distribution of credits. The public services should be organized to correspond to the normal role of the Rumanian state. Economies can be realized by two types of measures: (1) reorganization of of commercial services of the state purely on a profit basis, and (2) reduction in state services.—*Al. Halunga.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 2670, 3028, 3032)

2771. BURTON, C. L. World economic depression and the war debts. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(4) Jul. 1931: 520-528.—The outstanding feature of war debt payments is that the economic and social standards of the peoples of Germany, Austria, Italy, France, England, and even the United States and Canada are being reduced. For every dollar the United States receives from Great Britain in payment of war debts, she loses from \$3.00 to \$5.00, and for every dollar that is paid in future by Germany in reparations the whole world loses.—*Alison Ewart.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1748, 2428, 2511, 2662, 2728, 2989-2997)

2772. JOLLY, PIERRE. Public utilities in France. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(4) Jul. 1931: 409-416.—The definition of enterprises included within the category of "public utilities" varies according to the time and the circumstances. It depends as much on political considerations as on economic factors. In France public utilities are either operated directly by the state, or are private enterprises subjected to state control. The first form is justifiable only in extraordinary cases, and in France, is the result chiefly of political considerations. Under it, the state furnishes the capital, assumes the risk, and receives the profits. Since the war, actual operation has often been undertaken by a private organization rather than by public officials. The second form is known as the "concession," under which the state permits a private organization to assume risks, etc., but maintains certain safeguards. Profits are often divided. Railroads, except one operated by the state, take the form of concessions under very strict control. The telephone service is state-operated. Electric power distribution is on the concession basis through the commune.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2773. RUSSELL, CHARLES EDWARD. The tightening grip on the public utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(3) Aug. 6, 1931: 138-148.—Many utilities, including the railroads, have been greatly overcapitalized. If there had been no overcapitalization increases in rates would not be necessary and the 7% dividends could have been paid without interruption. If the railroads were owned by the government and conducted for the public good, surplus earnings would either be used to reduce the capitalization and consequently the charges that support it, or there would be a reduction in rates. The utilities have insisted on valuations based on reproduction cost, but the only just basis for utility rates is the amount of money actually invested in the enterprise. If the rates can be advanced because the price of materials advances they should also be lowered when the price of materials declines. If the utilities were entitled to charge more in 1928 because reproduction costs were greater than in 1914, they should charge less in 1931 because reproduction costs are now lower than they were in 1928.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2774. SPURR, HENRY C. A new role for the domestic consumer in the utility drama. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(1) Jul. 9, 1931: 3-9.—The development of power from the St. Lawrence is to be particularly for the benefit of the domestic and rural consumer. Its use by industry is to be secondary. This policy emphasizes the importance of labor in its capacity as consumer and puts in second place the importance of labor in its capacity as a producer. This is the reverse of the customary political technique.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2775. TSHA KYUNG-WE. Electric light and power plants in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(1) Jul. 1931: 686-728.

2776. UNSIGNED. Shanghai public utilities. I. The telephone service. II. The supply of electricity. III. Transportation, China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. IV. Water supply. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 287-294; (4) Apr. 1931: 381-387; (5) May 1931: 502-507; (6) Jun. 1931: 615-622.

2777. WALDRON, FREDERICK A. The power companies' annual "gift" of \$16.20 to each domestic user. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(1) Jul. 9, 1931: 28-31.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 2083, 2406, 2691, 2840, 2868, 2961, 2979-2980, 2985-2987)

2778. HENDERSON, LEON. State regulations of small loan businesses. *Personal Finance News.* 16(3) Sep. 1931: 8-12.—The author contrasts the various philosophies underlying loan legislation. These he finds to be expressed in the old simple usury laws; in special licenses to pawnbrokers or enabling acts for building and loan associations and credit unions; in the Uniform Small Loan Law as established in 26 states; and in state ownership or subsidy for small loan agencies. The recent trend of legislation has been definitely toward greater regulation and state supervision in the small loan business. This is a radical departure from the old *laissez faire* policy expressed in the usury laws. Henderson reviews the legislative changes of the past three years and mentions especially the Wisconsin plan for having rates of interest determined by a commission rather than by statute. The several policies being followed by different states present an opportunity for experimentation and the comparison of results.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

2779. MOFFATT, L. E. Lost: \$4,000,000. *Electr. Merchandising.* 46(5) Nov. 1931: 33-37.—Account of

the effects in Kansas and Oklahoma of the laws forbidding power companies to merchandise.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 2437, 2440, 2872-2873, 2890, 2892, 3001, 3030, 3134, 3147)

2780. DOBB, MAURICE. The significance of the five year plan. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 10 (28) Jun. 1931: pp. 80-89.—An attempt at planned economy and the fact that propertied classes have been expropriated and all property vested in the state, combined with the technical aims embodied in the five year plan make the economic revolution in USSR the most significant event in modern history. The technical aims of the five year plan present nothing new; it attempts to transform an agrarian country into a modern industrial one, carried through at an unprecedented tempo. The five year plan is "a challenge to thought . . . the challenge of an alternative and rival social system."—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

2781. GONNARD, RENÉ. Lénine et le communisme de gauche. [Lenin and left communism.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1307-1312.

2782. HOOK, SIDNEY. Towards the understanding of Karl Marx. *Symposium.* 2 (3) Jul. 1931: 325-367.—Marxism is a philosophy of social action, not a philosophy of theory. Specifically, it is a philosophy of social revolution, and hence can be altered as circumstances alter without being vitiated. Developments, interpretations, and variations of Marxism after Marx err in interpreting Marxism as an exact science, and place a one-sided emphasis on mere phases of Marx's thought, failing to appreciate his dialectical method.—*Bertram Benedict.*

2783. KRISCHE, P. Die Krise des Sozialismus. [The crisis of socialism.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 279-305.—A critical sociological interpretation of the waning, decadent, confused state to which (in Germany at least) a theoretically consistent, united, revolutionary atheistic Marxian front has given way in socialism, and of the "integral democracy" that is coming to take its place. Marxism was essentially an unskilled wage workers' movement, grounding in a proletarian psychology, in early capitalistic days when steam power permitted a small employing class completely to control a large mass of unskilled workers, and supported in its conceptions of complete equality, uncompromising class-dualism, materialism, force, absolutes, by the still vigorous philosophy of the enlightenment. But today technological advances, especially electrical power is revolutionizing production, greatly minimizing the numbers of the unskilled and enlarging a graduated series of skilled manual workers and salaried technicians, managers and officials who are still employees rather than employers; and a new biology, psychology and sociology (*Gemeinschaftskunde*) have given us conceptions of individual differences, of social reality, of political process, of human worth, that are fast making an anachronism of struggling Marxism whose slender

hope lies in a minority dictatorship by force that compromises its own democratic tenets and in a complex, enlightened modern society has little chance of success. Marxism is confronted by an integral democracy that recognizes a new socio-economic structure with finer differentiations and more wide-spread cooperation, that combines every level of worker, in a struggle with more humane weapons, not merely for an existence but for a human existence and for justice. It is socialistic but not Marxian, promises to rationalize economy but not by coercion, to plan not merely production and distribution, but also consumption, and that without leveling. It depends not chiefly on the ballot but on social education. Its idea of community includes the family, love life, neighborhood solidarity, attachment to native soil, nationality, racial group loyalties, etc., and not merely community of economic deprivation. While still a class struggle it is cooperatively constructive and not gregariously destructive. It is, however, seriously handicapped in its operation and development today by the overwhelming pressure of the economic crisis.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

2784. LASSERRE, GEORGES. Les causes économique du matérialisme contemporain. [The causes of present-day materialism.] *Chistianisme Soc.* 44 (6) Sep. 1931: 155-172.—Our capitalistic organization itself is chiefly responsible for the spread of a gross materialism. Advertising is the main offender. Next to advertising is the tendency toward imitation; and the models now chosen for imitation in Northern France and in the United States, for example, are those set by the *bourgeoisie* or new rich. These people are often chiefly concerned in finding diversion from business cares in lavish expenditure, automobiles, gay restaurants, and pleasure resorts. Under this materialistic trend saving becomes more difficult, the birth rate declines, and there is an inordinate and sometimes cruel struggle for gain. A co-operative system offers the only corrective for the sense of values and the setting up of models of culture instead of models of wealth.—*W. B. Callin.*

2785. PHILIP, ANDRÉ. Quelques nouvelles études sur le socialisme. [New studies in socialism.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 404-415.

2786. STRNAD, LAD. Lavergneův družstevní socialism. [Lavergne's socialism of cooperatives.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (6) 1931: 173-175.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

2787. NÖLTING, ERNST. Grundlagen der Sozialpolitik. [Fundamentals of Sozialpolitik.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10 (1) 1931: 20-35.—The great change which *Sozialpolitik* is producing in the history of the development of labor is the creation of a socially free worker who need no longer fear economic exploitation. In spite of the deadening effects of mechanization, a desire to work, long dammed up, will sweep into industry when we seek to awaken the workers to industrial citizenship instead of repressing them to helotry.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

2788. VITO, FRANCESCO. La "Quadragesimo Anno" e i problemi dell'economia moderna. [The "Quadragesimo Anno" and the problems of the modern economic life.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2 (3-4) May-Jul. 1931: 330-347.—The reforms urged by the encyclical, if social order is to be attained, correspond exactly to the conclusions attained from the point of view of economics only.—*Riv. Internaz di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 2389, 2496, 2782-2783)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 1974, 2028, 2254, 2332)

2789. GREAVES, H. R. G. Bentham on legislative procedure. *Economica*. (33) Aug. 1931: 308-327.—The relation between legislators in the house, the rules of debate, and the initiation of laws are the three aspects of Bentham's problem. Attendance at sessions was insisted upon to prevent surprise voting and passive voting against disapproved measures. Fining absent members, however, was inadequate. Inconsistency appears in his stressing of Burke's idea of free judgment while urging recall if local interests were disregarded. Bentham's idea of the permanency of the president of the assembly with subordination was the basis of the development of the tradition of disinterestedness in the parliamentary speaker. Publicity of debate would enable the governors to rule by consent and would force the members to do their duty. Bentham's original idea of the closure was not brought into actual effect until 50 years later. He urged that bills should be in orderly form, printed beforehand, with clauses numbered and confined to a single point. Three readings would insure proper reflection. The committee system was commended as allowing haste, consideration of details, and a distribution of labor. The finished law was to be so clear that lawyers would be unnecessary. A legislative minister was to keep record of all changes made and serve as a counselor. A continuation committee was suggested to carry over beneficial measures, introduced in one parliament, to the next. A legislation inquiry judicatory, composed of legislators having power to compel attendance of witnesses and subject to judicial rules of evidence, would furnish intelligent facts for new legislation.—*H. Bacus*.

2790. LIPPINCOTT, B. James Fitzjames Stephen—critic of democracy. *Economica*. (33) Aug. 1931: 296-307.—James Fitzjames Stephen initiated the second conservative intellectual reaction in England. He was a critic of the democratic tendencies of the Utilitarian school, of Positivism, and of English parliamentary government. Essentially a Calvinist, he was materially affected by Benthamite Utilitarianism. His fixed order of concept included Hobbes' idea of conflict, the ignorance and indifference of mankind, controlled by force through fear, and, as the theory of progress was denied, human improvement was undervalued. Early Evangelical influences established profound individualism in the thinker. The French Revolution of 1848 crystallized this conservatism and Carlyle and India gave final shape to his thought. The state exists primarily to enforce moral law, even through religion. Liberty, as opposed to coercion, is good in only certain "expedient cases." Equality contemplates only judicial impartiality. The Indian caste system approaches true equality. Universal suffrage tends toward inefficient administration, but is necessary. Party government is defective. The cabinet system, based on shifting public opinion, destroys responsibility, stresses political rather than actual qualifications, and divorces knowledge from experience. Executive power should be restored. Civil service should be reformed, and non-partisan questions handled independently. Able men should be appointed with high salaries, honor and dignity surrounding their offices.—*H. Bacus*.

2791. WILPERT, PAUL. Das Problem der Wahrheitssicherung bei Thomas von Aquin. Ein Beitrag zur

Geschichte des Evidenzproblems. [The problem of truth in Thomas Aquinas. A contribution to the problem of evidence.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Theol. d. Mittelalters*. 30 (3) 1931: pp. 211.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

2792. GOOCH, R. K. The nature of democracy. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (2) Sep. 1931: 168-174.—As government is not an exact science, so likewise is democracy difficult to define. All one can do is to make the term meaningful. Originally, according to Herodotus, it meant a government by the people, and the term government did not refer so much to the law making and judicial functions as to administration. In modern governments, of course, all three functions are important. To be a democracy the "consent of the governed" is necessary. Although certain non-democratic elements tend to appear far from the center, nevertheless a considerable degree of local self-government is present in a democracy.—*J. A. Rickard*.

2793. LADYJENSKY, ALEXANDER. Entstehung und Entwicklung des Staates bei den kaukasischen Bergvölkern. [Origin and evolution of the state among the peoples of the Caucasus.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (4) Dec. 1930: 428-445; 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 33-51.—The author finds in ethnographic study and in available historical accounts of the customs, laws, and social patterns of the peoples particularly of the North Caucasus a veritable gold mine for the genetic sociologist and cultural historian who attempts to trace the evolution of society from nomadic tribal organization with survivals of clan communism, through stratified agrarian feudalism, to the modern capitalistic political state. Abundant materials are presented to which the author applies, in the spirit of Fustel de Coulanges and the classical evolutionist and conflict schools, both the "comparative" and the historical method. The conquest theory of the origin of the state (which is conceived as "society" not as an "association" within society) is, however, subjected to criticism; situations and sequences are discovered differing considerably from those presented by Western Europe; and the influence of geographic factors and of trade are duly recognized. The study is intended merely to point the way for more intensive investigations.—*W. C. Lehmann*.

2794. LOMŠAKOV, A. P. Zákon vývoje kolektivních útvarů politických a hospodářských a jeho aplikace při budování politické a hospodářské demokracie. [The law of evolution of political and economic groups and its application in the formation of political and economic democracy.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2 (3) 1931: 317-325.—Political forms evolve slowly from autocratic to collective forms in proportion to the capacity of the people for collective creation, which depends in turn on the cultural milieu and the political experience of citizens and leaders, the formation of social sentiments, and social conceptions and traditions developing through the public activity of citizens and their influence on the leaders. In the same manner one may formulate the law of evolution of economic groups. These two laws may be combined into one, that of the evolution of social groups. In applying the law of evolution of political groups the author shows how one may facilitate in autocracies the evolution toward political democracy, and how one may realize economic democracy in applying the law of evolution of economic groupings. (French summary.)—*Laverne Burchfield*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entry 3030)

2795. HOCKING, WILLIAM E. The ethical basis underlying the legal right of religious liberty as applied to foreign missions. *Internat. Rev. Missions*, 20 (80) Oct. 1931: 493-511.—The pragmatic theory which defines a right as a condition of social welfare accorded to claimants for just so far as it suits the social welfare to grant it forms the underlying theory of the new national movements in the Orient. It is inadequate, however, since rights in the last resort are based on a metaphysical source of obligation which both individual and group are bound to respect. From a psychological basis, the right to the various stages of religious self-expression can be claimed as normal adjuncts of a legitimate impulse. From the pragmatic basis, the religious life of any community is more vigorous when there is a friendly rivalry of ways than when one way has a monopoly. But society inevitably safeguards itself by a pragmatic test. Therefore, the right of religious liberty will vary with

time. Internationalism, however, living side by side with intense nationalism, is reasonably sensitive to the public opinion of the world; in the interest of developing world unity, every nation is under obligation to entertain the deepest and worthiest contributions, spiritual as well as intellectual, of other nations.—*H. W. Hering.*

2796. SCOTT, LESLIE. The rule of law in present constitutional practice. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (785) May 1931: 570-581.—An exhortation to hold firmly to the spirit of the rule of law, delivered as presidential address before the Social and Political Education League.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

2797. VILLENEUVE, J.-M. RODRIQUE. La philosophie du bolchevisme. [The philosophy of Bolshevism.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*, 1 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 433-443.—Bolshevism is materialistic in metaphysics, socialistic in politics, communistic in economics, soviet in its social organization, violent and oppressive in its ethics. Without precedent as a problem of international politics, singularly interesting in its economic doctrine, Russian Marxism is, however, a menace ready to overthrow the social order of the universe. (See Entry 3: 17828.)—*Alison Ewart.*

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 2934, 3001)

2798. COHEN, MORRIS R. Justice Holmes and the nature of law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 352-367.—In his earlier years, Justice Holmes, in a period of practical need with a tradition of fixed principles in the judiciary, recognized the existence of unconscious judicial bias and urged the necessity for detached thinking and examination of principles. On the other hand, Holmes is not to be identified with any one school of modern legal thought. Though recognizing the law as "an anthropological document," he regards the aim of law as an essential to judicial determination. The author examines critically the postulates of the theories of nominalism and of behaviorism as theories of legal science and finds them lacking. Holmes avoids the errors of these schools.—*D. M. Freedman.*

2799. HAMILTON, WALTON HALE. The legal philosophy of Justices Holmes and Brandeis. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 654-660.

2800. MARTINOLLI, JOSÉ M. Del orden en la legislación. [Order in legislation.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba*, 18 (3-4) May-Jun. 1931: 74-86.—Certain faults in the codes of Argentina, especially the lack of order, are pointed out. The greatest of these codes is that of Vélez Sársfield.—*Max Savelle.*

2801. RADIN, MAX. Legal realism. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (5) May 1931: 824-828.—Realism in law is the realization that judgments affect specific human beings, who are products of an environment. Every judgment is a decision in disturbed human relations which implies a valuation and standard. Though all important legal movements of the past 200 years have been directed toward a realistic ideal, they were announced in a conceptualistic technique, conceptualism being the theory that there are a limited number of legal principles which can be stated in a schematic form. Realism is the foe of conceptualism as a legal ideal, but it does not discard logic. Its emphasis is on the use of statistics, mathematics, terminology, and psychology, particularly the last.—*D. M. Freedman.*

2802. RIEZLER, ERWIN. Haftung für Schädigung durch Sachen nach französischem und englischem Recht. [Liability for damage resulting from material causes according to French and English law.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht*, 5 (4) 1931: 567-632.—The article deals with non-contractual civil law liability

for damages resulting from material causes either to persons or property. It deals with such liability as far as it has not been regulated by special legislative provisions, as in case of damages resulting from collapse of buildings, collision at sea, in the mining industry, in air traffic, etc. Such liabilities cause the greatest doubts and require solution. They are here discussed from the point of view of French and English law, with an introduction giving the German legal position and with references to other legal systems.—*Johannes Matern.*

2803. SILBERSCHMIDT, BENNO. Rechtssatz und Rechtsbegriff. [Legal rules and concepts.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit*, 5 (3-4) 1930-1931: 125-208.—The author's aim is to investigate the logical character and function of legal rules and concepts. The problem is whether they are logically of the same character as factual propositions. The latter are approached from the point of view of Kantian theory of knowledge as extended by Rickert. A factual proposition is defined as a method of thinking whose logical essence consists in combining with a given subject a definite predicate and affirming that the defined relation either is or is not true. Truth is the value by reference to which the validity of such propositions is measured. The essential logical character of legal propositions is, however, entirely different. Their essence consists in an authoritative imposition of objectives upon a subject endowed with a will. This is true not only of legal rules but equally so of every type of legal act. There is implicit in them all a norm and a command to observe that norm. The test of their validity is not their truth in the sense of the correspondence of their content with the world of experience, but their legality. Factual observance is not a logical requisite for their validity, nor is the justice of their content such. There can, therefore, be no science of law in the same sense in which there are physical and social sciences. The true scope of a science of law is the logical development of the logical implications of legal rules, and the development of concepts that will help to establish a logically integrated system of such rules.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

2804. WISCHNIAK, M. Le droit des minorités à la lumière de la doctrine française. [The rights of minorities according to French doctrine.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit*, 5 (3-4) 1930-1931: 209-221.—The reason for French indifference to the minorities problem is to be found in the fact that the course of French history and speculation has stressed the position of the

individual as a citizen of a state between whom and the state there existed no intermediate connecting link. It is not due to a lack of appreciation of the importance and value of the rights of individuals. French theory has, however, substituted for the conception that those rights are to be protected because of their character as "subjective rights," the notion that they are protected by the principles of "objective law." There are to be found in French law and legal doctrine two important principles that are particularly adapted to serve as bases from

which to develop the legal principles for the protection of minorities: that governmental acts are invalid whenever for any reason the government agent acts beyond his authority, and that the abuse of legal rights constitutes a legal wrong. To develop the principles governing the treatment of minorities from these bases is much to be preferred to deriving them from conceptions of "subjective rights" so stressed in German theories.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 2349, 2798-2799, 2850, 2855, 2915, 2919, 2921, 2978, 2994)

GENERAL

2805. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel. [Recent constitutional tendencies.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (442) Sep. 10, 1931: 361-366.—Mirkin Guetzévitch, in *Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel*, presents the first able study of characteristic constitutional tendencies since the World War. Certain of the newer constitutions have set about to remedy the weakness of the executive apparent in the older constitutions. There is a tendency to state in clear and definite terms that which formerly was traditional and customary. The power of the legislature over the executive is carefully defined and there is a pronounced tendency to limit this power. Detailed treatment is given to the referendum, an institution new to parliamentary government and in line with constitutional progress.—*Charles Aikin*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2806. PROCHÁZKA, ADOLF. Vom Standpunkte des tschechoslowakischen Obersten Gerichtes zur Überstundenlohnung. [The attitude of the supreme court of Czechoslovakia in the matter of payment for over-time work.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 606-611.—*Johannes Mattern*.

2807. UJLAKI, NIKOLAUS. Das in der Cechoslovakie geltende ungarische Eherecht. [The marriage law in force in Czechoslovakia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 253-269.—The law concerning the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state of Oct. 28, 1918, established as valid both the Austrian and Hungarian law theretofore prevailing in the territories combined to make up the new Czechoslovakia. This article deals with the recent changes effected in the Hungarian marriage law with a view to a more uniform judicial approach to and settlement of the problems of marriage and divorce.—*Johannes Mattern*.

2808. WEYR, FRANTIŠEK. Právní povaha statistických dotazníků s hlediska platného práva jazykového. [The juridical character of statistical questionnaires from the point of view of the language used.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 1-13.—In administrative questions applicants are required to use the official language, in cases where the minority group does not exceed 20% of the population of the city or department. Statistical questionnaires, the author urges do not come under this rule, but the statistical office may use questionnaires filled out in other languages than Czech.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

GREAT BRITAIN

2809. SHANNON, H. A. Administrative law in the early company acts. *Economica.* (30) Nov. 1930: 309-314.—Company acts passed by the English parliament near the middle of the past century required registration of new companies with a government registrar. The nature of the registrar's powers was several times discussed by courts but was never judicially determined.

Were his powers judicial or merely ministerial? A careful examination of the exercise of the power shows a considerable portion of it to have been judicial.—*Charles Aikin*.

POLAND

2810. CYBICHOWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Das polnische Verordnungsrecht. [Ordinances in the Polish legal system.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 481-488.—According to Polish constitutional law, ordinances create law just as legislation does. The legislator is not able to establish all the law required, so he leaves it to the executive to supply the want. As a rule nine-tenths, and often even more, of the Polish official law gazette consists of the text of ordinances. The article deals with the definition of the term, with the classification of ordinances, and with each class in turn, i.e., with ordinances for the execution and elucidation of legislation, independent ordinances creating law in the premises by virtue of enabling acts, and, finally, emergency ordinances issued in crises without enabling legislation when the legislature is not in session and subject to subsequent parliamentary approval.—*Johannes Mattern*.

2811. STARZEWSKI, MACIEJ. Artikel 126 der polnischen Verfassung und das Oberste Verwaltungsgericht. [Article 126 of the Polish constitution as interpreted by the supreme administrative court.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 565-581.—There exists a difference of opinion among Polish jurists as to the interpretation of art. 126 of the constitution. The point in question is the validity of the existing legal provisions and ordinances which do not agree with the provisions of the new constitution. Some hold that they are not valid until harmonized with the constitution by new legislative enactments, and that sec. 2 of art. 126 contains a mandate to the legislature to harmonize and thus validate them at the latest within one year. Others are of the opinion that these legal provisions and ordinances are of necessity valid until the legislature has found it possible to harmonize them with the constitution. They explain that the limit of one year set for such harmonizing serves the purpose of preventing undue delay on the part of the legislature. The article discusses these differences of opinion in connection with the somewhat contradictory decisions of the supreme administrative court.—*Johannes Mattern*.

UNITED STATES

2812. BOWMAN, HAROLD M. The United States citizen's privilege state residence. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (4) Nov. 1930: 459-469.

2813. BRUCE, ANDREW A. Constitutional law—Excessive bail in vagrancy cases. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (1) May 1931: 45-47.

2814. BRUCE, ANDREW A. Legislative regulation of wages and commissions. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (1) May 1931: 47-49.—A comment on *O'Gorman and Young v. Hartford Insurance Co.* ((1930) 51 Sup. Ct. Rep. 130.), in which the U. S. Supreme Court sustained as constitu-

tional a New Jersey statute which made it unlawful for insurance companies to make any discrimination in the commissions paid to their agents.—*L. Burchfield.*

2815. CARPENTER, CHARLES E. The promise to bear arms as a prerequisite to naturalized citizenship. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10(4) Jun. 1931: 375-379.

2816. CAVENDER, PHYLLIS. Necessity of notice to a municipal corporation to render it liable for defects in its streets. *Washington Law Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 21-27.

2817. DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. Some aspects of American administrative law. *Pub. Admin.* 9(4) Oct. 1931: 417-422.—The subject matter of administrative law includes almost everything in the field of public administration. As the liaison between the judicial department and the administration it occupies a commanding position. A hierarchy of administrative courts is taking form, in which new rules, new standards, new procedures have been developed. Administrative law, as the servant of new social and economic legislation, must be counted upon to protect the individual in the socialized state. The liability of officials is limited, and practical remedies are inadequate. Certain jurisdictions have relaxed the immunity of the community when acting in a governmental capacity. A separate system of administrative courts is needed in order to afford liability for faults of service. American substantive and procedural law is being developed and altered by administrative law-making.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

2818. GALLERT, DAVID J. Constitutional phases of the small loan statute. *Personal Finance News.* 16(3) Sep. 1931: 17-20.

2819. H., H. O. Determination of what constitutes interstate commerce-carriers. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(8) Apr. 1931: 953-955.

2820. HARNO, ALBERT J. Trial by jury—waiver in criminal cases. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(1) May 1931: 56-58.

2821. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Jurisdiction to appoint an administrator to sue for wrongful death. *Indiana Law J.* 6(8) May 1931: 406-411.

2822. HUBACHEK, FRANK R. The constitutionality of small loan legislation. *Personal Finance News.* 16(3) Sep. 1931: 13-16.

2823. McGUIRE, O. R. The power of the senate to unseat an officer whose appointment it has confirmed and notified the president thereof. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(6) Apr. 1931: 769-773.—The senate rules allow a two day period after confirmation in which a motion for a re-consideration of the vote will be in order. In the case of appointees to the Federal Power Commission the notification to the president was sent and the men promptly sworn in. Before the two day period expired the nominations were recalled and the votes reconsidered, one of the nominees' confirmation being refused. According to the *dicta* in various supreme court cases this action of the senate was without effect as the issuance of the commission by the president and the taking of the oath of office legally constituted a final appointment.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

2824. METZER, LEON D. The manufacturing exemption from the capital stock tax. *Dickinson Law Rev.* 35(1) Oct. 1930: 1-12.—Manufacturing enterprises are exempted from the capital stock tax in Pennsylvania for the purpose of encouraging the location of new industries in the state. Various enterprises have sought to have their operations construed as manufacturing in order to secure the benefit of the exemption and when unsuccessful in the courts have appealed to the legislature. Border line cases have arisen from time to time and the decisions of the courts have been conflicting and inconsistent. The author criticizes the courts for attempting to follow a scientific definition of manufacturing instead of giving more weight to the manner

in which it is regarded by the general public and to the character of the thing produced.—*C. R. Tharp.*

2825. STEWART, FRANK M. Legislative pardon for impeachment in Texas. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 365-366.—An amnesty act enacted by the legislature in 1925 sought to restore political rights to ex-governor James E. Ferguson, impeached and removed from office in 1917. Although repealed in 1927, it was contended by Ferguson that the passage of the act and his compliance with its terms had restored his eligibility to hold public office. On a petition for mandamus to compel the party committee to place his name on the ticket as a candidate for governor, a special supreme court, in holding the amnesty act unconstitutional, ruled that the legislature had no power to nullify the judgment of the senate in case of conviction of impeachment.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

2826. UNSIGNED. Compensation for curtailed production arising from war-time requisitions. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 992-994.

2827. UNSIGNED. Consideration and control of commercial conditions in railroad rate regulation. *Yale Law J.* 40(4) Feb. 1931: 600-616.—Two conflicting principles of railway rate-making are found in an examination of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One emphasizes distance; the other attempts to equalize competition, to give competing shippers equal advantages in principal markets regardless of the distance of the shippers from the markets. Power to control rates, with existing limitations, apparent and real, is of tremendous consequence, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has not developed a uniform policy. The supreme court has not interfered to settle all the questions that have arisen. While the commission has formulated no infallible guide, it is exercising greater discretion in applying the conflicting principles mentioned above.—*Charles Aikin.*

2828. UNSIGNED. Constitutionality of state tax on radio receiving sets. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 990-992.

2829. UNSIGNED. The constitutionality of statutes restricting the use of trading stamps. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1112-1115.

2830. UNSIGNED. Due process and the employment contract. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(8) Jun. 1931: 1287-1291.

2831. UNSIGNED. Due process restrictions on procedure in alien exclusion and deportation cases. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 1013-1024.—An extra-legal board of review of 7 members has been utilized by the department of labor to review alien exclusion and expulsion cases. An alien may be represented before this board by counsel. The department does not have to follow the recommendation of the board, but may do so. The courts will interfere with the actions of the department whenever a fair hearing has been denied or an official has acted in excess of the authority granted him by statute. The approach of the court is the same in exclusion and expulsion cases, except that in the exclusion cases counsel is denied the alien and the treatment of a claim of alienage is largely a question of fact, to be determined by the department. The supreme court looks with more leniency upon the actions of immigration authorities than it does upon those of other departments. Cases cited.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

2832. UNSIGNED. Extraterritorial subpoena of witness. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1325-1328.

2833. UNSIGNED. Federal instrumentalities as the subject of measure of state taxation. *Yale Law J.* 40(5) Mar. 1931: 826-828.

2834. UNSIGNED. Finality of commission findings of fact under the Federal Longshoreman's Act. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 985-987.

2835. UNSIGNED. Payment of advance wages in

trade checks on company store. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1105-1106.

2836. UNSIGNED. The permanence of constitutionality. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1101-1102.

2837. UNSIGNED. Prior conviction as a bar to a civil suit to collect a penalty. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1319-1321.

2838. UNSIGNED. Retroactive operation of death taxes on transfers in trust. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1331-1334.

2839. UNSIGNED. State exclusion of foreign corporations from local business. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1103-1105.

2840. UNSIGNED. State regulations of interstate busses—proposed federal control. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 1025-1035.—States may legally control the operation of interstate bus and truck lines in most matters. Their power is limited to a marked degree, however, in the important fields of rates, of indemnity bonds (this is still a disputable point), and relative to the conditions of competition between competing lines. Control by the Interstate Commerce Commission similar to that exercised over the railroads is the plan now being sponsored as the way out of the impasse of the jungle of *laissez faire* and of state control.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

2841. UNSIGNED. Stock ownership as "doing

business" for purposes of jurisdiction. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1322-1325.

2842. UNSIGNED. Taxation of income from sale of royalty oil and gas under "capital gain" section of Revenue Act. *Yale Law J.* 40(5) Mar. 1931: 824-826.

2843. WILLIAMS, ROGER F. The existence of the right of flight. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(6) Apr. 1931: 729-741.—The right of an aviator to the use of the air above land he does not own has not been legally determined. Popular feeling demands that such a right be recognized. It is clear that the old devices of eminent domain and police power will not provide a satisfactory basis for this right. Rather, the common law will have to act here as it has often acted in the past, in the creation of a new right.—*Charles Aikin.*

YUGOSLAVIA

2844. MARKOVIC, CEDOMIR, and MILIC, IVO. Der Erwerb von Liegenschaften in Jugoslawien. [Acquisition of landed property in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(7) Jul. 1931: 488-502.—The law concerning land records in Yugoslavia varies according to the origin of the territories constituting the new Yugoslav state. The article considers the acquisition by contract of landed property according to the five prevailing legal systems and particularly according to the revision of the old Austrian land records law of 1871, put into force on Jan. 1, 1931.—*Johannes Mattern.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2099, 2295, 3029)

AUSTRALIA

2845. GIBSON, H. A new Magna Charta. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9(3) Sep. 1931: 193-202.—Capital and labor monopolize the political stage in Australia's present representative system of government. The great mass of voters either become indifferent or think as the political candidates dictate. If electoral units were based upon occupations and professions in lieu of geography, a truly representative parliamentary body could be chosen by the people. The reform could also exert a wholesome influence upon international relations.—*T. L. Haman.*

FRANCE

2846. HERRING, E. PENDLETON. Chambres de commerce: their legal status and political significance. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 689-699.—Chambers of commerce in France function under statutory authority as the legally recognized representatives of business. They are charged with the operation of certain public works and are called upon to supply the government with advice and information upon commercial questions. They are closely concerned with local affairs and with their own class welfare; they suggest laws and prompt executive action favorable to their interests. They are to be regarded not so much as representative bodies as expert advisory agencies. The highly centralized administrative system in France makes it desirable that there be such bodies which often serve as useful buffers between officials and citizens. They likewise provide a means whereby the government may utilize officially the specialized knowledge of an important economic class.—*E. Pendleton Herring.*

INDIA

2847. MUKERJI, HARI CHARAN. Federation or confederacy. *Indian Rev.* 32(8) Aug. 1931: 491-494.—While some of the powerful Indian princes favor confederation, the majority are for a federation. The Indian

advocates of the federal form of government draw their inspiration largely from the examples of America, Germany, and Switzerland.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

2848. RAO, C. V. HANUMANTHA. The Indian federation—how the picture should be completed. *Calcutta Rev.* 40(3) Sep. 1931: 395-423.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

THE NETHERLANDS

2849. GRINTEN, J. VAN der. L'organisation politique des Pays-Bas. [The governmental organization of Holland.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 4(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 431-442.—Judicial power is exercised by judges established by law and appointed for life by the king. The judicial organization consists of cantonal courts, courts of first instance, courts of appeal, and the supreme court. Under the constitution all religions are equally protected. The constitution contains provisions for a comprehensive budgetary system. Military service being compulsory, there are an army and a navy composed of volunteers and conscripts. The law also regulates the obligations which can be imposed upon the civil people who are members of neither the army nor the navy, for the defense of the country. The police is divided into the central and the communal. The king has absolute supervision of all that concerns the service of the waterways. The constitution provides that the law can give regulating power to other bodies than those named in the law. Instruction is free. Public assistance is organized by law. Revision of the constitution is submitted in the same manner as an ordinary law. The chambers having adopted the revision disband after its publication. The new chambers examine the law and can adopt it only with a majority of two-thirds of the votes. The second chamber has not, in that case, the right of amendment.—*J. Pois.*

USSR

2850. DURDENEVSKI, W. N. Die Sovetstaatsangehörigkeit und ihre Neuregelung im Jahre 1930. [The laws of 1930 regulating citizenship in the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(5) May 1931: 332-352.—Membership in the Soviet Union is granted or denied on the

basis of purely social and class qualification. This signifies membership of the working population and peasants not employing labor for wages. Political rights and formal membership are granted to foreigners temporarily or permanently enrolled in the laboring class by virtue of contractual or voluntary engagements. As a corollary, the bourgeoisie, the aristocracy, and the clergy are excluded from membership and the ensuing political rights, such as the vote. The same applies also to those who have emigrated to capitalist countries. The article discusses the theoretical basis and practical application of the various laws and decrees enacted from the beginning of the Soviet régime and particularly the regulation of 1930.—*Johannes Mattern.*

UNITED STATES

2851. SHARTEL, BURKE. Federal judges—appointment, supervision and removal—some possibilities under the constitution. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 79-89.—Changes proposed are as follows: (1) judicial appointment of district and circuit judges; (2) judicial supervision of district and circuit judges; (3) judicial removal of unfit district and circuit judges. These changes are possible without constitutional amendment.—*F. R. Aumann.*

2852. WILCOX, FRANCIS O. Congressional redistricting in Iowa. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29 (4) Oct. 1931: 461-517.—The passage of the Fenn bill by Congress in 1929 provided for a reapportionment of the members of the lower house and necessitated reducing the number of congressional districts in Iowa from 11 to 9. Any such plan of redistricting carries with it three problems—equality of population in the several districts, compact and contiguous territory within each district, and political issues. When the 44th general assembly of Iowa met in January, 1931, the problem of redistricting in accordance with the Fenn bill was one of the major issues. This article describes the details of how this problem was solved. (Maps and illustrations.)—*J. A. Swisher.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2349, 2825, 2898, 2901, 2903-2905, 2910, 2918-2919, 2935, 2959, 2989, 2994, 2996, 3092)

UNITED STATES

2853. AUMANN, F. R. Domestic relations courts in Ohio. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 89-93.—A discussion of the development, organization, and performance of these courts with suggested changes.—*F. R. Aumann.*

2854. UNSIGNED. Various ways of selecting judges.—II. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 76-78.—Condensation of the discussion at the annual meeting of the American Judicature Society on May 6 of the question of judicial selection in a number of states.—*F. R. Aumann.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1653, 2101, 2297, 2609, 2922, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2969-2970)

GENERAL

2855. SWAN, HERBERT S. Theory and practice in building lines under eminent domain. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (9) Sep. 1931: 558-566.—Some principles which should govern establishment of building lines, deduced from an intensive study of the practice in this respect in a number of Connecticut cities, and the experience of the author.—*Harvey Walker.*

UNITED STATES

2856. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. The city manager in the United States. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 393-416.—There are 357 city manager cities above the 2,500 population class. Twelve states do not permit the establishment of the plan. Michigan with 44 city manager cities, Florida with 36, Texas with 35, California with 34, Oklahoma with 30, and Virginia with 28, lead the list. During 22 years only 12 cities have abandoned the scheme. In the last 15 years the average tenure of managers has increased from 1 year, 7 months to 4 years, 11 months. The chief defects of the plan are the failure of the council to assume full responsibility for policy in some cities, and too much public attention showered upon the manager instead of upon the council. The plan will become the prevailing pattern of local government in the U. S.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2301, 2900, 2907, 2916, 2962, 2970-2971)

UNITED STATES

2857. AUMANN, F. R. The county—the forgotten area in Ohio's political system. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (4) Nov. 1931: 26-33.—An appraisal of present county government in Ohio with suggested changes in organization.—*F. R. Aumann.*

2858. LOWDEN, FRANK O. The problems of rural government. *Rural Amer.* 9 (7) Sep. 1931: 4-7.—Democracy means control by the people of its own governmental affairs but people can control their own affairs only when they can definitely locate responsibility. Reconstruction and consolidation of county and township government will insure rather than take away self-government from the people.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

2859. MANNY, T. B. The new rural municipality: Dr. Galpin's ideas. *Rural Amer.* 9 (7) Sep. 1931: 10-12.—Local self-government units for town and country areas must be composed of people whose economic, social, and educational interests are much more nearly united than now obtains for most of the farmers' units of local government. They must be big enough to provide modern institutions and services with a reasonable degree of efficiency and to furnish a more equitable tax base for local government. It is desirable to make legislation more provocative of cooperation between farmers and townspeople and to eliminate the confusion, overlapping, and complexity of numerous special taxation districts.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

2860. RUTHERFORD, GEDDES W. American traditions in rural government. *Rural Amer.* 9 (7) Sep. 1931: 16-19.—The great principles of government are the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances, a government of laws and not of men, local self-government, and popular sovereignty. If one examines court decisions, constitutional provisions, and legislative enactments it will be evident that opportunities exist for altering the scheme of rural institutions and their powers.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 1673, 1708, 2287, 2570, 2686, 2881, 2913, 3027, 3083, 3104)

GENERAL

2861. KRAEMER, H. Het boek van De Kat Angelino. [The book of De Kat Angelino.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 303-402.—De Kat Angelino's work, *Staatkundig beleid en bestuurszorg in Nederlandsch-Indië* published in three volumes in 1929-30, while a remarkable piece of work and containing much that is praiseworthy, is nevertheless subject to

severe criticism. The belief in the necessity and the possibility of the synthesis of cultures as a basis of world politics in general and of colonial policy in particular is the corner stone of De Kat Angelino's structure. The first fundamental criticism of the endeavor is that it is dualistic. Its author wished to lay the immovable foundation for the true colonial policy, but at the same time render an apology, a justification and defense for the whole colonial policy in the course of history. He refuses to recognize the antithetical factors. The second basic criticism of the work is that it wishes to do too much. De Kat Angelino projects a universal religion to support his nearly infallible colonial policy.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

GREAT BRITAIN

2862. CADOGAN, EDWARD. India—The two problems. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 205-223.—British policy, by its failure to rule firmly, is laying up a store of misery for India, for it is teaching India the wrong way to govern. It has by tolerance fostered only license. The policy during the waiting period while reform is being evolved is as important as that of the future form of government. Firmness is required if only in justice to the officials. Lord Willingdon has given evidence of a perception of this duty and has asserted the continued rights of the administration by repressing movements directed against the payment of the land tax.—*Chester Kirby*.

2863. HAKSAR, K. N. The Indian states and democracy. *Indian Rev.* 32 (8) Aug. 1931: 465-467.—The Indian states, even as compared with the provinces under direct English control, are admittedly medieval and backward, yet the introduction of democracy in the states will be far less disturbing than in the provinces because of the complete absence of communalism, practical experience in the workings of the age-old village council, and more stable form of society.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

2864. ORCHARDSON, I. Q. Some traits of the Kipsigis in relation to their contact with Europeans. *Africa.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 466-474.—The differences between the Kipsigis and other agricultural tribes of Kenya show the necessity for not going too fast in working out a program for the best interests of the natives; one should first of all find out what those best interests are on the basis of all the tribes in the area.—*R. W. Logan*.

ITALY

2865. SAVOIA-AOSTA, AMEDEO. Fezzan e Cufra. *Nuova Antologia.* 277 (1422) Jun. 16, 1931: 417-420.—The economic and political advantages in holding Fezzan would hardly justify the expenditure of large sums of money for that purpose. It is a rather remote, unprofitable country, peopled chiefly by nomads. The sea-coast zone should be firmly held, however, in order to protect Italian colonists there. Interior desert regions can be policed by light camel patrols and aeroplanes. This will also be sufficient for controlling the more closely grouped oases of Kufra, until recently guarded by the fortress of Senussia.—*Robert Francis Seybolt*.

THE NETHERLANDS

2866. ADAM, L. Eenige mededeelingen over de nieuw gevormde dorpsgemeenten in Jogjakarta. [Information about the newly instituted village communities in Jogjakarta, Java.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (5) Sep. 1931: 472-488.—In Jogjakarta native village communities, so-called *kaloerahans*, have been instituted as a reconstruction of the ancient communities. Their task is largely agrarian. The regent appoints the head of each community and his assistants; there is an assembly of village inhabitants with advisory powers. In practice this assembly decides and the head of the village only advises. The communities should have autonomy as to village matters, but legal regulations limit their power. Besides the sultan interferes with their affairs.—*Cecile Rothe*.

2867. KELLING, M. A. J. Is een beleggingsraad voor Indie gewenscht? [Is an investment council desirable for the East Indies?] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 439-471.—The Netherlands government in 1928 passed a law providing for a central investment council charged with the task of investing the various governmental funds created by law, such as the accident, sickness, old age, postal savings banks, and similar funds. The various governmental funds of the East Indies total over 78,000,000 florins, and the investment of these funds is separately regulated. An examination of the present system, of the objections to it, the brief experience of the centralized system in the Netherlands, and the peculiar conditions in the Indies lead the writer to the conclusion that a central investment council is undesirable.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

2868. TWISS, W. J. De landsontginningen in Benkoelen. [Government exploitation in Benkoelen.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 403-438.—The Dutch East Indian government will very probably definitely close its gold and silver mines in Benkoelen during the course of this year. The whole venture covering a period of 16 years will have cost the government a loss of about 3,800,000 florins. Only in one year, 1925, did the mines return a profit.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

UNITED STATES

2869. CUBAN, LEOPOLDO. A Porto Rican view of American control. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1158-1163.

2870. KALAW, MAXIMO M. Thirty years in the Philippines. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (4) Apr. 1930: 152-155.—The Philippines have derived great advantages from the 30 years of American occupation and government, but their people are dissatisfied with the way in which different governors-general have applied the organic act, they feel that the U. S. has consistently subordinated Philippine interests to the advantage of Americans, and they are disturbed by the repeated delays in the fulfilment of the pledge of independence.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

2871. PAGE, KIRBY. The price of Philippine independence. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (4) Apr. 1930: 156-158.—Philippine opinion is solidly in favor of independence. The U. S. has a great opportunity for disinterested and intelligent conduct in the grant of independence with the continuance of present trade relations until such time as the Islands government can make other commercial arrangements.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2273, 2298, 2339, 2347, 2406, 2437, 2845, 2915, 2922, 3017, 3034, 3039, 3160)

CHINA

2872. AMANN, GUSTAV. *Kommunismus, Bauernbewegung und die kommunistische Partei in China.* [Communism, peasants' revolt, and the Communist party in China.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 618-628.—In the so-called campaign against the communists a large part of the regular nationalist army deserted and joined the communist forces. Communism among the farmers must be attributed to their miserable life in Kaingsi, Fukien, and Hunan. They threw off the yoke of the feudal bourgeois society when they had the chance to join with the disrupted troops who were ready to deliver them from their oppressors for the price of being admitted to their peasant communities. The whole movement lacks the proletarian goal of dictatorship. The Communist party in China today has no organization in districts open to the Nanking régime. Only a few individual communists are still active. They cannot organize without the backing of the proletarian masses in the cities. The party was probably founded in the French settlement of Shanghai in 1920, and the peak of communist revolt was reached in the sailors strike in Hongkong in 1922. Sun Yat-sen knew how to combine the ideas of the Kuomintang with communist aims, and united the revolting bourgeoisie, the farmers, and workers. When the communists seemed to overstep the lines set for them (1925) they were blocked by Chiang Kai-shek.—*Werner Neuse.*

2873. PROHME, WILLIAM. *Soviet China.* *New Repub.* 67 (871) Aug. 13, 1931: 334-335.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2874. FUCHS, A. *Exchange and no denationalisation.* *Central Europ. Observer.* 9 (34) Aug. 31, 1931: 483-484.—Both the Czech and the German schools have organized vacation courses to supplement and coordinate the education received in private families. In some cases a certain number of Czech children must go to the German schools and vice versa. Thanks to the measures taken by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education the percentage of these children is being reduced every year. Only 0.64% of German children went to the Czech schools against 0.72% of the Czech children sent to the German institutions. Among 1,000 German pupils there were 7 Czechs and among the same number of Czech pupils there were only 6 Germans. The proportion appears to be even more favorable in the elementary schools.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

2875. SOBOTA, EMIL. *The attitude of the German minority towards Czechoslovakia.* *Central Europ. Observer.* 9 (35) Aug. 28, 1931: 499-500.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

FRANCE

2876. HARAOU, C. *Vývoj republikánské doktriny.* [The evolution of the republican doctrine.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (3) 1931: 74-76.—Development in France since 1870.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

2877. LÖWEGREN, GUNNAR. *Aristide Briand.* *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (6) 1931: 273-283.—The article is a characterization and a criticism, and maintains that the French statesman has made many mistakes and created many illusions in his home country and abroad.—*Walter Sandelius.*

GERMANY

2878. HAGEMANN, WALTER. *Faschismus als*

europäisches Problem. [The European problem of Fascism.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (5) Aug. 1931: 306-318.—German Fascists would welcome a Marxian upheaval against bourgeoisie and capital in order to seize power like the Fascists did in post-war Italy. The Hitlerites come from the smaller farmers and the lower bourgeoisie. Hitler is antagonistic to capital because of his Marxian principles, to the working classes because of his shilly-shally attitude in wage questions, to Catholics because of his Wodanism, to liberals because of his dictatorial and anti-Semitic tendencies. Thus he has gathered the credulous masses, but no group or class. To Italy the battle cry for a new foreign policy meant a psychological advantage: they ceased to despair of their own abilities. Germany's belief in her own mission is undergoing an inner crisis and is not improved upon by nationalistic catchwords.—*Werner Neuse.*

GREAT BRITAIN

2879. FOOT, DINGLE. *The Liberal crisis.* *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (785) May 1931: 582-588.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

2880. WATERS, W. H. H. *The national crisis.* *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 392-404.—*Chester Kirby.*

INDIA

2881. PAGE, KIRBY. *Will India become a lost dominion?* *World Tomorrow.* 13 (3) Mar. 1930: 104-107.—During its recent session at Lahore, the Indian National Congress voted, almost unanimously, and under the leadership of Gandhi, to demand immediate independence for India, to boycott the forthcoming Round Table Conference, and to authorize complete civil disobedience. Such extreme action on the eve of the Round Table Conference is probably due to the growing belief that the British Labour government has neither the will nor the power to grant even the minimum demands of the nationalists, so that there is no use in conferring.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

2882. REYNOLDS, REGINALD A. *The chances of Indian unity.* *World Tomorrow.* 13 (3) Mar. 1930: 112-114.—Communal jealousy is more intense than in 1921 and the Indian National Congress is attacked both from right and left, by the moderates, and by the Workers' and Peasants' party.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

LIBERIA

2883. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. *The Liberian paradox.* *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 161-175.—An international commission, with a majority of Negroes, found unanimously that the Liberian government was guilty of the slave trade, compulsory recruiting of labor for service abroad, and forcing labor to work without pay on ill-advised road schemes. It found that the culture of the natives was being seriously injured by the government, whose key word was intimidation, and whose motivating force was personal profit for its members. This situation was originally made possible because the Liberians came from America when slavery was still extant; it was encouraged by the fact that the natives so far outnumbered the Liberians as to make governing difficult; and it was protected because Caucasians as well as Liberians have profited, while foreign governments have frequently opposed efforts at reform. The U. S. government bears a large share of responsibility for existing conditions because it encouraged Firestone to impose a burdensome control upon the country, and because it has supported the present régime with arms and with men. The League of Nations may offer some hope of reconstruction.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

MEXICO

2884. FRANK, WALDO. Mexico. *Scribner's*. 90 (3) Sep. 1931: 277-287.—The Mexican revolution which began in 1910 is not over. It is the struggle of the Mexican people to gain economic and spiritual completeness. The appeal to the youths of the Hispanic continent to cooperate in the creation of a technique of leadership, which was first made by José Vasconcelos, marks a new positive phase of the revolution. It has awakened the Mexican peasant to action. With leadership that motion will gain the desired end.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

NEAR EAST

2885. AL-ṬANĀḤI, ṬĀHIR ḤAMDĪ. Al-qaḍīyah al-'arabīyah: ḥadīth ma' al-amīr 'abdu'llāh amīr sharqī al-urduunn. [The Arab question: an interview with 'Abdu'llāh the Amīr of Transjordan.] *Al-Hilāl*. 39 (10) Aug. 1931: 1463-1466.—The Turkification policy which the Young Turks adopted after 1909 was the immediate cause of the rise of the Arab movement. The proclamations issued by King Ḥusayn, father of the Amīr 'Abdu'llāh, set forth clearly the causes for the Arab uprising against the Turks in the early part of the Great War. Two such proclamations are quoted in extracts. All the documents left by King Ḥusayn, including the treaties he made with the British, will be published in due time and after consulting King Fayṣal of al-'Irāq.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

2886. ANCEL, JACQUES. La Macédoine en paix. [Macedonia at peace.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 614-636.—The war-torn and pestilence-stricken Macedonia of old has been replaced by a Macedonia relatively unmoved by the persistent claims of conflicting nationalisms. Foreign assistance (League of Nations and Rockefeller) has succeeded in driving disease from the fertile but marshy plains which are now occupied by thousands of agricultural colonists, including the Greeks repatriated from Turkey. New and reconstructed villages, including numerous schools for the first time, occupy the three areas of Yugoslav, Greek, and Bulgarian Macedonia. The modernized city of Saloniki now flourishes as the outlet for the reinvigorated Greek and Yugoslav agriculture, and will soon be connected by rail to Bulgaria. (Maps, showing population and physiography.)—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

2887. MORGENTHAU, CHRISTIAN. Die süd-slawischen Schulgesetze und die deutsche Minderheit in Südslawien. [The school laws and the German minority of Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (3) 1931: 162-174.—*Johannes Matern*.

2888. ROUČEK, JOSEPH S. New tendencies of Roumanian politics. *Soc. Sci.* 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 374-381.—The passing of Vintila Bratianu on Dec. 22, 1930, finishes the unofficial reign of the dynasty of the Bratianu, which for the last hundred years has dominated this kingdom. The moving spirit of Rumanian politics always has been based on strong personalities and not on programs. Vintila Bratianu's extremely nationalistic and patriotic policy, especially in regard to foreign capital, brought his downfall in 1928, and the ascendancy of Maniu. N. Iorga, now prime minister, is one of the spiritual founders of Rumania and an extraordinarily productive historian, orator, writer, dramatist, poet, politician, and statesman. Argetoianu is the Mussolini of Rumania. Both have to cope with an extraordinarily grave economic situation.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

SPAIN

2889. MOUSSET, ALBERT. L'Espagne à la croisée des chemins. [Spain at the crossroads.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (16) Aug. 15, 1931: 716-738.—The childish exuberance with which the Spanish republic was proclaimed is entirely natural if one remembers that no

people has a keener feeling of having been left aside in the march of civilization. Nowhere is self-criticism more pessimistic than in Spain. Various intellectuals have attributed Spain's powerlessness to the insularity of their country (Ganivet), to a physiological particularity (Costa), to the geological structure of the peninsula (Salmeron); but for the masses, the answers are much simpler—bad governments, king, and priests. Clericalism is not a cause but an effect. Separatism is a problem which can be more easily approached and settled; its chief basis is the belief that there is a half-century separating Castille and Catalonia. The Catalonians will do wonders to bring their neighbors up out of their inertia and pessimism.—*Julian Park*.

USSR

2890. GOTHEIN, GEORG. Wesen, Programm und Aussichten der russischen Rechtsopposition. [Character, program, and prospects of the Russian right opposition.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225 (2) Aug. 1931: 113-131.—Opposition to the Soviet government is represented by the conspiratory activities of the Borjba group which is led by Bessedowski and other Bolshevik ex-functionaries. It pretends to have its agents in all official organizations of the Soviet government. Its political program bears the mark of revisionism in German socialism, but it is based on religion, the struggle against Stalin being characterized as a struggle of divine against satanic power. In economic life a synthesis between capitalism and socialism is the goal: return to the trade conditions of the NEP period, the individual liberty of peasants, the letting out of the land in hereditary tenancy by the government, control of foreign trade, sale or lease of parts of nationalized industry, restitution of the rights of workers, and large scale social welfare. The Five Year Plan is far from being successful, except in the output of mineral oils. Stalin's new ordinance as to wages according to ability is a clear avowal of the failure of the plan.—*Hans Frerk*.

2891. KLEPININ, NICHOLAS. The speeches of Yaroslavsky. *Slav. & East. Europ. Rev.* 9 (27) Mar. 1931: 536-546.—The article deals with two speeches of Yaroslavsky, the leader of the Union of the Godless in Russia, made on June 11, 1929 and June 26, 1930. The extreme wing insists on strong administrative measures to be taken against religion, while Yaroslavsky and his group consider them inefficient as they would lead to a struggle with 60-70,000,000 laboring people. This shows that about half the population remains religious. Still, for a certain period the extremists' policy was adopted, until March, 1930, when the government had to alter it. Yaroslavsky's program comprises intensive anti-religious propaganda among organized workmen, more careful agitation in villages, and the education of new ranks of anti-religious leaders on a deeper theoretical foundation.—*Ivan Georgievsky*.

2892. LOWRIE, S. GALE. Industrializing the red crusade. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (4) Mar. 1931: 335-354.—An explanation of the necessity of the Five Year Plan in Russia, together with the methods which are being used in order to bring it to a successful conclusion.—*W. M. Hargrave*.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

AUSTRALIA

2893. DEWEY, RALPH L. An explanation of Labor party action in Australia. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (1) Jun. 1931: 41-50.—The Australian labor movement turned from opportunistic methods to political action in 1891. The failure of the maritime strike of 1890 was indicative of the four fundamental factors which made political organization preferable to direct union action. These were the industrialization of almost all forms of

production in Australia, the lack of a frontier and its free land as an escape from wage slavery, the homogeneous nature of the population, and the concentration of population in a few easily united and organized cities.—*W. M. Hargrave.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 2333)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

2894. **BERTRAND, G.** *Die aussenpolitische Wirkung der Danziger Wahlen.* [The effects of the Danzig elections on international politics.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (1) 1931: 88-89.—The results of the election of Nov. 16, 1930, correspond on the whole with those of the last election in Germany. Danzig's parties, from the National Socialists, to the German Liberals and the Center demanded "Back to the Reich." Until its realization they will insist on a general revision of the interpretations of the Treaty of Versailles contained in the Danzig-Polish treaties and decisions of the League of Nations which limit Danzig's rights.—*John B. Mason.*

POLAND

2895. **GMELIN, PAUL JAKOB.** *Die Wahlen in Polen.* [The elections in Poland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (1) 1931: 86-88.—Considering the circumstances of the elections of 1930 the results for the minorities were more favorable than at first apparent in spite of losses bordering on a catastrophe.—*John B. Mason.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 2789)

2898. **UNSIGNED.** The scope of statute law and the extent of the legislature's participation in its making. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (6) Apr. 1931: 976-979.—Contrary to popular impression, the mass of legislation is not law in a real sense but administrative regulations for the several departments of government. A study of the 495 acts and resolves passed during the 1930 session of the Massachusetts legislature discloses that 323 dealt with local government activities, 57 were purely private in nature, and only 116 were non-administrative in character. Only the latter type of measures are ordinarily debated, the others are adopted on committee approval. Thus delegated legislation is the rule, not the exception, in our government.—*D. M. Freedman.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GENERAL

(See also Entries 2100, 2620, 2817, 2827, 2831, 2846, 2849, 2866, 2907, 2913, 2928, 2979, 2990, 3274)

2899. **BÖHME, ALBRECHT.** *Neue Wege der Kriminalpolizei. Verschmelzung von Staatsanwaltschaft und Kriminalpolizei?* [Changes in the criminal police. Shall the state attorney's office be merged with that of the criminal police?] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 89 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 129-138.—During the last decade the German criminal police has tended toward greater training, specialization, and centralization than the civil police. Central bureaus in the states have been included

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 2932, 3121-3123, 3133, 3223,

GERMANY

2896. **MULERT, HERMANN.** *Konfession und politische Parteistellung in Deutschland.* [How far are religious affiliations reflected by parties in Germany?] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (5) Aug. 1931: 334-345.—The German Center party is the only great political party that represents a religious confession. Its programs avoid the name Catholic and speak only of the Christian religion. One third of Germany is Catholic, but out of 30,000,000 voters (1928) only 4,500,000 votes were polled for Centrists and the Bavarian People's party. The Protestant church is represented in the Christian Socialist party, strong in Swabia. In 1930 more than 13,000,000 votes were cast for socialists and communists; about 12,000,000 votes came from Protestants and Catholics. In preponderantly Protestant districts socialists and communists polled twice as many votes as in preponderantly Catholic districts. However, in the latter, the number of red votes proves that Catholicism is not a bulwark against labor votes.—*Werner Neuse.*

GREAT BRITAIN

2897. **PHAYRE, IGNATIUS.** *Leadership and the press.* *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 337-354.—During the economic crisis the English press has failed in its duty of educating the public. The situation has been obscured by sensational or trivial matters because economic questions have poor news value. Only a few papers, such as the *Manchester Guardian*, have showed any inclination to meet the obligations of leadership.—*Chester Kirby.*

in national cooperative schemes, national organizations have been developed to combat specialized forms of crime, and international cooperation has begun. To subordinate the criminal police to the civil police is to neglect the need of the former for a different organization. To merge it with the office of the state's attorney is to neglect the principle that one function of internal administration is the continued observation and comprehension of crimes in order to preserve public order in the present and future. The merger would involve considerable increases in personnel, and a confusion of tasks, for part of the existing criminal police would be maintained. It would eliminate the safeguards to the accused of having an early review of the case built up against him by the police at the hands of an impartial bureau.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2900. **DHONAU, MAY L.** *Local government in Germany: welfare and public health.* *Pub. Admin.* 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 423-467.—Since the war Germany has converted her welfare system from one dealing mainly with individuals into one which deals with groups of persons on general lines. Legal reforms culminated in the laws of July 9, 1922, and Feb. 14, 1924, which coordinated many existing agencies. The main branches of public assistance deal with economic, child welfare, and public health and hygiene affairs. In 1930-31 unemployment relief consumed between 500-600 million RM. Welfare expenditures account for more than one-third of the local expenditures. Since 1929 total local expenditures have risen to 107.2%, as compared with estimated expenses. In the same period "economic assistance" rose to 182.3%, and under its weight the well-worn fabric of German local government is in danger of collapse.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

2901. DOW, E. F. Maine's administrative code. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(9) Sep. 1931: 511-513.—The major accomplishments of the recently adopted administrative code in Maine are: (1) creation of an entirely new department of finance; (2) centralization of accounting; (3) centralized purchasing; (4) gasoline tax collection taken from the state auditor and placed under a tax bureau; (5) board of tax equalization created; (6) executive budget established; (7) departments of health and welfare consolidated; (8) numerous boards controlling welfare institutions abolished and control centered in the department of health and welfare; (9) commissioner of education's powers increased, and a department of education established; (10) auditor shorn of anomalous functions and made appointive by the legislature; (11) 28 agencies abolished or transferred; (12) control of new departments centered in the governor; (13) governor's control and responsibility over finance increased. The act is a step in the right direction, but much remains to be done. The act is now being subjected to a referendum.—*Harvey Walker.*

2902. DU PUY, WILLIAM ATHERTON. The new policy of aiding the American Indian. *Current Hist.* 32(6) Sep. 1930: 1138-1143.

2903. LALLEMAND, CHARLES. Les ententes inter-départementales. [Interdepartmental harmony.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(429) Aug. 10, 1930: 202-217.—The recent departmental law is a decided improvement over the laws of Aug. 10, 1871 and of Nov. 5, 1926. Its object is to curtail all regional controversies, to accord more liberty to the general councils for concerted action, to establish interdepartmental institutions and organizations, and create more positive aims both regional and national in aspect. In fact, it is something of an attempt to form regional government in so far as that can be obtained by cooperation between the departments. The law is characterized by liberty, simplicity, facility, and fecundity.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

2904. MILLER, FRIEDA S. Division of Women in Industry. *New York State Indus. Bull.* 10(11) Aug. 1931: 333-335, 338; 11(1) Oct. 1931: 8, 32.

2905. WAGER, PAUL W. State centralization in North Carolina. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(9) Sep. 1931: 527-530.—North Carolina has taken over the whole road system of the state; the 1931 general assembly absorbed by law 45,000 miles more than the state had previously controlled. All local road districts were dissolved, equipment taken over by the state, the gasoline tax increased to six cents, and all general property tax levies for road purposes abandoned. For the next biennium, the state will bear 56% of the total cost of elementary and secondary schools. The state funds will be spent to maintain a six months' school year, provide equipment, which will be purchased through the state purchasing agent, and consolidate small districts into units of economical size. It is estimated that the road and school legislation will reduce the general property tax by one-third.—*Harvey Walker.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 2514, 2623, 3013)

2906. ABBOTT, GRACE. Developing and protecting professional standards in public welfare work. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 384-394.—Sufficient money for adequate salaries, a supply of competent workers, and an able executive are the chief problems. The appointment of the administrator in a public agency is usually made by the political executive, with a change of administrator each time the political chief goes out of office. The term of office is too short—two or four years. Boards, paid or unpaid, apparently afford some protection to competent leadership. Long term appointments are favorable to securing and holding efficient social workers. Experience of the department of agriculture in

appointing bureau executives has demonstrated that a good administrator can be chosen by examination. The Association of Public Welfare Officials attempts to educate the public to the fact that public social work positions should be filled by educated and trained workers in accordance with the standards of their professional organization.—*F. J. Bruno.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2101, 2419, 2508, 2511, 2609, 2652, 2758, 2763, 2766, 2824, 2828, 2833, 2838, 2867, 2900, 2905, 2999)

2907. D'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. Nuovi orientamenti della finanza pubblica inglese. [New orientation of English public finance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(4) Apr. 30, 1931: 425-441.—The tendency is common to various countries to subject local bodies to a rigid state supervision. The evolution of the relation between the state and local bodies in England from 1839 to 1929 is reviewed. The gradual limitation of the system of local self-government is traced down to the local government act of 1929.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

2908. DUPUY, A. Quelques simplifications budgétaires. [Some budgetary simplifications.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 Feb. 10, 1930: 243-249.—*Wilber G. Katz.*

2909. EWING, JOHN D. Division of community income between husband and wife for taxation under the federal income tax law. *Idaho Law J.* 1(2) May 1931: 180-184.

2910. GRAHAM, GEORGE A. Tax investigations in twenty-six states. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(9) Sep. 1931: 523-527.—A summary of the conclusions and recommendations contained in reports of tax investigations completed in 26 states during the past biennium.—*Harvey Walker.*

2911. HEYER, F. Postfinanzen in England. [Postal finance in England.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135(4) Oct. 1931: 582-588.

2912. HIBBARD, B. H. The property tax in state and local government. *Rural Amer.* 9(7) Sep. 1931: 13-14.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

2913. HULSHOFF POL, D. J. De Indische financiën. [The Netherlands Indies finances.] *Rijkseenheid.* 2(52) Sep. 1931: 442-446.—The revenues of the Netherlands Indies have decreased with the world crisis and the budget shows a deficit. Expenses for education increased from 44,000,000 guilders in 1926 to 64,000,000 in 1930 and for the sanitary service from 15,000,000 to 21,000,000; for public works they have been lowered from 42,500,000 in 1929 to 32,000,000 in 1930. Decentralization of the government in Java has required a large amount of money, but for the time being this item of the budget has decreased as the subsidies to the autonomous communities, provinces, municipalities, and regencies have been lowered. The number of officials has increased in the last few years; their salaries were lowered 5% July 1, 1931 and January 1, 1932, a further reduction will be applied. Estimated income tax and companies tax revenues for 1932 are respectively 5,000,000 and 18,000,000 guilders lower than for 1929; the revenue from the native land tax remains nearly the same. Income tax revenues decreased from 95,400,000 guilders in 1929 to 77,700,000 in 1930. Revenues of public industries and services have decreased, especially those of the railways.—*Cecile Rothe.*

2914. LABOVITZ, I. M. The community property system in its relation to taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 286-291, 307-308; (9) Sep. 1931: 328-333, 338-340.—The uncertain legal status of the family in its relationships to government is exemplified in a comparison of property systems within the U. S. and the effect of differing systems upon state and federal taxes. In eight states the family is something of a partnership in the ownership and administration of property and in-

come while in the rest the husband and wife are substantially independent individuals in their rights to property and income. The community property system of ownership raises no fundamental questions of policy in state taxation. The choice of a rule to be applied to married couples in federal taxation is suggested by the principle which seems most generally appropriate for state purposes. The federal government is compelled to respect local property laws. At the same time uniformity of treatment, as between the sub-divisions, is imperative in a federal system. The federal government would be justified in achieving such uniformity by adoption of the rule that seems to accord with tendencies in state property systems—tax married persons as individuals but with some device for the division between the spouses of income from sources other than property.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2915. LAURENCE, W. B. Finance and the commons. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (510) Oct. 1931: 300-314.—The excessive taxation of the last few decades in England violates the economic law of exchange because by practical confiscation it takes property for which it gives no adequate return. English monetary history demonstrates both the futility and the danger of such a procedure. The house of commons likewise violates the English constitution by transforming the propertied classes into tax-paying helots. The payers of direct taxes are deprived of their property without their own sole consent. On constitutional and common law principles this abuse can and should be terminated by appeal to the courts.—*Chester Kirby.*

2916. MERWIN, M. EDWIN. Village vs. county. *Lincoln Law Rev.* 4 (4) Jul. 1931: 7-10.—The litigation between the village of Kenmore, N. Y.; and the county in which it is located, resulted in amendments in 1927 by the legislature which gave broader powers to villages in the collection of unpaid taxes, and relieved counties of any responsibility for unpaid taxes of villages.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

2917. MORRISON, HENRY C. Financing the public school system. *Educ. Rec. (Washington).* 12 (3) Jul. 1931: 291-299.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

2918. NAUJOKS, HERBERT H. Proposed tax legislation in Wisconsin. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (4) Jun. 1931: 676-679.

2919. OHLANDER, LYLE W. Recent developments in the law of inheritance taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9 (8) Aug. 1931: 283-285, 305-306; (9) Sep. 1931: 326-327, 342.—State courts in Maine, Minnesota, and New York have upheld the imposition of state inheritance taxes on corporate stock of domestic corporations in non-resident estates; federal courts in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have declared the federal estate tax two year "contemplation of death" statute unconstitutional as to its conclusive presumptive feature; the U. S. Supreme Court has rendered important decisions as to transfers in trust where decedent transferor has reserved a life interest in the trust property and as to the meaning of the term "in contemplation of death." Florida and Alabama have enacted inheritance and estate tax legislation; a number of states have passed laws to absorb the full 80% credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax Act; and several states have increased their inheritance tax rates, although similar proposals in other states have failed. Nebraska and North Dakota have enacted reciprocal exemption provisions.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2920. SAMMOND, FREDERIC. Income tax—statutory construction. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6 (3) Apr. 1931: 177-178.

2921. SCHULMAN, WALTER H. The tax issue involved in the Caruso case. *Tax Mag.* 9 (11) Nov. 1931: 389-393; 416-418.—The contracts of Caruso have given rise to some interesting points in the determination of income for purposes for taxation. In general, questions

involving the taxability of a non-resident alien's income are concerned with property manufactured by an alien in the U. S. but sold outside the U. S.; property manufactured outside the U. S. but sold to customers within the U. S.; sales involving the works of authors; and compensation paid for services rendered. The Caruso conditions do not fit exactly into any of these general categories, but this fact does not warrant the conclusion that the tax imposed upon certain of the income was an unjust tax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2922. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. Brain muddle in Chicago. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (9) Sep. 1931: 518-522.—Real estate in Chicago is heavily mortgaged. Banks are holding not only the public tax anticipation warrants but also the mortgages, and they are insisting on the payment of the tax obligations. Tax payments are being resisted; a taxpayers' strike has been proposed, as has also a moratorium on tax payments or at least a deferring of the obligations by funding. There is some sentiment for an income tax, but little agreement on a formula for its distribution.—*Harvey Walker.*

JUSTICE

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 2301, 2505, 2801, 2896, 2837, 2851, 2853-2854, 2899, 2947, 3195)

2923. ANOSSOW, J. J. Tat und Täter. [The offense and the offender.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 537-546.—Any discussion of penal theory not based upon contemporary data is bound to remain abstract and removed from realities. The offense remains central in penological theory because of the spirit of revenge. An historical-dynamic point of view must replace the abstract deductive approach. The idea of guilt being attached to a particular act must give way to an analysis of behavior due to particular forms of personality adjustment. It is to the psychoanalysts and psychologists, the biologists and the characterologists that we must look for a contemporary basis for penal theory. While they have scarcely made a beginning they have indicated the general basis for present day criminal jurisprudence. The author supports no theory resting upon the premise of the born criminal, nor is he opposed to classification as a necessary step in defining a system of jurisprudence. He is opposed to any view which dogmatically excludes an awareness of the environmental and dynamic aspects of criminal behavior. Jurisprudence, a system of penology is a function of the age. At the present time our knowledge demands that the offender and not the act be central in penal theory.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2924. B., A. W. Mental deficiency as reducing the degree of the offense. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (2) Dec. 1930: 209-213.

2925. CLUYSENAER, O. J. De na-academische strafrechtelijke opleiding voor de rechterlyke macht. [Post academic training for the judicial authorities in the making of decisions in criminal cases.] *Maandblad v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 10 (8) Aug. 1931: 217-223.—This is a report of the specialization committee of the union for the study of decisions in criminal cases. It is considered desirable that there be established an institute for judicial officers in training to be established for those still in training for judicial posts and for the younger among those who already hold such. This training should be supervised and the diplomas should be given by a commission composed of members of the bench and of the department of justice. The theoretical training should be given in the existing universities. The article presents the report of a sub-committee outlining a course of three years to consist of 39 hours per year, given on Saturday mornings. A large part of the financial support required will be

expected from the government, those in training to pay a nominal fee. The course as outlined will be made up of theoretical subjects, particularly pedagogy, psychiatry, and criminal sociology, practical subjects such as the study of police methods, bookkeeping, the rendering of decisions, and a consideration of the problems of punishment, probation, parole, occupational guidance, etc., of juvenile and adult offenders.—*H. J. Ryskamp.*

2926. EIGL, HANS. Der tschechoslowakische Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Jugendstraferichtbarkeit. [The Czechoslovak draft of a law on juvenile criminal jurisdiction.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22(1) Apr. 1930: 14-19.—In spite of several defects this draft of 1929 indicates important progress. At last persons from 10 to 14 years of age are no longer under the jurisdiction of the criminal judge. The penal treatment of juveniles from 14 to 18 years is based upon advanced educational ideas. Persons 18 to 21 years old are subject to the same penal principles as adults, unless they were under 18 years of age when the penal act was committed. The absence of a special law on custodial care will prove detrimental to the preventive care of neglected juveniles. Publication of the report of the trial or of the sentence is forbidden and subject to punishment.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

2927. EPPINGER, H. Das čechoslovakische Gesetz über die Tilgung der Verurteilung. [The Czechoslovak law for the expunging of the criminal record.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 405-410.—Modern legislation for the expunging of the criminal record starts from the realization that pardoning is not sufficient for the moral and political rehabilitation of the individual concerned. Having a criminal record is often a greater punishment than having to serve a prison term, inasmuch as it makes return to a normal social life impossible. Czechoslovakia accepted the Austrian law for the expunging of the criminal record as a humane method of social rehabilitation, in particular the law of Mar. 21, 1918. But there soon developed incompatibilities with other legislation on this subject prevailing in those parts of Czechoslovakia not under the old Austrian legal system. Instead of eliminating these conflicts by extending the Austrian law to the other parts, the new Czechoslovak law attempts to regulate the entire subject anew, as the discussion of the provisions of the law in this article shows.—*Johannes Mattern.*

2928. LOS ANGELES CRIME COMMITTEE. Results of investigations of the California Crime Commission. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(2) Jul. 1931: 272-278.—In order that the various agencies dealing with the crime problem in California might be coordinated under one head, a department of penology was created. The department is headed by a director who is a member of the governor's cabinet. Under the director there are six divisions, among them prisons and paroles, criminal identification and investigation, pardon and commutations, women's institutions, and criminology. The California Crime Commission constitutes the division of criminology. This article describes the work of the commission, particularly its efforts to establish new institutions for different classes of prisoners, to hasten criminal procedure, and to permit the defendant to waive a jury trial in felony cases. One of the other bills recommended is a modification of the habitual criminal act so as to confine its operation to certain serious crimes. At present a person who has been four times convicted of any felony may be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole. Another bill before the California legislature provides for establishing a state telephone-typewriter system of police communication.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2929. MAURACH, REINHART. Das Sovietstrafrecht 1919-1931. [Soviet criminal law 1919-1931.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 410-432.—*Johannes Mattern.*

2930. STEINWALLNER, BRUNO. Chinesische Strafrechtsreform. [The reform of the Chinese criminal

code.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(10) Oct. 1931: 597-604.—The Chinese criminal code of Mar. 10, 1928, is an attempt to combine the provisions of the code of 1912 and traditional ethical attitudes with the more advanced provisions of European criminal codes. The content of the code is largely repressive; punishment is usually regarded as a retaliation of the state on account of the act and in proportion to it, with no particular reference to the individuality of the delinquent. (Specific provisions of this code and of several other recent Chinese laws are discussed.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2931. UNSIGNED. Added powers for Alabama state bar. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 15(3) Oct. 1931: 73-74.—Recent legislative action in Alabama enlarges the power of the bar of that state with regard to the establishment of educational requirements for membership and the disciplining of its membership.—*F. R. Aumann.*

2932. YANKWICH, LEON R. Sensationalism in crime news. The newspaper and the administration of justice. *Los Angeles Bar Assn. Bull.* 5(10) Jun. 19, 1930: 291-295.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 2820, 2832, 2946, 3007, 3194, 3197, 3199)

2933. BISTHOVEN, R. JANSSENS de. Die Wiederaufnahme des Strafverfahrens in Belgien. [New trials under the criminal procedure of Belgium.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(9) Sep. 1931: 513-537.—A discussion of the changes in the grounds for a new trial as defined by Articles 443-447 of the Belgian *Code d'Instruction Criminelle*.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2934. BUKOVSKY, VL. Die Fortentwicklung des russischen Zivilprozessrechts in Lettland. [Development of the Russian law of civil procedure in Latvia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 596-605.—With the declaration of its independence in 1918, the Republic of Latvia accepted as valid all Russian law in force prior to October, 1917. The article analyzes various minor changes affected in the Russian law of civil procedure by a number of legislative enactments since that time.—*Johannes Mattern.*

2935. ERVIN, SPENCER. Trial without jury in criminal cases. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 15(3) Oct. 1931: 71-72.—Today in five states: Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin, even capital cases may be tried without a jury if the accused consents. In a number of other jurisdictions misdemeanors may so be tried. In all but three or four instances trial without jury has been put into effect without the aid of special constitutional provisions and in some instances the courts have allowed it in the absence of legislation. In Illinois and in Missouri surveys of criminal justice have resulted in recommendations that trials without jury, already allowed in misdemeanor cases, be extended to felonies. In Massachusetts, where trials without jury are not permitted, the judicial council has recommended that they be allowed in all but capital cases.—*F. R. Aumann.*

2936. FOLK, ERNEST H. Appeal and error—trial before court without jury—presumptions as to fact not found by trial court. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(4) Jun. 1930: 545-553.—Judgment will be upheld where there are no findings or request for same, except where there is a statement of facts in the record which shows that there is no evidence to support such a decision; judgment will be reversed if trial judge has refused appellant's request for findings unless no harm has resulted to appellant. Where there are findings of fact and conclusions of law, but no statement of facts on record or request for additional findings, there is conflict as to whether or not

judgment will be withheld or indulged as to omitted issues; where there are findings of fact and conclusions of law filed and the record contains a statement of facts for additional findings there is conflict. A presumption in favor of judgment would reach more desirable results in the last two cases.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

2937. HEINDL, ROBERT, and GORPHE, F. Wie bei der Anfertigung von Steckbriefen und bei Gegenüberstellungen zum Zweck der Identifizierung zu verfahren ist. [Precautions to be observed in the preparation of warrants and in identification by confrontation.] *Arch. f. Kriminalol.* 89 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 60-74.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2938. HINTON, E. W. Necessity of assignment of error in motion for new trial as a basis for appellate review. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (1) May 1931: 60-62.

2939. KARSTEN, A. Ein neuer Reproduktionsautomat für kriminalistische Zwecke. [A new automatic duplicator for use in investigations of crime.] *Arch. f. Kriminalol.* 89 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 57-59.—A description of a machine capable of making 120 copies per minute, directly from the original.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2940. KEETON, W. PAGE. Criminal law appeal—bills of exception. *Texas Law Rev.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 248-254.—The author indicates variations from the rules obtaining in civil cases.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

2941. KRAFT, B. Hilfsapparaturen für die gerichtliche Schussuntersuchung. [Apparatus used in forensic ballistics.] *Arch. f. Kriminalol.* 88 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 211-217.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2942. LITTLE; THON; McCASKRIN; IGOE; BRAY. The Joliet (Illinois) legislative investigation. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 254-263.—The committee was appointed on Mar. 12, 1931, to investigate the death of an inmate of the Illinois Penitentiary. On Mar. 14 a riot broke out in the dining room of the old penitentiary. The investigation of this riot also became part of the committee's work, the results of which are set forth.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2943. MEZGER, OTTO; HEESS, WALTER;

HASSLACHER, FRITZ. Die Bestimmung des Pistolen-systems aus verfeuerten Hülsen und Geschossen. [Determining the make of a pistol by means of bullets fired from it or of empty shells.] *Arch. f. Kriminalol.* 89 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 3-32; (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 93-116.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2944. TENNER, F. Zur Frage der zwischenstaatlichen Zusammenarbeit gegen das Verbrechen. [International cooperation against crime.] *Arch. f. Kriminalol.* 89 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 46-51.—In 1928, the International Criminal Police Commission founded an international bureau in Vienna to serve as a clearing house for information concerning criminals who were likely to cross or had crossed national boundaries. At present, information concerning known international criminals is available. Information concerning crimes would aid in the apprehension of criminals not yet known to the bureau. (Proposed regulations.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

2945. VAN HOUTEN, M. C. The international co-operation of criminal police: Its history and aims. *Police J. (London).* 3 (12) Oct. 1930: 482-497.—As early as 1905 the problem of the international character of crime was taken up at the Tenth Session of the *Union Internationale de Droit Pénal* at Hamburg. The first International Police Congress met in Monaco in 1914. After the War, an International Police Congress at Vienna in 1923 set up an International Criminal Police Commission which meets annually. A bureau of criminal identification and detection and an international police journal have been established. An international telegraphic code has been adopted by 454 police authorities in Europe. China and Cuba were represented at the meeting of 1926 and in 1927 England and France were added. The U. S. has not been represented. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is an important organization for international cooperation. Cooperation has taken place with the League of Nations, especially in regard to counterfeiting, also white slavery, drugs and narcotics.—*A. M. Kidd.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2609, 2815, 2865, 3037, 3041, 3051)

2946. BARRY, A. G. Needs and goals for police training. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 171-195.—Changes in the physical sciences have affected the detection and identification of criminals. The growth of cities, the change in culture patterns, and the development of the social "sciences" all affect police problems. The social sciences should have a permanent place in any plan of police training. Some of the distinctive policies of the Wisconsin police schools which differentiate them from other types of training are: (1) the course of instruction is given in the city which requests it; (2) it is given in weekly sessions over a period of 18 weeks rather than as a continuous effort demanding all of the men's time.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2947. BEHR, DETLOFF von. Interessiert der Bettler den Kriminalpolizisten? [Should the beggar interest the police?] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 559-565.—The police of Kiel recently came into contact with a group of 167 vagrants who were arraigned on charges of begging or other offenses. It has been estimated that there are approximately 50,000 organized beggars in Berlin alone. If the small cross-section of the 167 cases in Kiel is an example of what is happening in the whole group, these vagrants should concern the police. An analysis of the type of work of the group of 167 shows that most of them (61) are common laborers. Many are arrested

not only for vagrancy but for many kinds of crimes. Many are recidivists. Since they form the recruits for the army of criminals they should become the concern of the police.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

2948. BONHAM-CARTER, C. Recent developments in education in the army. *Army Quart.* 21 (2) Jan. 1931: 258-274.—A general education is just as necessary for the efficiency of a soldier as weapon and physical training. The soldier's education begins with enlistment, and is stressed throughout his military career. Promotion is dependent upon his progress. Details of accomplishments in army education are given.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

2949. BOURGOIN, P. La guerre des gaz. [Chemical warfare.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (16) Aug. 15, 1931: 618-630.—We may well be surprised at the increasing attention paid to the possibilities of chemical warfare, in view of art. 171 of the Treaty of Versailles, which specifically condemned the use of gas. Furthermore, the French military regulations forbid its use unless previously employed by an enemy. Yet all the powers are acting as if the prohibition proclaimed at Versailles had no effect and are organizing their armies in accordance. The repugnance of the U. S. to adhere is due, according to the American staff, to the character of this weapon and to its military efficacy. Colonel Fries, head of the American chemical service, says that chemical warfare is now an established fact. The German thesis is that Germany's superiority in chemistry will give her in the next war an advantage sufficient to compensate for

numerical inferiority. The whole question has an obvious and terrible influence on European disarmament.—*Julian Park.*

2950. CHASE, DON M. The police—law-keepers or law-breakers. *World Tomorrow*. 13(3) Mar. 1930: 127-129.—Instances of police violence and unfairness in dealing with labor organizations.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

2951. DE BOER, S. R. The Denver traffic survey. *Western City*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 29-30.—It is proposed to limit the parking time to 30 minutes in the shopping district, while at the same time looking forward to building parking places in the basements of buildings. Pedestrians should be required to move with traffic signals.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

2952. DORSEY, R. T. Traffic and the hour of dismissal. *Western City*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 22-23.—The 50% excess traffic over normal now existing at 5 o'clock in Los Angeles could be reduced by extending the present one hour peak period of dismissing workers to two. Industrial workers could be released at 4:00 or 4:15 P.M.; office workers at 4:30 P.M.; and those employed in retail stores not later than 6 P.M.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

2953. ERVIN, FRANK. Regulating the pedestrian traffic. *Western City*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 32.—The captain commanding traffic in the Portland, Oregon, police bureau claims that Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland are the three cities in the world regulating pedestrian traffic. Records show that this practice has reduced automobile accidents over 85% at the street intersections where it has been put into effect.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

2954. GOFF, CHARLES. How San Francisco reduced traffic deaths. *Western City*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 28.—The captain commanding the traffic bureau of the San Francisco police department tells how traffic deaths were reduced from 156 in 1927 to 104 in 1929 as the result of stricter enforcement methods.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

2955. LOESSNER, A. Das polnisch-rumänische Militärabkommen. [The Polish-Rumanian military convention.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(4-5) 1931: 314-317.—The negotiations between the Polish and Rumanian general staffs for a third renewal of the Polish-Rumanian military convention have been concluded. The strength of the Polish army for 1930-31 is 265,000 men, the appropriations of 837,000,000 zlotys (about one-third of the total budget). The border guard (26,000 men, 61,000,000 zlotys) must be added, because of its military organization and the fact that its members are recruited from the army. There is further a strongly militarized border defense. The army has been equipped with French support and according to the French model with all means of modern technical warfare. Rumania has a standing army of 186,000 men, with a budget (1929) of 8,000,000 leis. Poland has a possible war strength of 2,000,000, Rumania of probably 1,500,000. The army of the USSR has an official strength of 562,000 (1927) and a budget of 919,900,000 rubles (1928-29). The USSR possesses war industry which makes it absolutely independent of other countries. Poland has made great strides in her armament industry but is still greatly dependent upon France. Rumania is absolutely dependent upon France and Czechoslovakia. The Gdynia-Upper Silesia railroad secures to Poland imports of war materials via Gdynia but also furnishes for the French armament firms direct connection with Rumania.—*John B. Mason.*

2956. MILLER, JOHN A., Jr. Lax enforcement of traffic rules a prevalent cause of traffic congestion. *Elec. Railway J.* 75(8) Aug. 1931: 405-410.

2957. PETRI, GUSTAV. Organisation och anda inom försvaret. [Organization and spirit of defense.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21(6) 1931: 267-272.—There is great danger of a lowering of morale in the Swedish officers'

corps, due to lack of modern equipment and of sufficient support in general from the state under present governmental policies.—*Walter Sandelius.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 2874, 2887, 2905, 2917, 2925, 2948, 3014, 3134, 3198, 3275)

2958. BUCHANAN, R. E. Graduate work in land-grant institutions. *J. Higher Educ.* 2(8) Nov. 1931: 433-441.—A justification of federal and state expenditures.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

2959. KEY, VALDIMER O., Jr. Present status of legislation requiring the teaching of the constitution in colleges and universities. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 727-732.—Since the World War legislation has been enacted by 23 of the American states requiring the teaching of the national constitution in publicly supported colleges and universities. Ten of these states include the teaching of the state constitution as a part of the required instruction. (Table analyzing laws.)—*Valdimer O. Key, Jr.*

2960. TAYLOR, HENRY C. Federal aid. *Rural Amer.* 9(7) Sep. 1931: 14-16.—The basic economic argument for federal aid to education rests upon the unequal primary distribution of wealth. Many illustrations could be given to show that the county and the state are not economic units in our modern life. A certain amount of suggestion and direction from the federal government may be wholesome if the major responsibility for carrying out the work is in the hands of local people.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

2961. UNSIGNED. The Vestal bill for the copyright registration of designs. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 477-494.—The design copyright bill, which passed the house in 1930 and was considered by the senate, provides for the copyright registration of industrial patterns, shapes, and forms, "original" in their application to material for the purpose of producing an artistic or ornamental effect. Heretofore works of art have been held to include only the fine arts under the copyright laws. A trade-mark can not be obtained where the design results from the structure of the article which enhances its value by virtue of appearance. The time required in searching the prior patents, and the fees connected therewith, have limited considerably the effect of the design patent law. The Vestal bill would protect the design on its appearance; procedure is simpler and fees cheaper. The design must be actually embodied in a product. This still leaves the independent designer at the mercy of the manufacturer. Retailers' organizations are the most determined opponents, contending that responsibility is placed on them to determine if existing copyrights are infringed, and that their liability for purchasing goods, restrained by injunction, would cut into their profits materially. Suggested unconstitutionality on the ground that the law would aid manufacturers rather than authors and inventors, as well as under the due process clause, would seem to give way before legislative reasonableness.—*H. Bacus.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 1653, 2255, 2347, 2620, 2679, 2683, 2685, 2691, 2732, 2778, 2906, 3016, 3045, 3108, 3187, 3202, 3210)

2962. BANE, FRANK. A state program of public welfare work including county and rural work. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 381-383.—The agency for handling relief in the U. S. up to 1900 was the local political unit. The private agencies coming in at that time developed a newer and more effective manner of treatment of the dependent and took over a good deal of that work in some cities. However, the need created by unemployment is bringing out what cities and

counties are doing and the necessity they are finding of bringing their work up to the best modern standards.—*F. J. Bruno.*

2963. BONOMI, F. Die rechtliche und soziale Lage der Arbeitnehmer in ausserdeutschen Ländern. [The legal and social position of the worker in countries outside Germany.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 316-323.

2964. BOOK, WILLIAM H. How Indianapolis combines poor relief with public work. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(9) Sep. 1931: 513-517.—In 7 1/2 months recipients of public charity have performed over 650,000 hours of useful work for the community. Of this total the park department has used 250,000 hours. There has been no additional cost to the taxpayer, since the money would have been spent anyway in poor relief. The plan is regarded as an improvement in the methods of distributing poor relief rather than as a solution of unemployment. Success lies in the leadership of an unofficial committee of alert business men, and in the co-operation of public officials.—*Harvey Walker.*

2965. COHEN DE BOER, H. De jongste beperking der poenale sanctie in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The recent limitation of the penal clauses in the Netherlands-Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16(817) Aug. 1931: 754-756; (818) Aug. 1931: 777-779.—A new coolie ordinance for the Outer Districts of the Netherlands Indies which came into force July 1, 1931, prescribes that the proportion between the number of coolies with a coolie-contract to those without such a contract must be at the end of 1931: 75:25; 1933: 60:40; 1935: 50:50. A violation of the contract will be punishable only for coolies with a first contract. Desertion remains punishable for all coolies. The number of free laborers in the Outer Districts had already increased from 63,500 in 1927 to 127,000 in 1930. In the free contract the coolies lose their labor security. Employers will have greater expenses for immigration. Every immigrating coolie must be registered and employers must pay a yearly contribution and a special contribution when they have engaged a coolie on the spot. The term for immigration contracts is three years, for reengagement contracts one year which may be extended to 15 months in the tobacco industry. A new prescription has been inserted that a decent wage ought to comprise an amount for the daily necessities of life, and an additional amount of 15% for special needs. A series of rights of the coolie regarding periods of labor and of rest, free lodging, medical treatment, and water supply are enumerated.—*Cecile Rothe.*

2966. COLCORD, JOANNA C. This winter's work relief. *Survey.* 66(12) Sep. 15, 1931: 540-542.—The article defines work-relief as distinguished on the one hand from the advancement of regular public works, on the other from a work-test. It suggests to cities contemplating such a program that they avoid work-test features; pay wages in cash at the current rate for part-time assignments; offer a diversity of jobs to meet the needs of various types of workers; avoid the performance of work which could be done through regular commercial channels; take the responsibility and provide the facilities for determining the need of those who apply; provide skilled management of personnel; give consideration to protection against illness and accident of those employed; and provide a record system that will permit evaluation of the project later on.—*J. C. Colcord.*

2967. FISCHER, IMMANUEL. Der Entwurf eines Berufsausbildungsgesetzes und die Jugendwohlfahrt. [The draft of a law on vocational training and youth welfare.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21(12) Mar. 1930: 423-429.—The law now in force is mainly concerned with the training of the new generation for trade and handicraft. The new draft of 1927,

amended by the *Reichsrat* in August 1929, takes into consideration the special requirements of complicated vocational and economical life. It tries to combine them with the principles of youth welfare. It emphasizes the moral as well as the technical qualifications of the master and the physical and mental qualifications of the apprentice. The regulations of the draft are not restricted to apprentices in handicraft and industry, but rather extend to all juvenile workers and employes from 14 to 18 years of age. In addition to a small group of apprentices, the larger group of those under custodial care are exempt from the legal regulations. Certain provisions in the draft, however, would make it possible to include the latter group. Because a special, vocational law for juveniles working on farms is under consideration by the government, the regulations of the draft do not pertain to these workers.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

2968. GRAAF, A. de. Eenheid van rechtspraak, in den stryd tegen de pornografie. [Unanimity of judicial decisions in the crusade against pornography.] *Maandblad v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 10(7) Jul. 1931: 183-190.—There is lack of agreement in the decisions of the several courts having jurisdiction over cases where magazines are charged with printing obscene stories and degrading photographs; this notwithstanding the fact that an advisory committee of experts in the fields of pedagogy, psychology, and aesthetics has been appointed to advise the government bureau organized to suppress indecent publications. Specific instances of lack of agreement in court decisions prove that this committee's advice should be sought in every important case.—*H. J. Ryskamp.*

2969. HOEHLER, FRED K. Municipal departments of public welfare. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 374-380.—During the World War there was a tendency to starve public welfare departments and transfer their functions to private agencies. Recently the reaction toward governmental auspices has been strong and the heavy burden of caring for the unemployed dependent has brought public welfare into prominence as the final resource. The care of sick, defectives, dependents, and delinquents is usually considered a function of public welfare. Institutional care for these groups has been largely routine and unimaginative with little of social treatment. In the non-institutional field, private agencies have blazed the way in standards which public welfare departments can follow.—*F. J. Bruno.*

2970. McLAUGHLIN, ALLAN J. Public health survey of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(11) Mar. 14, 1930: 553-563.—Pine Bluff is the third largest city in Arkansas with a population of 30,000 in 1929, 67% white and 33% colored. A joint health department for the city and for Jefferson County is in operation with an annual budget of \$17,900 to which the city contributes \$3,000. The personnel consists of one health officer, one sanitary inspector, four nurses, and one technician who gives half time to clerical work. There is one hospital with 50 beds, and another of the same capacity is under construction for colored patients. There are no out-patient clinics and no hospital facilities for contagious diseases. Reporting of communicable diseases is incomplete: less than 2 cases per death for typhoid fever, 7 for diphtheria, and 20 for measles. Only 12 new cases of venereal disease were diagnosed in 1929. In three years 43 cases and 180 deaths from tuberculosis were reported. There is a pre-natal clinic and the only visiting service is that given by a nurse of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Very little pre-school hygiene is provided. The health department has concentrated its limited funds on the hygiene of the school child with splendid results. Three new public health nurses should be added to the staff to put into

effect a comprehensive program of child hygiene and communicable disease control. After this is done, the less urgent matters of garbage collection, food control, and meat inspection can be given attention.—*G. H. Berry.*

2971. MOSS, JOSEPH L. A county public welfare program in a large city. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 367-373.—The state of Illinois was induced in 1925 to pass an enabling act under which Cook County organized a bureau of public welfare freed by civil service safeguards from political interference. At first the bureau undertook three functions: general relief, including family case work, institutional care of dependents, veterans relief, blind pensions and similar tasks; institutional service, by which medical social work is added to the equipment of the various institutions maintained by Cook County; and a social case work service to courts in which no probation work had been provided. To these have been added a rural public health service of nursing, dentistry, and education; a behavior clinic attached to the criminal courts as an advisory service to the judges; and the function of public defender. Principles governing the administration of the new law are described.—*F. J. Bruno.*

2972. UNSIGNED. *Gewerbeinspektion und Sozialversicherung.* [Factory inspection and social insurance.] *Arbeitschutz.* 42(19) Oct. 1, 1931: 361-363.

2973. UNSIGNED. *Het lot der kinderen na scheiding van de ouders.* [The fate of children after the divorce of their parents.] *Maandblad v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 10(8) Aug. 1931: 223-229.—The union for the study of decisions in criminal cases at its May meeting considered the attempt made by the Federation of Institutions for the Protection of Children to bring into fundamental agreement the procedure and the decisions in the cases of children of divorced parents. At this meeting the union also considered the answers to a questionnaire sent out in March to the juvenile court judges in various parts of the country to determine to what extent these judges participated in discharging parents of their authority, in setting up guardians, and in considering others than parents and relatives in the disposition of children. In several districts there is not sufficient cooperation between juvenile court judges and other authorities and associations engaged in the care of children.—*H. J. Ryskamp.*

2974. WAGNER, ROBERT F. Legislative aspects of an unemployment program. *Personnel J.* 10(1) Jun. 1931: 44-48.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 2083, 2406, 2496, 2499, 2507, 2546, 2644, 2646, 2651-2652, 2678, 2691, 2778-2779, 2827, 2840, 2868, 2951, 2961, 2997, 3004, 3015)

2975. BANDINI, FRANCO. Sul brevetto internazionale. [The international patent.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(5) May 31, 1931: 525-526.

2976. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Statutory enactments regarding gold cover. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget (Sweden) Quart. Rep.* (4) Oct. 1931: 67-70.

2977. FENZL, K. Das neue čechoslovakische Gesetz über die Eisenbahnbücher und die an Bahnen erworbenen Pfandrechte. [The new law of Czechoslovakia concerning railroad property records and mortgage rights against railroads.] *Ž. f. Ostrecht.* 5(5) May 1931: 352-356.—*Johannes Matern.*

2978. GORDON, SPENCER. Legal phases of professional regulation. *J. Accountancy.* 52(5) Nov. 1931: 360-372.—The various laws and court decisions relating to regulation and restriction of the practice of accounting are commented upon in this article.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2979. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, ARTHUR. Transport. *Quart. Rev.* 257(510) Oct. 1931: 244-257.—Motor traffic has given rise to the problems of regulating motor traffic on roads and the possibility of improving railway traffic by electrification. The road traffic act abolished the speed limit on private motor cars, but increased the penalties on careless driving and retained the limits for commercial vehicles. License regulations were rendered much more severe and all motorists were required to be insured against injuries to third parties. Bus traffic, previously almost wholly unregulated, was brought under systematic control. For this purpose the country was divided into 13 districts each controlled by traffic commissioners as the sole licensing authorities. The royal commission which evolved the road traffic act takes a frankly discouraging attitude toward tramways. The railroads generally, however, are safe in respect to their heavy transport. The country cannot afford to permit the railroads to fail financially. They can tighten up their administration in a number of ways, notably by electrification of suburban services. A permanent public board should be set up to apportion traffic to the most suitable branches of transport.—*Chester Kirby.*

2980. HENDERSON, LEON. State regulation of small loan businesses. *J. Business, Univ. Chicago.* 4(3) Jul. 1931: 217-226.—Legislative regulation of small loan businesses has taken one or more of four forms (1) the unsupervised license; (2) the enabling act, by which the business is given legal charter status, with state supervision; (3) the uniform small loan law, now in effect in 26 states, and (4) state ownership or subsidy of loan agencies. The Russell Sage Foundation has completely remodeled its original uniform law and now presents a draft designed for strict state control over licenses and swift punishment of violators. It calls for a minimum capital for lenders of \$25,000, close investigation of the lender's character and fitness, annual reports, and honesty of advertising. The wide divergence of legal rates and degrees of supervision is confusing, with state policy, until recently, expressed in simple usury statutes, fixing rates which are reasonably just for bank loans or loans on first-grade collateral. Extra-banking rates are necessary for specialized financial agencies making small loans. Real danger exists when the state attempts to supplant competition as a rate determinant or to anticipate by restrictive legislation every possible danger to the borrower.—*M. J. Freeman.*

2981. LANDKOF, S. N. Neue Wege und Aufgaben der Sovetskreditreform. [New ways and problems of Soviet credit reform.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 581-595.—On the material side the reform law of January, 1930, has proved a success, as judged by the enhanced status of the Soviet Federal Bank. But difficulties of a formal nature in the transaction of credit business have developed, which later legislative enactments and new administrative machinery have attempted to mend. These difficulties and the proposed remedies are discussed. (See Entry 3: 15874.)—*Johannes Matern.*

2982. PELOUBET, M. E. Current tendencies in accountancy legislation. *J. Accountancy.* 52(4) Oct. 1931: 283-296.—Restrictive legislation is intended to protect the public against unscrupulous and incompetent accountants and to preserve the field of accounting in a given state for accountants domiciled in that state. Such laws tend to disregard the reasonable demands and needs of large-scale, interstate business for uniform and coordinated accounting services. Regulation, without restriction, would accomplish the first purpose of state laws. The second, in view of modern business trends, is of doubtful desirability. Furthermore, if professional organizations of accountants are given the proper recognition and support, they can be depended upon to accomplish much of what is desired from regulatory legislation.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2983. SEBASTIANINI, ALFREDO JANNONI. Ancora del brevetto internazionale. [The international patent again.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 841-842.

2984. SEBASTIANINI, ALFREDO JANNONI. Il brevetto internazionale. [The international patent.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (1) Jan. 31, 1931: 7-9.

2985. TAUBER, L. Das jugoslawische Gesetz über den unlauteren Wettbewerb. [The law concerning unfair competition in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (5) May 1931: 321-332.—After the war certain individuals, not merchants by occupation, were quick to perceive the opportunity of making available at once goods much in need, of securing and selling at exaggerated prices war stocks and other material of questionable value. This procedure was favored by the inflation which followed and which made impossible a dependable price calculation. But the time opportune for this kind of trade did not last long. Stabilization of the dinar and foreign competition with the domestic market led to heartless competition at home, in which the participants resorted to methods looked upon as unfair before. Endless complaints led to a law which defines "unfair competition" and attempts to counteract the evil complained of by prophylactic as well as punitive measures, in the form of administrative inhibitions and judicial procedure entailing damages, fines, and imprisonment.—*Johannes Mattern.*

2986. UNSIGNED. State regulations of the sale of securities. *Bankers Mag.* 123 (4) Oct. 1931: 427.—Freedom to sell legitimate securities anywhere in the U. S. is desirable. It is being interfered with by a desire to afford the investor reasonable protection. A federal law dealing with this problem could be framed that ought to be satisfactory to all concerned.—*Helen Slade.*

2987. WALL, HUGO. The use of the license law in the regulation of businesses and professions. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (2) Sep. 1931: 120-132.—This study considered 18 states from various parts of the union. It excluded liquor dealers, banks, insurance companies, corporations, and public utilities. The general purpose of license laws is to prevent damages. In the states studied 210 different callings were licensed. Some laws were passed at the request of interested groups in a profession, to raise their own standards; others, to correct existing evils. Requirements are set up for obtaining licenses, and these tend gradually to become more rigid and numerous, especially in the professional world. Detailed provisions are also made for revoking licenses. General causes for revocations are incompetency, fraud, false advertising, and dishonorable conduct.—*J. A. Rickard.*

2988. WARMING, JENS. Aalegaardsretten. [The laws concerning fishing eel.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69 (3) 1931: 151-162.—According to an ancient Danish law the owner of the shore land has the only right to fish eel outside of his property. The owners obtained accordingly before the War 900,000 kroner annually in rent from the fishermen. The laws concerning fishing eels should be abolished with compensation to the owners of the coastland. The right to fish should not be free, but the rent should be paid to the state.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1735, 1748, 2511, 2533-2534, 2662, 2728, 2772-2774, 2777)

2989. BETTERS, PAUL V. The case for and against the one-man utility commission. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (4) Aug. 20, 1931: 208-218.—More than half of the states have reorganized their governments since 1917 with the purpose of making the governor the real head of the state, and replacing boards and commissions by

departments, each headed by a director appointed by the governor and responsible to him. The trend is for the abolition of the present system of commission regulation and the substitution thereof of a single headed regulatory agency.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2990. CALDWELL, LOUIS, G. Principles governing the licensing of broadcasting stations. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (2) Dec. 1930: 113-157.—There are still far too many broadcasting stations in simultaneous operation (608), only a few of the smaller stations having been discontinued. The principle of vested interests has been rather carefully observed. As stations are not, according to the commission, common carriers, they are not compelled to take any and all claimants but are rather private businesses with the right of choice. They are classified for regulatory purposes as public utilities. Priority of broadcasting usually suffices to let a station which has once held a wave length retain it. Stations are compelled to operate on regular schedules or forfeit their rights. Moreover, the program must be of public interest for the most part or it will be ordered discontinued. Stations which persist in allowing too much direct advertising are refused new licenses. The commission has felt that the only sound foundation for judging the excellence of a program is the amount of money spent upon it by the station, as other tests are too difficult to evaluate. Newspapers, radio manufacturers, and universities are favored as station owners, and if run by business concerns the best programs are secured by corporation ownership by several competing businesses in the same area. The time has now come for a stabilization of stations.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

2991. CROWTHER, SAMUEL. Is the legalistic mind qualified for rate making? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 451-458.—The legalistic mind is quite as common among engineers, accountants, and financiers as it is among lawyers. It is not well suited to rate making. The courts are not equipped by training or otherwise to decide the confiscatory nature of a rate and that is why the whole subject of rates is confused. Few lawyers are able to see that a legal, technical victory may be the worst thing that can happen to a corporation. Winning a case in defiance of public opinion is worse for the corporation in the end than losing.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2992. LISMAN, F. J. Practices that imperil the pathways of the utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (5) Sep. 3, 1931: 259-265.—If the investor is to be properly protected every security issue should have a sinking fund. There is no reason why the utilities should not adopt a standard system of accounting, including a clear statement about their depreciation policies. If the utilities will cooperate in getting really high class men to serve as utility commissioners they will help themselves in the long run.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2993. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH. Recent trends in gas regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 459-467.—Introduction of natural gas into communities formerly served by artificial gas and the improvement of rate structures have been the most important matters confronting the commissions during the past year.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2994. RAMSEY, MARY LOUISE. Judicial supervision of commission regulation: A study of court and commission regulation in Massachusetts. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (3) Aug. 1931: 225-236; (4) Nov. 1931: 343-354.—Of the 15 cases involving locations the commission was upheld in 14 instances and reversed in one. Three cases involved technical questions not of significance in this connection. Ten state cases and two federal cases dealt with rates. Of the former seven were favorable and three unfavorable; the two federal cases were not litigated. Four cases were concerned with service; in two of them the commission was upheld and

in two it was reversed. Of the two contract cases involved, the commission's order was approved in one and reversed in the other. Only one case involved the commission's power over certificates of convenience and necessity and that sustained the commission's action. Security issues were the subject of five decisions, two of which were favorable to the commission, two unfavorable, and one resulted in agreement between the court and the commission on a limited construction of the latter's powers. During the 62 years since the establishment of the first commission 41 cases have been examined, the commission has been sustained in 27, reversed in 12, and two cases are unclassified, 36 cases involved carriers, and only 7 related to gas and electric utilities. Most of the reversals of commission action were cases involving questions of law or else cases which fell in the twilight zone between fact and law. It appears that the court may have discouraged litigation by its support of the commissions.—*Helen C. Monchov.*

2995. SIMONTON, JAMES W. The West Virginia water power act. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 37 (1) Dec. 1930: 1-59.—A detailed and critical analysis of the West Virginia Water Power Act of 1929, comparing provisions of the Federal Power Act and various state statutes. The act stimulates development of hydroelectric power without regard to the effect on the local coal industry, and on terms very favorable to the utilities especially the almost permanent character of the licenses, the low license fees, and the cumbersome provisions for recapture by the state. The validity of the provisions for the preference of local consumers is defended.—*Wilber G. Katz.*

2996. SPURR, HENRY C. Some unstabilizing aspects of a unique new commission law. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(5) Sep. 3, 1931: 279-288.—Popular demand for stringent regulation of the utilities in Oregon has resulted in a law providing for some radical changes. The single public utility commissioner may be removed by the governor at any time for any cause. The new law permits the municipalities to return to making discriminatory contracts. Another provision of the law seems to mean that the commission shall determine disputes between the consumers and the utilities wholly from the standpoint of the consumers. The law substitutes for the discretion of the management in respect to contemplated services, the discretion of the public utility commissioner.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

2997. THOMPSON, C. W. The utility holding company. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(6) Sep. 17, 1931: 340-348.—Holding companies affect the rates and services of operating companies through charges or fees for expert services, and by exerting control over the capital structures and financial operations. Through control of the financial policies the holding companies can vote themselves excessive construction contracts for new financing, and at times have paid excessive prices for operating companies. Ninety-five per cent of the electrical indus-

try is in private hands controlled by a half dozen holding companies. The only satisfactory solution is to have the holding companies controlled by the national government.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 2964, 2966)

2998. RUGGIERI, DOMENICO. Il problema stradale e l'opera regime fascista. [The highway problem and the work of the Fascist government.] *Nuova Antologia.* 277 (1421) Jun. 1, 1931: 355-366.—Calletti, president of the superior council of public works, has called attention to the advantages to Italy of a highly systematized, well-regulated network of state controlled highways. At present, there is neither organization nor governmental supervision, and the roads cannot adequately meet the demands made upon them by new types of vehicles and new transportation needs. The great national highways of the past must be transformed along the lines suggested by the best modern engineering practice. This is one of the major problems to be solved in the near future by the fascist government.—*Robert Francis Seybold.*

2999. TITUS, PAUL M. Some fiscal aspects of using public works as an aid in maintaining business equilibrium. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (2) Sep. 1931: 103-119.—The commission recently appointed by President Hoover to study unemployment recommended the acceleration of public improvements. Such a program faces certain difficulties. It fails to remove the original cause of unemployment. In boom times there is much demand for immediate expansion, just as in times of depression there is a demand for immediate retrenchment of public improvements. Most local and state governments limit the maximum amount of bonds that can be voted, thus indicating that present generations are prone to vote undue hardships on future generations. On the other hand, it would be unwise to vote large enough tax increases in times of depression to finance an extensive program. The bond plan, properly safeguarded to avoid an excessive creation of indebtedness, seems the only way.—*J. A. Rickard.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1709, 2471-2473)

3000. HAWKINS, WALLACE. Water rights in Texas interstate and boundary streams. *Texas Law Rev.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 501-518.—Texas is becoming more conscious of the value of its water resources. Before property rights are established it should protect its rights in interstate streams. Treaty clauses, existing and pending compacts having reference to boundary rivers, are reviewed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 2081, 3045)

3001. AL-ARMANĀZI, NAJĪB. Al-shar' al-duwali fi al-islām. [International law in Islam.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 11 (5) May 1931: 285-299.—The basis of international law, like all other varieties of Moslem law, is religious. The Koran is its main source. It treats the world as of two parts: the abode of Islam and the abode of war. The former is the land over which Moslems rule, including its non-Moslem population. In principle this division is not unlike that involved in the Bolshevik idea that Russia is the general home for all communists and the abode of peace for them,

whereas the rest of the world where capitalists prevail is considered the abode of war and of revolution intended to destroy the established systems and introduce the communistic form of government. The Islamic law of war is most humane, enjoining regard to the security and welfare of non-combatants such as children, women, old persons and monks, and prohibiting wanton destruction of life and property. In modern times Moslem states felt constrained to recognize the sovereignty of other states and to enter into treaty relations with them. Traces of Islamic legal influence are especially marked in the collection of Spanish laws ascribed to Alfonso X. The whole Spanish military code bears the imprint of the Islamic code.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

3002. BOSCHAN. Deutsches zwischenstaatliches Personenstandsrecht. [German international private law concerning personal status.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(2-3) 1931: 327-354.—German international private law concerning personal status comprises all German legal provisions dealing with matters of birth, death, marriage, civil rights concerning a national living abroad, a foreigner living in Germany, and the mutual relation of national and foreigner. The article discusses and defines these provisions.—*Johannes Matern.*

3003. DOLENC, M. Die Einstellung Jugoslawiens zum zwischenstaatlichen Strafrecht. [Yugoslavia's attitude towards international criminal law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 401-405.—Which is the criminal law to be applied when a Yugoslav citizen commits a crime abroad or a foreigner does so in Yugoslavia? The question has found its answer in the Yugoslav criminal code of January, 1929, and the code of criminal procedure of February, 1929. This article considers in detail the pertinent provisions of the two codes.—*Johannes Matern.*

3004. GOLDSTEIN, A. Verträge über technische Hilfeleistung in der UdSSR. [Contracts for technical service in the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(7) Jul. 1931: 502-510.—The desire to secure information on all new inventions, patents, labor methods, and calculations of the West as soon as it becomes available has produced the so-called contracts for technical service between the USSR and chiefly German and American leading industrial firms. By the terms of these contracts the firms in question bind themselves to furnish for a consideration, mostly payments in cash, any service needed by the USSR for the completion of the five year plan, from specifications for plants and training of experts to insight into the latest inventions, patents, and the like. These contracts have become so frequent in Germany that the Commercial Agency of the USSR in Berlin has recently published a general form for the guidance of future contracting firms. The present article considers the question whether and when the Russian or the German law is to be applied in the interpretation of these contracts.—*Johannes Matern.*

3005. HAWLITZKY, WERNER. Beiträge zum Ehescheidungsrecht polnischer Staatsangehöriger in Deutschland. [Contributions to the divorce law concerning Polish nationals in Germany.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(4) Apr. 1931: 233-253.—According to Art. 17, Sec. 3, of the Polish law concerning international private law of Aug. 3, 1926, and §606, Sec. 4 of the German code of civil procedure, German courts are competent in divorce cases between Polish nationals domiciled in Germany. This jurisdiction in German courts has given rise to many moot questions which have been referred to the Osteuropa-Institut for advisory opinions. The article discusses some of these questions in the expectation of encouraging their consideration by Polish jurists and in the hope of thus finding a solution of a difficult problem. A number of these questions have been answered in the meantime by Poland's acceptance of the marriage law agreements of The Hague of 1929.—*Johannes Matern.*

3006. MacKENZIE, N. A. M. Aerial navigation. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 9(7) Sep. 1931: 506-512.—A discussion of the international aspects of legislative jurisdiction over flying.—*Alison Ewart.*

3007. PUENTE, JULIUS I. Extradition, international. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(2) Jun. 1931: 210-215.

3008. RABEL, E. Das Problem der Qualifikation. [The question of the law to be applied in cases of conflict of laws.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(2-3) 1931: 241-288.—*Johannes Matern.*

3009. SCHILLING, C. v. Wohnsitz oder Heimatrecht? [Citizenship by domicile or national affiliation?] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(4) 1931: 633-

640.—In May, 1931, a congress of jurists from Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania met at Kovno; von Schilling presented a statement in favor of the determination of citizenship on the basis of the principle of domicile (*jus soli*). His decision in favor of the *jus soli* was approved by the majority of the participants in the debate, among them Dr. Albat, general secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs in Latvia. (Text of von Schilling's statement in slightly abbreviated form.)—*Johannes Matern.*

3010. STRISOWER, LEO. Das internationale Privatrecht des Kaufvertrages in den Entwürfen der Sechsten Haager Privatrechtskonferenz. [International private law of the sales contract in the draft proposals of the Sixth Hague Conference on International Private Law.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(2-3) 1931: 318-326.—The article gives a critical analysis of the three draft proposals of the conference. It was prepared at the request of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Vienna, studied by a faculty commission, submitted to the Austrian ministry of justice, and edited for posthumous publication by Rudolf Aladár Métall.—*Johannes Matern.*

3011. VOGELS, W. Ergebnis der Genfer Konferenz zur Vereinheitlichung des Binnenschiffahrtsrechts. [Results of the Geneva conference for the simplification of inland navigation.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(2-3) 1931: 308-317.—A German ship going from Regensburg to Galatz passes through seven different states: Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. In each one of these states a different legal system prevails for title transfer and mortgaging of ships, the privileges of creditors and forced sale, the consequences of collision, and the like. Similar conditions exist with regard to navigation on many other European rivers. Encouraged by the success of the maritime conferences held at Brussels in 1910, 1922, and 1926, the League of Nations advised the settlement of the problems of inland navigation by similar process. The Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine had authorized a small number of experts to prepare a draft regulation. In addition, the League of Nations appointed a large commission of experts, including representatives from Eastern Europe. The two commissions produced proposals covering the subjects at issue. The League of Nations then called a conference of European states to meet at Geneva in November, 1930, for the consideration of these proposals. Fifteen countries were represented. The three conventions agreed upon become effective upon ratification of at least three of the countries represented. The article outlines the conventions.—*Johannes Matern.*

3012. WILSON, FRANCIS G.; HINCKLEY, FRANK E.; BOGART, ERNEST L.; HERRICK, FRANCIS H.; HOUGHTON, N. D.; McRAE, MILTON A. (Hoover, Glenn C.; Hinckley, Frank E.; Houghton, N. D.; Lutz, Ralf H., round table leaders). International law, policy and organization. The international codification of the law of labor. Tendencies towards establishing a permanent parliament of international law. The Young Plan for reparations. The United States of Europe. The Institut de Droit International and the Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law. Public opinion and international policies. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California, Dec. 8-13, 1929.* 5 1930: 129-184.—Although difficulties have been encountered, the International Labour Organization is a success, and an international law of labor is slowly being codified by the conventions. Provision for prompt statements of public opinion is needed for international security. The authors give a comparison of the Young and Dawes Plans, a review of the incidents which led to the idea of a U.S. of Europe and its progress, and a brief report of the meeting of the Institut de Droit International and the 4th Conference of Teachers of International Law. The chief

value of the latter was in the opportunity for foreign contacts. The English-speaking nations will be the dominant factors in future world affairs. Should the U.

S. and Great Britain harmonize their international policies continuously for 10 years it would insure world peace.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2429, 2887, 2944, 3011-3012, 3024, 3047, 3212, 3225)

3013. FALKENBERG, ALBERT. Internationale Beamtenbewegung und europäischer Zusammenschluss. [The movement for international civil service and European union.] *Friedenswarte*. 31 (8) Aug. 1931: 234-237.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

3014. GÜNTHER, WALTER. The III International Congress of Educational Cinematography in Vienna. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography*. 3 (10) Oct. 1931: 895-906.—Despite the great divergence of conditions prevailing in the various countries, certain general principles were adopted on a basis of common experience and experiments. Resolutions were passed for a standard small size film; that silent films are most suitable for instruction; for a speedy compilation of an international catalogue of educational films drawn up on pedagogical principles; and plans were made for international exchange of educational films. The 4th congress is to be held in 1933 in Berlin.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3015. HOLM-NIELSEN, HENNING. An international survey of bankruptcy law. *World Trade*. 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 293-300.—Each country independently revises its laws to the prejudice of international trade. In many countries the point of departure in bankruptcy operations is the administration by officials of the state. Where the autonomy of creditors has been recognized, creditors are allowed to take part in bankruptcy operations according to various methods. Both systems are defective. A real autonomy of creditors is developing through organized industrial and commercial groups, such as chambers of commerce and creditor syndicates. In the U. S., the National Association of Credit Men has offices throughout the country. There is a great need of

a common international center for the organized protection of creditors, which will collect and classify all available information relating to law and practice in this matter, including credit inquiries, collection of debts, bankruptcies, compositions and compulsory liquidations. The League of Nations or the International Chamber of Commerce would appear to be the only suitable organizations.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

3016. SIEGEL, OTTO. Das internationale Arbeitsrecht nach der Berichterstattung des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes. [International labor law according to the report of the International Labour Office.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 37 (4) 1931: 109-118.—The trend of international labor law is to be found in the simultaneous development of individual applications in different countries. By March, 1930, 386 ratifications of international conventions had been notified. In all countries, almost without exception, progress has been made in the legal regulation of hours of work, and Great Britain, New Zealand, and Rumania have taken steps towards the legal provision of paid holidays. In Germany, in 1928, 95.3% of the workers under general agreements were receiving an annual paid holiday of 3-12 days. Development has taken place in the application of the 1919 conventions on night work of women, employment before and after childbirth, and the protection of children and young persons. The needs of special classes of workers have received attention and in taking up the question of native and colonial labor the International Labour Organization has opened up a matter of world-wide interest.—*M. E. Liddall.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 2189, 2448, 2464-2465, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2665, 2670, 2845, 2883, 2894, 2949, 3012, 3083)

3017. ALTAMIRA, RAFAEL. Les répercussions internationales du changement de régime en Espagne. [International repercussions of the change of regime in Spain.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 578-591.—Republican anti-imperialism and reduction in armaments have already signalized the downfall of the dictatorship in Spain. These policies bid fair to become permanent; and pacific means of settling international disputes are specifically required by the republican constitution. Contrary to reports, communism does not threaten the republic, and Russia will remain unrecognized. The anti-dictatorial character of the present regime has dispelled any suspicion of secret Spanish-Italian agreements touching the Mediterranean. Morocco is not to be abandoned, but gradually to be demilitarized. The ousting of the monarchy has removed a long-recognized obstacle to cordial relations with the Spanish-American republics.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

3018. BROOKS, MARGARET WARD. The National League of Women Voters' program in the department of international cooperation to prevent war. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Southern California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 210-215.

3019. CLEINOW, GEORG. Deutschland zwischen Ost und West. [Germany between East and West.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 577-584.—The main task of

Germany's foreign policy is the economic and cultural consolidation of central Europe; its success is more or less openly frustrated by Russia and France. So far Germany has been harmed by her affiliations with Russia which she entered in 1923. Germany cannot risk either a western or eastern orientation, but has to take whatever presents itself. Yet, Germany herself has much to offer to Russia, for instance, an abundance of highly trained and specialized workers. By 1933 Russia will need 700,000 engineers with only 100,000 in the country.—*Werner Neuse.*

3020. COLLINGS, HARRY T. Business policies in Latin America. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 14, 1928. 4 1929: 215-217.—Latin America is a potential market in foreign trade. There is need for better business understanding.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3021. COLLINGS, HARRY T., and PILES, SAMUEL H. Latin America. Our Latin American neighbors. The position of Colombia in South American affairs. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 14, 1928. 4 1929: 51-64.—U. S. policy toward Latin America should be based on sympathetic understanding and appreciation of its neighbors. Colombia's place in the affairs of South America is significant.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3022. EDMUNDS, CHARLES K.; COOK, O. W. E.; PANDIT, S. G. (Gleason, George, and Landon, Edwin., round table leaders.) The Orient. The rise of nationalism in China. Some problems of the Philippines. India's contribution to religion and its effect on

international relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California, Dec. 14, 1928.* 4 1929: 67-92.—The seed for nationalism was sown many years ago, and has been stimulated by foreign contacts. The U. S. should endeavor to develop trade with China with the idea of stabilizing that country. The problems of the Philippines are those of race, language, communication, economic development, and politics. The authors suggest some form of dominion government with local autonomy. The contribution of the Hindus to religion has special significance for real betterment of international relations. The thought and attitude of the Hindus are analyzed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3023. ESCALLIER, ÉMILE. La crise morale autrichienne et le problème de l'Anschluss. [The moral crisis in Austria and the problem of union with Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (435) Feb. 10, 1931: 260-269.—With the slogan, "Austria cannot survive," socialists and pan-Germans are so systematically propagandizing Austrian adults and school-children that the nation has become demoralized. Other European nations are doing nothing to combat this movement which will mean war whenever union with Germany is attempted.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

3024. GEDYE, G. E. R. The Austro-German "bombshell." *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (785) May 1931: 545-554.—The legal question before the World Court is whether the union is contrary to the Geneva Protocol of 1922, by which in return for financial aid Austria promised never to make any financial or trade agreement calculated to impair her independence. It seems generally agreed that a successful customs union will pave the way to full *Anschluss*. Austria's trade is falling; exports are only 2/3 of imports. It appears that in 1925 France agreed to a similar arrangement of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy. Nor did she protest against the economic conference of the central states in August, 1930.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

3025. HERTZ, F. The Austro-German "bombshell." II. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (785) May 1931: 555-560.—The French denunciation of a customs union as an example of the old German imperialism is keenly resented by German public opinion. It is taken as indicating the impossibility of reconciliation between the two countries and plays directly into the hands of the nationalists and Hitlerites. The explanation accepted is that France and Czechoslovakia do not desire the economic independence of Austria, but desire to continue control of her finances and industrial life.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

3026. JANOVSKY, FELIX B. Czechoslovakia and world's peace. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Rel. Univ. So. California, Dec. 8-13, 1929.* 5 1930: 226-228.

3027. KADMI-COHEN. Deux grands coloniaux anglais. Lawrence et Philby. [Two great English colonials. Lawrence and Philby.] *Mercure de France.* 229 (795) Aug. 1, 1931: 576-595.—Lawrence and Philby are viewed as the representatives of a new colonial policy. They use the great Arabian masses to serve the British imperial cause by cultivating the friendship and appealing to the national aspirations of the natives. Philby's work was carried on during the Great War among the Wahhabis, in the kingdom of Nejd in the heart of Arabia. He converted Ibn Saud, their ruler, to his cause, and they waged a successful war against the Shammars. Motives of secrecy, fear of the Zionists and Arabs, prevent the publication of the MacMahon Correspondence of 1915-16 by the British colonial office. Philby and Lawrence pursue the dream of Curzon of British hegemony from India to the Mediterranean.—*L. S. Feuer.*

3028. LECHARTIER, GEORGES. La proposition Hoover et la diplomatie. [The Hoover proposal and diplomacy.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 558-577.—The sudden impact of the Hoover proposal on Europe illustrates anew the weakness of that brutal and senti-

mental type of diplomacy which satisfies the American desire for the theatrical, and which was so dear to Bismarck and Wilhelm II. In the name of international cooperation, the very principle of cooperation is sacrificed. European doubt concerning congressional approval, which had been withheld on 76 previous occasions, has been dispelled by the belief that Hoover concluded a bargain with congressmen from wheat and cotton areas. The errors in diplomacy will be forgotten if the proposal meets with success.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

3029. LEIGHTON, STUART J., and AKAGI, ROY H. (Gale, Esson M., round table leader.) The Orient. The real government of China. The Kyoto session of the Institute of Pacific Relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California, Dec. 8-13, 1929.* 5 1930: 35-50.—The real government of China is public opinion. The U. S. government policy must, therefore, be such as to win approval of a people trained to appraise moral issues, and eager to recognize "friendly helpfulness."—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3030. LEVIN, J. O. La politique orientale des Soviets. [Eastern policy of the Soviets.] *Monde Slave.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 161-175; (9) Sep. 1929: 321-349.—The Soviets tried to use nationalist Turkey as a tool against the Western powers, sacrificing Russian territory and interests to Turkey merely to gain this country to the communist cause. Russia's help was of great value to Turkey at the time of war with Greece, but as soon as Kemal felt safe he liquidated the communist party in Turkey, and communism never got any influence there again. The Bolsheviks managed to beat England in Persia, but sacrificed all Russian property, railways, roads, not counting 40 million gold rubles lent by imperial Russia. The same policy was followed in Afghanistan, with the difference that there were no vital Russian interests to sacrifice. In order to turn China into a communist state the Soviet government abdicated all rights and privileges, but got nothing in exchange. Soviet policy is guided by interests of world revolution, and is neglecting entirely Russian national interests in the countries of the East.—*I. Georgievsky.*

3031. MANDER, LINDEN A.; LOSCHI, MARIA A.; WESTERGAARD, WALDEMAR. Europe. The British Commonwealth of Nations. The civil revival in Italy. Historical aspects of Russia's relations with the West. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California, Dec. 14, 1928.* 4 1929: 95-140.—Cooperation as distinct from centralization is developing as a result of British policy; more effective action is secured than would be possible if each colony acted as an isolated unit. The accomplishments of fascism are reviewed and lines of reform explained. Russia's unwillingness to be dominated is the result of definite historical facts.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3032. MARTIN, WILLIAM. German policy and the economic crisis. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (785) May 1931: 560-569.—The German crisis has two special phases, the financial disability resulting from the reparations payments, and the business aspect of lack of markets. More foreign capital has entered Germany in the form of loans and aids than has come out in reparations payments. At present a suspension of Young sums would only apply to conditional payments, which are largely in kind—so she would have an increased problem respecting markets for her goods. Germany is thus torn between two policies, one leading to cooperation with the financially strong powers which are noticeably conservative, the other directed to alignment with the revisionist claimants. The writer, editor of the *Journal de Genève*, concludes that she has important rights guaranteed under the treaty that will lead to her standing by it. Germany will not go back to conscription, and she is too afraid of Russia to ask other countries to demobilize as far as she has been compelled.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

3033. MORGENTHAU, HENRY. The responsibility of the United States for leadership. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 229-233.

3034. NEUMANN, R. Der Korridor in der polnischen Literatur. [The Corridor in Polish publications.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (4-5) 1931: 276-289.—The article reviews a number of recent Polish books and magazine articles typical of Polish information on the Corridor (titles, authors, publishers). All express the conviction that Poland has a right to the Corridor on geographical, historical, ethnographic, and economic grounds. Pomerelia has only in connection with Poland the importance which corresponds to its geographical name "land on the sea." Historically, it is ancient Polish land. Cashubian is a Polish dialect; Cashubians have always elected Polish Reichstag deputies (according to the author, however, because the Polish candidates were Catholics). Without the Corridor, Poland would be economically dependent upon Germany. The Corridor has importance for transport of war material in time of conflict. In addition, it is situated between ethnographically Polish regions which were Germanized by force.—*John B. Mason*.

3035. PERNOT, MAURICE. L'Allemagne et l'Europe. [Germany and Europe.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 515-539.—German foreign policy strives for the pre-war goal of hegemony in Eastern Europe, rather than participation in a co-operative European policy. Witness the Austro-German customs project. German experts have led in assembling data and making plans for European harmony, but always in behalf of German interests. Similarly, in extra-European affairs, German policy is linked with that of its neighbors only on the issue of debt reductions, while competition for colonial trade has engendered intra-European conflict. Continued sympathy for Islam represents the pre-war attempt to hold the balance between Russia and England in Asiatic affairs.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

3036. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Qui sauvera l'Allemagne? [Who will save Germany?] *Rev. de France*. 11 (15) Aug. 1, 1931: 536-547.—If the U. S. is now to concern herself with the fate of Europe it cannot be by halves as in the past. Germany has built up, thanks to American capital, an industrial organism far beyond her needs and incapable of finding outlets. Inevitably this superproduction entails unemployment. Help to Germany may tide her over until she can handle that problem, but if there had been any statesmanship this approach to bankruptcy would have been avoided and Germany could have faced her future without appeal to her neighbors.—*Julian Park*.

3037. RÖPNACK, ADOLF. Die nordamerikanische Tendenz des Nikaragua-Kanals. [What North America is aiming at concerning the Nicaragua Canal.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 628-634.—In about ten years the Panama Canal will no longer meet the requirements of the traffic from ocean to ocean, and already it is insufficient as regards military protection. The new canal, together with the activities of companies like the United Fruit, Grace Line, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and banking firms like Speyer & Co. and Equitable Trust will completely eradicate the political and economic independence of the Central American states. The canal will enlarge the base of operations for the navy. Treaties with Mexico are likely to provide for a third more northern canal. Naval maneuvers have shown that one canal is a very vulnerable spot. One of the main objects of American imperialism is to gain complete control of the Bay of Fonseca and to make it an important link in the transoceanic connections.—*Werner Neuse*.

3038. SEAMAN, JOSEPHINE G. Women's share in international relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 203-209.

3039. SETON-WATSON, ROBERT W. La Petite

Entente. [The Little Entente.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 592-613.—Re-examination of the Little Entente demonstrates that the original uniting factors persist: desire to preserve the peace conference frontiers against revisionist attack and fear of the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Despite the exemplary policy of Czechoslovakia, the supremacy of anti-democratic and anti-minority forces in Rumania and Yugoslavia has diminished the prestige of the Entente, and prevented the conclusion of preferential trade agreements with neighboring states, especially Hungary, where the reactionary régime insists upon the revisionist dogma. A general relaxation of nationalism would diminish fear to such an extent that reduction of arms and trade agreements could be effected.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

3040. SKINNER, DAVID A.; ROBERTSON, A. H.; DAUNPORT, FREDERICK M.; GRADY, HENRY F.; BURDETTE, Mrs. ROBERT J. (Stuart, Graham H., and Robinson, Edgar E., round table leaders.) The United States. International activities of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The United States navy and the problems of international peace. The reorganization of the department of state. American industrial efficiency and the tariff. The part of foreign relations in the Hoover administration. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California*, Dec. 14, 1928. 4 1929: 7-49.—The value of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in representing American business cannot be estimated. Its activities are described. The navy is not aggressive; it stands for self defense only and is primarily concerned with the problem of international peace; it should be maintained in strength second to none to safeguard national integrity. There is great disparity of expenditure between the state department, the "department of peace," and the war department. There is need of \$1,000,000 for reorganization. There is something contradictory in demonstrations of American industrial efficiency and the claims of protectionists. If the U. S. can compete successfully abroad, as it has, why can it not do so at home?—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

3041. TARDY, MAURICE. "Deutschland": La marine allemande. [The "Deutschland": the German navy.] *Rev. de France*: 11 (15) Aug. 1, 1931: 419-443.—There is no doubt that the *Deutschland* is the most powerful type that can be constructed with her tonnage. Others will follow and Germany may possess by 1936 four fighting units of the first order. The Baltic is bordered by small states none of which can hope to exercise any maritime leadership. There exists but one danger which Germany need fear—the Russian. The Baltic states look upon this possibility with disquiet. Sweden, which fears Russia now no less than she used to, has a more important fleet than many suppose. Poland can prohibit communication between East and West Prussia. Denmark is now actually disarming. All the Baltic countries look to Germany and she has an obvious interest in modernizing her old ships and in constructing as many new "pocket battle-ships" as the Treaty of Versailles will allow.—*Julian Park*.

3042. TEJADA S., J. LUIS; BARROWS, DAVID P. (Cook, Orwyn W. E., round table leader.) Latin America. Bolivian aspiration to the sea. Frontier settlements in South America. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 53-73.—Bolivia's aspiration to become independent is based on her exceptional wealth and advances in economic development. Until her problem and the frontier problems of all states are solved, the peace of South America is at stake. The influence of the U. S. is important.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

3043. WESER, ERICH KOCH. La France et l'Europe. [France and Europe.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (20) Oct. 1931: 540-557.—French fear, excited by the natural restlessness of Germany under depression, may hasten the realization that a Franco-German economic

entente is necessary, in the place of French reliance upon military force and acquiescence in the mistreatment of minorities.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 1726, 1753, 2955, 3000)

3044. GALE, ESSON M., and YAKHONTOFF, VICTOR. The Far East. The contest for the Chinese-Eastern Railway. The Russo-Chinese conflict. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 19-32.—A review of the history and economic significance of the railway. Russia needs to be left alone in her possession. Her desire is to sell, but China is financially unable to purchase. Russia will remain a friend to China despite conflicts.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3045. JONES, R. L. The eighteenth amendment and Cuba. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (2) Sep. 1931: 133-142.—In order to solve liquor smuggling from Cuba to Florida, steps were taken to secure from Cuban customs officials fresh data on liquor exports. This caused much criticism, both in Cuba and the U. S., especially from the Cuban President Zayas. Later, however, he forbade liquor exports to the U. S., except by permission of the U. S. Treasury Department. In September, 1926, the U. S. and Cuba signed a treaty in which Cuba agreed to allow the search and seizure of liquor ships and cargoes outside the three mile limit and within one hours' voyage of the U. S. In return, the U. S. was to pay any damages done to innocent shippers. In a subsequent agreement the two nations were to forbid the issuance of clearance papers to liquor cargoes or to suspected vessels. Although Cuban cooperation has been fitful, the illicit flow of liquor from Cuba has decreased.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3046. LOESCH, KARL C. von. Der Freihafen von Saloniki als freier Zugang Serbiens zum Meere. [The free port of Saloniki as Yugoslavia's free access to the sea.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (4-5) 1931: 289-308.—Saloniki is the only important seaport of Macedonia. This article reviews the attempts of Serbia and Yugoslavia to solve the question of free access to the sea by treaties with Greece since the partition of Macedonia in 1913 (in 1914, 1923, 1926, and 1929). The extent of rights conceded to Serbia has often been changed. Though the Pangalos treaty of 1926 was never ratified because of the protest of the Greek public, the fact remains of international importance that two neighboring states, without much pressure from outside, regulated the problem of Serbia's free access to the sea in such a way that territorial concessions were of minimum extent and compatible with Greece's sovereignty. (3 maps.)—*John B. Mason.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 2163, 2478, 2497, 2771)

3047. DOWLING, EVALINE. International cooperation. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 216-221.

3048. HARTMANN, HANS. Die Weltreligionen und der Friede. [World religions and peace.] *Friedens-*

warte. 31 (8) Aug. 1931: 230-234.—The religions of the world have increasingly entered the struggle for peace. Even Islam, the greatest religious obstacle in the way of peace, has assumed pacific means for acquiring the object for which it formerly fought.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

3049. KEATING, MARTIN C. A Christian sanction for world peace—the American doctrine of human rights. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 222-225.

3050. KLEINSMID, R. B. von. What constitutes good will in international relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 234-237.

3051. MEZ, JOHN RICHARD, and GRAHAM, STEPHEN V. Disarmament and national defense. Freedom of the seas and the limitation of naval armament. The navy and international relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 77-93.—In eliminating the possibility of neutrality, the Pact of Paris and the League of Nations have brought all nations closer together. The mission of the navy is to preserve or to restore peace. Its policy is conservatism in the matter of armaments and it is always subordinate to other departments of the government.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3052. QUIDDE, L. Der XXVIII Weltfriedens Kongress. [The Twenty-eighth Congress for World Peace.] *Friedenswarte.* 31 (8) Aug. 1931: 237-241.—This congress was held in Brussels, July 5-10, 1931, and dealt with the problem of disarmament.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

3053. SMILEY, JAMES H.; McCLATCHY, V. S.; GRADY, HENRY F.; APPLETON, JOHN B. International communication, trade, and industry. American goods as a leavening agent in the living standards in foreign countries. News communication—the great peace promoter. Economic disarmament. Trends in Japan's trade and industries. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. So. California*, Dec. 8-13, 1929. 5 1930: 97-126.—The world is developing a new concept of international trade as a result of American goods and is realizing the impossibility of a self-sufficient nation. Better facilities for communication are needed to promote general peace and provide insurance against war. War, in the light of those which have been waged during the past 100 years, may be defined as "national economic aggressiveness that has slipped over into the field of chemistry and explosives." Judging by the trend of the past 6 years the U. S. will probably be the most important factor in Japanese trade.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

3054. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. World sovereignty and world culture: The trend of international affairs since the war. *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 755-778.—All human affairs are tending to become international. Since the War world unity has persisted not only in the economic life of mankind, but has asserted itself also in political and cultural life. Sovereignty must be wrested from the clutches of the local national states of our world and cease to be a local affair. The new international society, if it comes to maturity, will be an outgrowth of western civilization, yet the non-European countries under European cultural influence are tending to dwarf the strongest European countries with respect to size, wealth, and efficiency.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1760, 1974, 2392, 2783, 2793-2795, 3138, 3142, 3145-3146, 3154, 3157, 3224, 3277, 3281)

3055. BITTNER, C. J. G. H. Mead's social concept of the self. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 6-22.—Mead developed what one might call a "functional" theory of the self. His concept of the mind is similar to that of William James. Consciousness is teleological or purposive; it serves as a tool in the adjustment of the individual to his environment. Mead defines sensation in terms of act, and not in terms of content. Social consciousness must antedate physical consciousness. The self is not a content but an activity. The consciousness of self arises when the individual in imitation takes the attitude of another toward himself. In acting out his role of another the individual discovers that the activities belong to his own nature. Thus the consciousness of others precedes self-consciousness. "The self arises in consciousness *pari passu* with the recognition and definition of other selves."—Charles A. Ellwood.

3056. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. The concept of progress. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 5-14.—The earliest uses of the term progress are general and simple, involving a philosophy of life or of history, and constituting a speculation on the nature and direction of the changing life stream. The views of the Greeks concerning progress were negative, leading to the conception of the cycle. The Romans conceived intellectually of progress; emotionally, they refused to accept it. The medieval counterpart of progress consisted of a belief in the divine plan of the ages. The modern theory of progress reached its complete expression in the French philosophy of the 18th century. It was a theory of optimism, based on the immediately preceding achievements of man, and a projection of their continuance into the future. Nineteenth century thought interpreted the idea of progress on the basis of the specialized intellectual disciplines. Subsequently, the idea was decentralized and identified with definite kinds of phenomena. This led, in turn, to the formulation of indices, aiming at the measurement of progress. Basically, progress is a term used to indicate a consciousness of movement in a given direction, considered at the time to be desirable. Three ideas are involved in the modern concept of progress—the idea of change, the idea of valuation, and the idea of control.—James H. S. Bossard.

3057. HANKINS, F. H. Franklin Henry Giddings, 1855-1931: Some aspects of his sociological theory. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 349-367.—Of the four men who founded American sociology, Giddings most nearly based the inductive science on the newer statistical methods. Accepting Spencer's evolutionism unreservedly, he made social evolution a part of cosmic evolution, thus placing society within the realm of natural history. Social phenomena are due to three orders of stimuli—physical nature, human aggregations, and culture—with constant interaction between them. The function of social science is to disentangle the web of causal relations and to assign to these three their respective roles. He regarded all causal relations as basically mechanistic, but distinguished between machine-like reactions and those that are "ballistic." His determinism did not, however, lead him to deny volition as a true social cause. An important omission in Giddings' theory was his failure to analyze conscious motives. His "consciousness of kind" is too general and too passive in

character to serve as universal motivation in society. Consciousness of kind is defined as "a state of consciousness in which any being recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with himself." It exists, therefore, among animals below man. Giddings seems to end by making the consciousness of kind the basis of gregariousness, although in his latest statement he denies it to animals. Consciousness of kind implies a consciousness of difference; but he does not seem to make sufficient place in his theory for compulsion, antagonism, and conflict. His most significant contribution of recent years dealt with pluralistic behavior. Sociology was becoming for him societal psychology. Consciousness of kind can only be known by entering the fields of psychology and social psychology in order to study the formation of attitudes, the likes and dislikes of the reacting individuals.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3058. LEWALTER, ERNST. Die Moral der Soziologie. Ein Versuch über die Grundfragen der gegenwärtigen Soziologie. [The ethics of sociology. A research into the fundamental problems of contemporary sociology.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7(5) 1931: 452-465.—Chaos reigns in German sociology. It is sometimes conceived as a makeshift science to complement social politics and pedagogy, and sometimes as the elaboration of a body of doctrine like Marxism. M. Weber protested against this latter viewpoint. Critics of sociology from von Trietschke to von Below have held that since society tends naturally to consolidate itself in the state, sociology as a science is superfluous. Society became the subject matter of sociology only with the rise of bourgeois society when it was perceived for the first time as a definite form of solidarity in conflict with others. The source of sociology lay in the discovery that social solidarity was something different from class, community, and state solidarity. Hegel gave the first classical expression of this specifically social cohesion. St. Simon set forth the theory of industrial society as the theory of class society. To Marx and v. Stein, society was the true reality and the field for the evolution of freedom. Thus sociology arose historically with a reformistic bent (*Ethos der Praxis*) based on the theory that solidarity in bourgeois society is on a class basis which must be broken down before true society can be achieved. M. Weber transformed classical sociology, with its naive occidentalism, to a theoretical science by showing that capitalism is characteristic only of western peoples. Sociology no longer seeks to change the situation but simply to study it. Society is only the concrete concept of the present situation. Modern sociology conceives social reality as a process of which the present is only a part which cannot be understood without reference to the past and future. It has a strong tendency to functionalize historical phenomena. It does not consider social reality as a completed ideal construction. It is not a self-sufficient science like mathematics nor a panacea for social problems. But a sociology based on actual facts can serve a three-fold pedagogical function: (1) It is anti-utopistic; (2) it is within the realm of reality; (3) it thus checks despair, hate, pessimism, and gropings for wish-fulfillment.—*Jessie Bernard.*

3059. NORMANO, J. F. A neglected Utopian: Cyrano de Bergerac, 1619-55. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 454-457.—Although almost forgotten, Cyrano de Bergerac remains one of the most important precursors of Rousseau and the Natural Order movement. As a Utopian writer, he forms a connecting link between Campanella and the French movement of the 18th century. His Utopias are packed with an encyclopedia of knowledge, but they contain no political or social system. He did not possess a systematic mind,

and his aim in the Utopias was to give his scientific ideas an attractive form.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3060. SMITH, T. V. The social philosophy of George Herbert Mead. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 368-385.—The major problem of social philosophy is the harmony of individual interest and social welfare. Mead thought to facilitate the solution of this problem by showing that as psychological the individual is social. The technique of his psychology is that of role-assumption; by acting as others, one finally becomes others to himself. From oscillating others, "a generalized other" arises to constitute from the flowing selves a more or less abiding self. But this is a "socius": reflecting, like a true microcosm, the dissonance as well as the harmony of the societal macrocosm. Mead thought to show as his social philosophy that amelioration flows differentially from his account of the self. In this he was not wholly successful. The self resulting from Mead's analysis is descriptively social but no more ethically so than is the community that begets it; and of the moral quality of actually existing communities Mead had no high opinion. His interest in amelioration flowed from the man he was rather than from his doctrine of the self. His social philosophy is generous; his social psychology probably true; but the two were connected by his personality rather than by his logic.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3061. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A. Sociology as a science. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 21-27.—The definitions of sociology usually lack precision. They fail to go far enough to differentiate sociology from the other social sciences, all of which study human relations, social interaction, social forms, and society. Sciences are of two sorts, individualizing and generalizing. The individualizing sciences are the historical disciplines. The generalizing sciences, concerned with the description of uniformities and formulation of laws, are like physics, chemistry, and general biology. Sociology is a generalizing science. It is a study of those traits and relationships which are common to all social phenomena. Its task is to isolate, describe, analyze, and classify the common elements and relationships in all fields of social phenomena. The special social sciences, on the other hand, deal only with the phenomena which differentiate their fields. Special sociologies also exist which concern themselves with "interstitial" phenomena between two or more varieties of different social phenomena, or between the social and non-social phenomena. Such, for example, are geographical sociology, biological sociology, economic sociology, demographic sociology, the sociology of religion, the sociology of art, political sociology, etc. (Diagram.)—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

3062. ZILSEL, EDGAR. Geschichte und Biologie, Überlieferung und Vererbung. [History and biology, tradition and inheritance.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65(3) Jun. 1931: 475-524.—(An application of biological method to the analysis of culture.)—*D. Maier.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 1454, 3166, 3179, 3218)

3063. BRITTEN, ROLLO H. Sex differences in the physical impairments of adult life. A comparison of rates among men and women, based on 112,618 medical examinations by the Life Extension Institute. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 13(3) May 1931: 741-770.

3064. CONRAD, HERBERT S., and JONES, HAROLD E. Psychological studies of motion pictures:

V. Adolescent and adult sex differences in immediate and delayed recall. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2(4) Nov. 1931: 433-459.

3065. GATEWOOD, MARY C., and WEISS, ALBERT P. Race and sex differences in newborn infants. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38(1-4) Dec. 1930: 31-49.

3066. MAXWELL, ALINE, and HUESTIS, R. R. Student test score rank and family size. *J. Heredity.* 21(5) May 1930: 211-215.—In 707 families who are sending children to the University of Oregon, the average number of children born was $3.31 \pm .05$. Differences between five occupational groups were small. Where there was correlation between mental-test score rank and family size the coefficient was small and negative. The differential fertility among different occupational groups is probably decreasing.—*P. Popenoe.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 1438, 1470, 1496, 1586, 3121-3122, 3164, 3223, 3227)

3067. SNEDDEN, DONALD. A note on reactions to a proposed social change. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(1) Sep. 1931: 20-25.—The answers to a questionnaire, sent to students of Harvard University Summer School, seem to indicate that opposition to a proposed change of the traditional Saturday and Sunday week-end vacation to a mid-week period is based more often on difficulties of association with friends, but more strongly on religious objection. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 1442, 1479, 1523, 1525, 1538, 3128, 3163, 3178, 3181, 3217, 3222, 3278)

3068. JENKINS, GLADYS GARDNER. Factors involved in children's friendships. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(6) Sep. 1931: 440-448.—The high correlation between the socio-economic status of the families of children, and that of the families of their friends, .817, shows that this is one of the outstanding factors involved in children's friendships. This high correlation does not seem to have been significantly influenced by the proximity of homes, as only 25% of the children stated that they made their friends in the neighborhood. The school is the greatest single source of friendships, with the neighborhood ranking second. Other factors involved in children's friendships are similarity of age and intelligence, and like interests. The study upon which the above information was based included 280 boys and girls representing a cross section of the junior high schools of Riverside, California, a city of approximately 35,000 inhabitants. (Tables and correlation coefficients.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

3069. MATHEWS, JULIA. Personality and the parent-child relationship. *Family.* 12(7) Nov. 1931: 208-213.

3070. ROBSON, G. M. Social factors in mental retardation. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 22(2) Oct. 1931: 118-135.—An association test was given to three groups of defective children from 7 to 13 years of age: the duller children in an elementary school in England, the duller children in an elementary school in South Africa, and high grade mental defectives in an institution for the feeble-minded. Responses were divided into two groups, those who failed to respond to the meaning of the stimulus word, and those in which some connection of meaning could be traced between stimulus and response. Of the first two groups 34 children, or 62%, failed to respond; of the third group 60% failed to respond. This failure is interpreted as lack of facility among the higher grade mental defective in using symbolic formulations, or lack of sensitivity to social con-

tact which is dependent upon ability to use language and to direct thought.—*H. Lasker.*

3071. RUDISILL, EARL S. The religion of childhood. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 182-201.

THE FAMILY

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 2325, 2807, 2853, 2914, 2973, 3002, 3005, 3069, 3177, 3182)

3072. ANSPACH, CHARLES L. The concept of divorce as revealed by the newspaper. *Soc. Sci.* 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 390-392.—The newspaper is building a prestige for divorce through the employment of headlines, catch words and phrases, the emphasis of wealth, beauty, social and economic status, or occupational status. Mostly persons of the upper economic level are mentioned. The attitude of one reading a continued story is built up. The air of respectability is given. Marriage is pictured as a matter of convenience, easily discarded. The whole institution is depreciated by "playing up" the ludicrous items bearing on marriage.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 2060, 2068, 2129, 2174, 2204, 2280, 2306, 2831, 3083, 3113, 3120, 3169)

3073. ADAMIC, LOUIS. The land of promise—an immigrant of 1913 looks at America in 1931. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (977) Oct. 1931: 618-628.—America can be most kind to European peasants by forbidding them to come to this country as immigrants.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3074. LOYO, GILBERTO. La emigración de Mexicanos a los Estados Unidos. [Emigration of Mexicans to the United States.] *Economista (Mexico)*. 7 (77) Nov. 1, 1931: 12-14.—The emigration of Mexicans to the northward is largely a reflux into territory once Mexican. Over a million now live north of the Rio Grande. Emigration became extensive in the revolutionary period starting in 1910 and has continued. The revolution was not the basic cause but rather the existence of high wages in the United States. Mexican efforts at education have emphasized realization of the advantages of the north and have stimulated emigration. Perhaps one-tenth of the total Mexican population now lives in the United States. Bad land legislation has stimulated Mexican departures. Emigration is greatest from the central states, where Spanish influence and culture were greatest but where modification of the land laws has made least progress. Returning emigrants stimulate the desire of others for self improvement but they bring back also a feeling of antagonism to the country where they have lived.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

3075. ROSS, FRANK ALEXANDER, and TRUXAL, ANDREW G. Primary and secondary aspects of interstate migrations. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (3) Nov. 1931: 435-444.—Writers on population movement have inferred that increase, in one state, of natives from another state is due to direct migration from the native state and that increase in this native state of natives from other states is an adequate measure of internal migration. Increase in Virginia of North Carolina-born Negroes may be due to both primary and secondary migration. There is no way of determining from the census reports the sources of these North Carolina-born

Negroes nor the direction of migration of those who left states showing decreases in these natives. It is also impossible to determine how much of the migration to North Carolina of Negroes born in other states is primary and how much secondary. The fourfold aspect of this problem of interstate migration is presented graphically in the case of South Carolina. Indexes of migration have been developed for purposes of comparison, and it was found that while the rate of primary migration during the decade 1900-1910 was much lower for North Carolina- than for South Carolina-born Negroes, North Carolina-born Negroes who had moved from that state prior to 1900 were shifting more rapidly than were similar groups from South Carolina. Further, during 1910-20 there was a marked acceleration for South Carolina of primary, secondary, and total migration over the decade 1900-1910.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3076. VODSEĎÁLEK, ŽIVAN. Čechoslováci v Belgii. [Czechoslovaks in Belgium.] *Naše Zahraníčí.* (4) Sep. 1931: 152-157.—Belgium has about 8,000-10,000 Czechoslovak citizens; 4,600 miners were sent here in 1929-1930 by the Czech Colonization Company. The author describes in detail the occupations and the situation of the settlers in individual localities.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 2002, 2154, 2167-2169, 2172-2173, 2176, 2179-2181, 2200, 2367, 2795, 2861, 2864, 2871, 2881, 3104)

3077. BAUDERT, S. Thoughts and reflections on the education of Africans. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 20 (80) Oct. 1931: 523-533.—A question is raised as to the ability of Europeans to educate the African as an integral part of his social structure.—*H. W. Hering.*

3078. FREITAG, A. Die Afrika Mission. [African missions.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 142-160.—The most important problem in Africa is the training of a native clergy.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

3079. FREITAG, A. Die katholischen Missionen in Amerika. [Catholic missionary activities in America.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 37-50.—The United States, Mexico, Central America, and the Antilles are briefly considered. The three great fields of activity, Alaska, Dakota, and the Rocky Mountains with a total of 24,000 Catholics, are served by the Society of Jesus. Another group of missions with a total of 24,623 Catholics is served by the Franciscans, largely of German provenience. There is a very extended activity in South America, with a total of 59 different fields. Missionary activity among the South American Indians is more difficult than anywhere else in the world.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

3080. FREITAG, A. Heimatliches Missionswesen. [European missions.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft.* 19 1930: 322-341.—(A consideration of missionary activity in Europe according to countries, including educational efforts.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

3081. FREITAG, A. Vom amerikanischen Missionsfelde. [Missions in America.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft.* 20 1931: 144-154.—An account is given of missionary activity in Canada, the United States (among Indians and Negroes), and Central and South America. In the United States there is missionary activity in many Indian reservations. So far as Negroes are concerned, with the gradual decline of the prejudice against them, more missionary activity is being planned for them. The Catholic priesthood, until recently practically closed to them, has been opened and today there are four Negro priests. In 1929 the Missionary Bureau counted 204,715 Negro Catholics served by 191 churches. There is also slight activity among the Japanese immigrants of the Northwest.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

3082. FREITAG, A. Von den Missionsfeldern Afrikas. [Mission work in Africa.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 149-166.—(A review of the state of missionary activity in Africa. Tables and one map showing all the missions in Africa.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3083. LANKA, SUNDARAM. International aspects of Indian emigration. *Asiat. Rev.* 26 (88) Oct. 1930: 741-748; 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 113-121; (90) Apr. 1931: 287-296; (91) Jul. 1931: 588-598.—Indian emigration to the colonial empires and to the other states is now largely abandoned; but the two million Indians settled abroad create grave problems of an international nature. The emigration problems of India are the result, not of surplus agricultural production or of famine, but of artificial pressure to secure cheap labor in undeveloped areas. Organized Indian emigration to 13 British colonies, five French colonies, one Dutch, and one Danish colony was at one time or another sanctioned by the government of India. It is of importance that the greater the degree of self-government in the colony, the more difficult is the position of the Indian emigrants, most of whom are in South Africa, Kenya, British Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, Surinam, Malaya, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Fiji. The government always seeks to protect the emigrant but not to encourage emigration. The economic condition of the Indian emigrant depends largely upon the type of recruiting employed. In the colonies of the Indian system the *kangani*, or labor headman type, is employed. Under it the headman recruits the laborers, generally on a bonus basis, and stands as the financial agent of the laborers under him, except as to wages. The position of the emigrants is still unsatisfactory. Under either the indenture or the *kangani* system they are subject to social and economic tyranny. Furthermore, the industrial success of the emigrants is so marked as to arouse the opposition of competing groups, particularly in Africa. It is not proved that the Indian trader and artisan overseas tend to oust the European from the latter's ordinary pursuits. As for underselling, it is restricted to no one class. Nevertheless, discriminatory legislation in several Dominions is directed against the Indian settler. A careful inquiry into the whole problem is needed. Meantime the Government of India is bending every effort to secure satisfactory adjustments.—*Charles A. Timm*.

3084. MAYHEW, ARTHUR. The commission on Christian higher education in India. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 20 (80) Oct. 1931: 512-522.—The work done so far by missionary educators has been of a high grade and valuable. Emphasis must be placed on systematic research in the theological, moral, social, and economic problems of the villages and industrial quarters of the towns; and this intensive research must be supplemented by a vigorously pursued system of extension work.—*H. W. Hering*.

3085. MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFTLICHER SEMINAR IN MÜNSTER. Das deutsche Missionswerk in verflossenen Triennium (1928-1930). [German mission work during the last three years 1928-1930.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 20 1931: 50-76.—Since 1928 there has been a gradual increase in the number of the German missionary fields so that now there are 50. Several new fields of activity have been opened in China, Australia and Africa; but the Germans are far outdistanced by the French, Belgian, Dutch and Italian missions both in regard to the scope of activity and the number of the personnel. Within Germany proper there is a flourishing development of missions.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3086. MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFTLICHER SEMINAR IN MÜNSTER. Missionen des fernen Ostens. [Missions in the Far East.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 20 1931: 245-290.—This article

reviews in detail the present status and progress of missionary activity in India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Korea, and Indonesia including the Philippines. (Statistical tables.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3087. PATON, W. The place of Christian missions in the New India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (91) Jul. 1931: 445-455.—Gandhi's statement that he would like Christian missions to withdraw when they engage in proselyting raises the question of the future of those missions in India. This question becomes particularly important in view of the considerable body of Indian Christians.—*Charles A. Timm*.

3088. REDDIG, J. Aus den ozeanischen Missionsfeldern. [Missionary work in Oceania.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 19 1930: 341-346.—(A summary examination of recent missionary activity in Oceania.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3089. SCHMIDLIN, J. Die verschiedenen Missionstypen in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. [Different types of missionary activity, past and present.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 297-313.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3090. SCHMIDLIN, J. Zur fernöstlichen Missionsliteratur. [Far Eastern mission publications.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 20 1931: 156-162.—This article reviews the various publications issued by different missionary activities in India, China, Japan, and Korea.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3091. SCHMIDLIN, J., and MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFTLICHER SEMINAR IN MÜNSTER. Die fernasiatischen Missionen. [Missions in the Far East.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 250-275; 19 1930: 233-270.—(A full survey of missionary activity in the Far East, including India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines, with statistical tables.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3092. SIEGEL, OTTO. Die soziale Seite des Kolonialproblems. [The social aspect of colonial problems.] *Stockholm*. (1) 1931: 68-73.

3093. THAUREN, J. Das protestantische Missionswesen (in den drei letzten Jahren). [Protestant missions, 1926-1928.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 51-61.—(A brief notice of Protestant missionary activity for the years 1926-1928 in Europe, Africa, and Asia.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 1785, 2112, 2186-2187, 2377, 2874, 2895, 2902, 3101, 3184)

3094. BROWN, W. O. The nature of race consciousness. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 90-97.—Race consciousness is the tendency of members of a racial group to identify themselves emotionally and ideologically with their race. They tend to react and to think within a racial frame of reference. Their status and their welfare as persons are associated with the status and welfare of their race. The race conscious may be characterized as follows: they tend to develop a sense of oppression, especially if they belong to low status racial groups; they are sensitive relative to the qualities, honor and prestige of their race, resenting any attacks or derogatory reactions; their race becomes a social object, a mental stereotype, which evokes their devotion and loyalty; they take pride in their race, stressing its achievements, loyal to its great men, this pride bolstering their self-respect; they develop racial prejudices against competing racial groups; they become aware of a mission or destiny, secure in the hope for the future of their race; and there is a tendency for a

sentimental solidarity to develop among the race conscious, especially so in the case of the oppressed races. Race consciousness merely constitutes another type of group consciousness, serving the same purpose and playing the same role in the life of the individual that any other form of group consciousness does.—*W. O. Brown.*

3095. RAU, ABDUL MAJID. The color problem and its reactions. *Hindustan Rev.* 55 (320-321) May-Jun. 1931: 228-233.—The anti-Asiatic policy of Europe and America is driving the people of the Orient to a Pan-Asian alliance of the browns and the yellows against the whites. It promises to be a color war.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 1648, 1651-1652, 2372, 2374, 2608, 3153, 3173-3175, 3231, 3233, 3251)

3096. ABERLE, S. B. D. Frequency of pregnancies and birth interval among pueblo Indians. *Amer. J. Physical Anthropol.* 16(1) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 63-80.—Women living in the pueblos of San Juan and Santa Clara (New Mexico) in 1930 had between 9-14 pregnancies during their reproductive span. The modal interval between births was approximately two years for Indian women living today (in the sample studied), for Indian women living a century ago, for white women of the registration area of the United States in 1921, and for Colonial women living a century ago. The birth rate of these Indians approximates that of the population of Copenhagen in the 17th century. Thus the author finds that among five widely separated groups of women, living under totally different environmental and cultural conditions, fertility has remained practically constant. Probably the widely-held notion that the birth rate of primitive peoples is small is erroneous; at least it needs modification. Families are small, but the birth rate is high. The difference is accounted for by mortality factors. (The data for this study were collected by house-to-house visits to the parents and from the christening records kept by parish priests.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

3097. BLUME, EVAMARIA. Wie erklärt sich die Zunahme ungewollter Kinderlosigkeit? [What is the explanation of involuntary childlessness?] *Neue Generation.* 27(1-2-3) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1931: 44-47.—The growing complexity of modern civilization has not only produced many new conflicting and differentiating zones of choice in the life of the individual, and thus increased neurosis and other similar maladjustments, but it has also affected the desire for procreation. Not all the decline in birth rates can be attributed to birth control. The decreased importance attached to domestic duties by modern women has a psychological effect upon her desire to undertake further domestic responsibilities. The program which an active organization for birth control should follow is listed, as well as a list of the German organizations now active in this field.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

3098. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Birth control—what it is doing to America's population. *Forum & Century.* 68(5) Nov. 1931: 270-275.—The decline of the birth rate in the U. S.—a result of the diffusion of contraceptive knowledge—will continue until fertility and mortality practically balance each other, under the conditions of a birth and death rate of 14 per 1,000 and a life expectancy of 70. If this stage is reached by 1970, the census of 1940 will show 131,000,000 people, and the rate of increase for the decade 1930-40 will be 6.5%

as compared with 16.1% in the previous decade. Under this assumption, by 1950 the population will be 138,000,000; and by 1960, 146,500,000. On this theory, the maximum size would be attained between 1980 and 1990 at approximately 154,000,000. Thereafter it would slowly decline to 140,000,000 in 2100. Actually the above assumptions are too optimistic. It is more likely that before 1970 the birth rate will decline below 14 owing to the rapid Americanization of the foreign born and the acceleration of urbanization. If so, the total population would reach a lower maximum of 148,000,000 in 1970, and decline sharply thereafter: to 140,000,000 by the year 2000; to 109,000,000 by 2050; and to 75,000,000 by 2100. Under the second assumption the changes will be more pronounced. The proportion in the middle years of life (ages 20-50) will remain fairly constant (about 40%). With a birth rate of 10 per 1,000 there will be only 21% of the population at the ages under 20; in 1850 this group constituted 52.5% of the total population. Those over 50 years of age will constitute over 40% of the entire population in the year 2100. (Chart.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

3099. DUBLIN, LOUIS I., and LOTKA, ALFRED J. The true rate of natural increase of the population of the United States. Revision on basis of recent data. *Metron.* 8(4) 1930: 107-119.—The effective fertility of the population of the United States is separated by a closer margin from the minimum consistent with undiminished numbers than is commonly supposed by reference to the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths). The following table summarizes the calculations of the authors:

	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Rate of Natural Increase $b-d=r$	Computed "Pure" Rate
	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>		
1920	23.5	12.8	10.7	5.2
1921	24.0	11.4	12.6	—
1922	22.2	11.6	10.6	—
1923	22.1	12.0	10.1	—
1924	22.2	11.3	10.9	—
1925	21.1	11.3	9.8	4.3
1926	20.3	11.7	8.6	2.9
1927	20.2	10.8	9.4	3.2
1928	19.4	11.6	7.8	1.7

Allowing for age composition, the corrected birth rate for 1928 for the United States is 17.3, the corrected death rate 15.6 per thousand, as contrasted with the observed figures of 19.4 and 11.6 respectively. This gives a "true" rate of natural increase of only 1.7 per thousand.—*Norman E. Himes.*

3100. GIANTURCO, MARIO. Le problème international de la population. [The international population problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 225-244.—The problem resolves itself into the proper distribution of natural resources with relation to national populations. Many capitalistic countries have surplus resources, while the opposite extreme is to be found in countries like China and India. The influence of birth control and eugenics is not as great as one might think, and government regulations are not as helpful in this respect as changing individual attitudes. This is illustrated in the refusal of women to furnish "cannon fodder" to solve national entanglements. The International Labor organization has made some important studies and collected valuable data on world population problems. The development of public opinion in America and other countries regarding immigration is also discussed.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

3101. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Present day trends of the Negro population. *Opportunity.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 332-336.—The gradual extinction of the American Negro was predicted by the author some 40

years ago as being only a matter of time, unless the race should raise its standards. Nevertheless the race continued to increase, largely because of modern development of preventive medicine. Present day rapid urbanization of the Negro in highly congested centers of population in the North will express itself in course of time in a lower birth rate and a higher death rate.—*E. L. Clarke.*

3102. HOGBEN, LANCELOT. Some biological aspects of the population problem. *Biol. Rev. & Biol. Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.* 6(2) Apr. 1931: 163-180.—The recent decline in fertility may be due to: (1) an automatic, biologically self-regulating process; (2) the spread of contraceptive practices; (3) physiological factors such as diet. Hypotheses (1) and (3) are defective. Pearl's logistic curve does not give a uniquely ideal fit for human populations. More than one equation could be found to describe the phenomenon of growth; and all are empirical. Moreover, no necessary connection exists between the *Drosophila* curve and the logistic interpretation of the census statistics of civilized communities. The curve is so shaped that it would be strange if the curve of population growth did not fit it somewhere. Moreover, in the equations of Pearl and Yule the constants cannot be defined in biological terms; therefore, the significance of the curve is reduced. In fact Pearl's conception of density remains a purely statistical abstraction devoid of specifiable biological significance. At all events, the fact that growth can be fitted to such a curve is no evidence of a "universal biological law" of population growth. Moreover, in human populations, the decline has not been greatest where density is most marked (e.g., crowded families). There is much evidence in favor of the second hypothesis; but unfortunately it is difficult to establish its validity beyond dispute. Though it is conceivable that differences in protein consumption may have contributed to differential fertility, and though social customs calculated to diminish the frequency of sexual intercourse may have been underestimated as a cause of the declining birth rate, in general, changes in diet and in the physiology of reproduction cannot account for the decline. There are reasons for believing that the differential birth rate is an ephemeral characteristic of present-day civilization; and that it will disappear as contraceptive practices become more general among the less well endowed genetically.—*Norman E. Himes.*

3103. KUCZYNSKI, R. Wachsende und sterbende Völker. [Growing and dying populations.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12(33) Sep. 7, 1931: 1-2.—A reprint of the author's conclusions in his recent book, *The balance of births and deaths*, Vol. II, *Eastern and Southern Europe* (1931).—*Norman E. Himes.*

3104. LEHURAU, LÉON. Le nomadisme et la colonisation dans les hauts plateaux de l'Algérie. [Nomadism and colonization in the Algerian highlands.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 134-154.—The conflict between grazer and agriculturalist has attained acute proportions in the uplands of southern Algeria where the fringe of settlement is pressing hard upon the grasslands of the Saharan nomads. An attempt has been made to solve the problem by regulations, drawn up in 1921, reserving certain areas for the desert people's seasonal use and granting them right of passage through specific settled regions to tracts farther north, unsuited for grain growing, but ideal for their purpose. These are not, however, wholly successful. (See also Entries 3: 11795; 13053).—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

3105. LOTKA, ALFRED J. Orphanhood in relation to demographic factors—a study in population analysis. *Metron.* 9(2) Aug. 20, 1931: 37-110.—The proportion of children orphaned at a given age depends on the mortality among parents and upon the age of the parents at the birth of successive children. If n is

the average age of a parent (father or mother, as the case may be), when the child is born, by the time the child is a years old, the parent, if living, will be $a+n$ years old. The proportion of parents that survive from age n to age $a+n$ is l_{a+n}/l_n , and this gives in close approximation the proportion among children of age a who still have the parent living. The complement of this gives the proportion of children of that age whose parent is not living. Among the by-products of the investigation are the following: (1) About five in every 1,000 liveborn children lose their mother at birth, and about the same proportion lose their father before birth; (2) the influence of fertility upon the frequency of orphanhood; (3) comparison of the proportion of paternal, maternal and absolute orphans; (4) an estimate of the total number of orphans in the population of the United States, and the effect of prolongation of life upon this number. Had the 1901 schedule of mortality prevailed in the population of 1920, the total number of orphans in the white population would have been about half a million greater than actually. (5) The formulae being of general character furnish information also regarding "orphanhood" at advanced ages. According to conditions as of 1920, in the white population of the United States, only about 47% of persons aged thirty would still have both parents living; 22.4% at age forty; 5.5% at age fifty; and 0.4% at age sixty. The interest here lies in the relation of these figures to the problem of old age dependency. (6) The annual accession of new orphans is discussed in relation to the average number of living children of a cohort of parents of specified age. The article also deals with the orphanhood situation in England and Wales. (Details of mathematical analysis are given in an Appendix).—*Alfred J. Lotka.*

3106. MORTARA, GIORGIO. La diminuzione della mortalità. Fatti, cause, conseguenze. [The decrease in mortality: facts, causes, and consequences.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 135-163.—The general decrease in mortality which has occurred in the last 100 years shows that the differences in mortality in different groups are derived from environmental factors more than from hereditary factors. Among the consequences of the decrease in mortality are emphasized the disturbance of demographic and of economic equilibrium, the repercussions on birth-rate, the greater facility of insurance relief, the prolongation of the average expectation of marriage, and of economically useful life.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3107. UNSIGNED. The trend of mortality among colored persons, 1911-1930, industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. *Stat. Bull. Metrop. Life Insur. Co.* 12(10) Oct. 1930: 5-7.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 3066, 3096-3098, 3102, 3168-3169, 3179)

3108. BAEGE, E. Über Eugenik, speziell die Sterilisierungsfrage, vom psychiatrischen Standpunkt aus. [Eugenics, especially the question of sterilization, from the psychiatric point of view.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95(6-8) Sep. 4, 1931: 430-443.—(An address prepared by an institutional psychiatrist for a meeting of legislators.) The author regards sterilization as one of many necessary measures to deal with the problem of mental diseases, considers that most of it will be voluntary, holds that it is not prohibited by German laws, and states that students who formerly opposed sterilization are rapidly coming out in favor of it, as it is better understood.—*Paul Popenoe.*

3109. HRDLÍČKA, ALEŠ. Fecundity in the Sioux women. *Amer. J. Physical Anthropol.* 16(1) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 81-90.—A doctor, resident among the Sioux, sup-

plied Hrdlička with fertility tables the subjects of which had been among the former's patients. The monogamous marriages show a higher average of children per woman than the polygamous, though the total from the two wives in the latter was much higher. Marriages with white men and even with half-breed men show higher fertility than those with full-bloods. This may have been influenced by the generally better social and economic conditions in the mixed unions; yet, there is probably a biological factor, as shown in the following. The sex proportions among the monogamous full-blood marriages are just about normal, 105 boys to 100 girls. With polygamy this rises 112:100, which possibly points to less favorable conditions in such families. In the mixed marriages, on the other hand, in every group the proportion of girls increases markedly. (Tables.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

3110. RUEDIGER, WILLIAM C. Causes of small families. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(8) Apr. 1931: 517-522.—The writer secured data from 53 out of 115 students in three of his classes. The classes were made up of graduates, seniors, and juniors, 50% of whom were more mature than the normal upper classman. The students were asked to list families having 0, 1 or 2 children, and only those for which they knew why the number of children had been limited. They were to ask no questions of anyone and give no identity to the families. The lists totaled 385 families with an average of 7.26 families per list. Reasons for limitation were classified as health, sterility, economic, personal, late marriage, death of one parent, miscellaneous. Personal reasons were found to cover only 23% of the cases. Economic reasons appeared for 24.4% and health and sterility for 28% and 15% respectively.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

3111. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. Homogamy in fertility—an American study of mating of like with like. *Eugenics Rev.* 23(3) Oct. 1931: 223-229.—Homogamy in fertility, or the relationship that exists between the number of father's siblings and the number of mother's siblings was studied in five modern groups at American universities and two historical populations. The latter groups showed nearly complete absence of homogamy, though traces in nine out of ten instances were positive. Of the modern groups three are represented by a coefficient of .3 or somewhat greater, one by a correlation of .11 and one a negative correlation of -.13. The conclusion is drawn that homogamy in fertility, as recently as the days immediately preceding the world war, was a tendency of widespread but not universal application. The hypothesis is advanced that homogamy is dependent upon mating within social classes which have approximately characteristic fertilities. Whatever the cause the consequence of this phenomenon must be considered significant in promoting the differentiation of classes based on fertility and the survival of those with higher fertilities.—*H. Lasker.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3-18383, 18393)

3112. RICHARDS, F. J. Race drift in south India. *Indian Antiquary.* 59(746) Nov. 1930: 211-218; (747) Dec. 1930: 229-230.—Certain geographical principles are laid down and then the ethnographical movements of people are correlated with them. The political significance of the race-drift and of the geography is established. (Maps.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 8, 27, 29, 57, 62, 68, 82, 1496, 1692, 1742, 2293, 2866)

3113. ROSSNAGEL, PAUL. Die Stadtbevölkerung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach Herkunft und Verteilung. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des deutschen Elements. Ein siedlungsgeographischer Versuch. [The urban population of the U. S. by origin and distribution with special reference to the German elements. A geographical analysis of settlement.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Ausland-Inst. Stuttgart, Reihe A, Kulturhist.* (25) 1930: pp. 103.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 1688, 1696, 1715, 2069, 2424, 2858-2860, 2960, 3271)

3114. AIKEN, RALPH. Immorality and the future for farmers. *No. Amer. Rev.* 232(4) Oct. 1931: 351-357.—Every day 450 people, about 100 families, move into the cities from the country. An incomplete list of farm machines contains 290 names. New tendencies are starting which make the farmer independent of the weather. Dehydrating tunnels cure the hay even while it is raining. Production of eggs is carried on without regard to sunshine, weather, or grass. And just recently the University of California has discovered that crops can be raised without utilizing land at all. Far better results can be obtained by raising crops in tanks of water, fed with chemical mixtures. All this means that the old fashioned farmer and farm hand are disappearing. Agricultural progress is destroying the farmer. Where it formerly took one man to 31 acres of land, it now takes one man to approximately 100 acres. Increasing urbanization means less restriction, greater freedom, greater license.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3115. GAMBLE, E. H. H. B. C. farms at Vermilion. *Beaver.* (2) Sep. 1931: 276-277.—The Hudson's Bay Company about five years ago formed the Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Ltd., for the settling of desirable British families and single men on small farms in western Canada. The district around Vermilion, Alberta, was selected for the experiment, where 100 farms were mapped out. A house and necessary buildings were erected on each holding and five acres of land cleared. Twenty years were allowed for the payment of the land and eight years for the equipment. The Hudson's Bay Company has now more than 100 families in its care in this way.—*Alison Ewart.*

3116. GEE, WILSON. Rural-urban heroism in military action. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 102-111.—On the basis of data shown in six tables the author concludes that the private soldier is somewhat braver when from the country than when from the city. The greater degree of social stratification in the city than in the country is a factor in the explanation of this phenomenon. On this account the country population on the average is of a higher grade than the urban, and intelligence and training are conditions underlying the expression of bravery in a kind of conflict calling forth in considerable measure the more fundamentally primitive expressions of human self-protective activity. In the sample studied, the urban awards for bravery in 41% of the cases went to commissioned officers, and in only 26% of the rural sample was such the case. This study is based on *Decorations, U. S. Army, 1862-1926*, and other data from the War Department.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3117. HOFFER, C. R. Services of rural trade centers. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 66-71.—Our progress in securing an understanding of trade centers is facilitated by a classification of the services which they give.

A classification follows: (1) retail services; (2) marketing services (including transportation facilities); (3) financial services; (4) professional services; (5) municipal services; (6) educational and social services. The appearance of any type of service depends chiefly upon the number of people who may use it or may be induced to use it. For example, specialty stores such as shoe stores, variety stores and women's clothing stores can not exist in towns having a population of less than 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants. The more specialized services are being delegated to towns large enough to support them with the aid of certain surrounding smaller towns. Marketing services are also being concentrated in the larger towns due to the use of the motor truck. This is especially true with livestock, garden produce and fruits. In professional services the shift to the larger center is less marked partly because many services of this type never existed in the smaller rural trade centers, and partly because some of them still remain there. However, research studies show that most rural towns having a population of 500 can support one physician. Hospitals require many more people and under ordinary circumstances about 10,000 people will be needed to support a well-equipped hospital. Owing to the fact that laws give an incorporated town the right to supply its own municipal services few services of this type except electric current and fire protection are extended into the country. In educational and social activities cooperation between trade centers and the surrounding rural areas is less general than in the case of retailing or marketing services. In welfare work with the county as a unit cooperation between town and country groups is secured by legal provisions.—C. R. Hoffer.

3118. LAMSON, GENIEVE. A study of agricultural populations in selected Vermont towns. *Committee on the Human Factor of the Vermont Commission on Country Life*. 1931: pp. 69.—This study is designed to present an accurate picture of the agricultural population by the analysis of shifts and changes, proportions of native and foreign born, assimilation and contributions of recent elements, the farm economy, and finally the problems and needs of the Vermont farm community. Canadians compose 55.8% of the foreign born population of Vermont, and 71.7% of the foreign born population included in this survey. Other foreign born people are made up mostly from the British Isles. There is a general tendency toward a decrease in the size of families which is not confined to the farm population. The younger people, both boys and girls, in large numbers, are taking up occupations away from the farm as soon as their schooling is over. The result is a shifting of farm population. Vermont agriculture is centered largely in the dairy industry, and supplies dairy foods for the cities of southern New England. This direct dependence upon urban markets is a factor in the shifting of the farm population. The newcomers are reticent, because of differences in language and religion; this tends to retard their assimilation into the general population. (Sixteen tables, and maps.)—O. D. Duncan.

3119. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. A falusi szomszédsági kötelékek. [The rural bonds of neighborhood.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 36(6-8) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 278-285.—The author discusses the strong and intimate relationships connected with neighborhood in the village. This relationship is personal rather than geographical and it lasts even when its geographical basis has ceased to exist. Its factors are equal levels of intelligence and wealth on the one hand, and tradition and hereditary friendship on the other. The relationship is so intimate that there are no secrets among neighbors. This loyalty often calls forth a situation in which, through a feud of two families, the whole village is divided into two camps.—Emmerich Zsitschek.

3120. UNSIGNED. Selective migration from three rural Vermont towns and its significance. *Fifth Ann. Rep. Eugenics Survey of Vermont*. Sep. 1931: pp. 82.—The Eugenics Survey of Vermont was established in 1925. This bulletin is a report on its work during the past year and a half. Internal migration has become a vast movement from the farms to the cities, due to the urbanization of industry and to the changing conditions in agriculture. Each census since 1850 has shown that about 40% of the native population of Vermont has migrated to the city during each ten year period. Two-thirds of the emigrants from the farms have been between the ages of 15 and 45 years; most of them have been unmarried people, while the proportions of males and females have been equal. The emigrants go mostly from the less settled groups of the community, only half of whom have gone beyond the common schools with their education. Migration tends to be a short step movement, but is always directed toward the cities both within and outside the state. The better educated classes seem to be inclined to go greater distances than the less educated. Rural emigration to some extent is offset by immigration into the rural towns, but this is rather small. This encourages inbreeding of the population. The emigration of the young people has affected the vigor of the social life and the fecundity rates in the areas studied; both influences have been negative. There is little sign of deterioration in the quality of the stocks in the communities in which these young people were reared. (Photographs and 32 tables.)—O. D. Duncan.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entry 3221)

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 2181, 2228, 2272, 2327, 2897, 2932, 3072, 3090, 3156, 3223)

3121. ARNET, CLAUDE E.; DAVIDSON, HELEN H.; LEWIS, HALLETT N. Prestige as a factor in attitude changes. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 49-55.—This is the report on an experiment aimed to discover what changes in attitude would occur if a group of graduate students were subjected to a controlled situation in which the aim was to shift the attitude of the group toward a more liberal point of view. Harper's Tests of Social Beliefs and Attitudes was administered to two graduate classes in Teachers College, Columbia University. It was sought to discover what changes toward liberalism would take place if the test were given a second time, after an interval of four weeks, and after the students had been told the attitude of educators of maturity and experience on each proposition. One group was required to read Walter Lippmann's book, *Public opinion*. The results of the tests seem to indicate: (1) That certain attitudes can be easily and suddenly changed by manipulation of the prestige element; (2) that reading is an important element in change of attitude; (3) that there is a slight tendency for liberals to react positively to a greater degree than conservatives toward a manipulation of prestige; (4) that among subjects used changes in international attitudes occur more readily than in attitudes involving vested interests.—Charles A. Ellwood.

3122. DROBA, D. D. Effect of various factors on militarism-pacifism. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(2) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 141-153.—Education is influential in modifying attitudes in the direction of pacifism. Students interested in the exact sciences appear to be less pacifistic than those interested in social sciences or languages and literature. Protestant denominations

taken together are more pacifistic than the Catholic church. War-service seems to influence men toward militarism rather than toward pacifism. Students of mixed and foreign parentage tend to be more pacifistic than those of American parentage.—*Francis E. Merrill.*

3123. GERALD, J. EDWARD. Aspects of journalism in South America. *Journalism Quart.* 8(2) Jun. 1931: 213-223.—South American journalism is marked by a crusading spirit and most politically independent papers would rather fail financially than surrender an important editorial policy. The most important difference between North and South American newspapers lies in the handling of telegraph news. In general, the press of South America enjoys a greater freedom than North American papers, despite censorship edicts in some South American countries. South American editors make no direct appeal to the masses, keeping in mind only the upper social classes.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

3124. UNSIGNED. Crime news in the press. *Science (Suppl.)*. 73 (1882) Jan. 23, 1931: xiv.—A study of crime news in three Minneapolis dailies during the years 1890, 1905 and 1921 conducted by Frank Harris showed that the proportion of space devoted to such news has decreased. When allowance is made for increase in amount of crime material as measured by court records, the decline is still greater.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2106, 2137, 2308, 2326, 2687, 2693, 2705, 2874, 2887, 2917, 2925, 2948, 2958-2959, 3014, 3068, 3155, 3161, 3176-3177, 3198, 3204, 3208, 3217, 3226, 3273, 3275-3276)

3125. BINNEWIES, W. G. A study of the social, vocational, and educational problems of college girls. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(2) Oct. 1931: 82-88.—A study of 80 college dormitory girls of 17 to 23 years of age has shown that there was no vocational guidance in the choice of a profession which was made before entering college under the influence of parents rather than teachers; that the students' educational and social difficulties are generally conditioned by their wrong choice of subjects, poor study habits, timidity, home conditions, poor health, social demands, and lack of standards due to the absence of parental control and guidance in matters of discharging social duties and intellectual progress. A follow-up study will determine the value of suggested remedies. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

3126. CHAPIN, F. STUART. Research studies of extracurricular activities and their significance in reflecting social changes. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(8) Apr. 1931: 491-499.—Student extracurricular activities reflect many subtle social changes which run parallel to the more obvious industrial and economic changes during the past three decades. Since the college campus offers opportunities of study under conditions of control, the study of extracurricular activities is of scientific importance. After summarizing some recent statistical studies in the field of social interaction and leadership in college, the author makes the following conclusions: (1) The masses of students exhibit diminishing participation as the number of groups increases; (2) leaders show increasing participation as the number of groups increases until the saturation point of energy expenditure is reached, and then show diminishing participation. Leaders have greater powers of symbolic thought than the masses, and hence are able to realize by means of symbols the complex interrelations of many groups.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

3127. DÉLÉTIE, H. Contribution à l'institution d'un enseignement indo-chinois. [Education in Indo-China.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-1928 (pub. 1929): 523-540.

3128. FREEMAN, FRANK N., and HOEFER, CAROLYN. An experimental study of the influence of motion picture films on behavior. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (6) Sep. 1931: 411-425.—To determine whether motion picture films add to the effectiveness of instruction which is designed to stimulate children to perform specific acts was the purpose of an experiment made in the fifth and sixth grades of two public schools in comparable neighborhoods of Chicago. Similar instruction in the structure, development, and care of the teeth was given to the children in these grades, but in one school with the aid of films and in the other without the films. The children who did not see the films apparently gained more information from the instruction than those who did, but the latter appear to have improved somewhat more in the condition of the teeth. This article contains detailed explanation of procedure and tabulated results of tests.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

3129. FÜRST, A. Die jüdischen Mittelschulen in den Ländern der ehemaligen österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. [Jewish secondary schools in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 75 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 209-224.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

3130. GECK, L. H. AD. German publications in 1929 and 1930 on problems of social education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(8) Apr. 1931: 499-507.—Although most of the publications dealing with the problems of social education follow the paths of traditional speculative pedagogy, a large number of those published in Germany in 1929 and 1930 indicate new trends of interest. Some educators are attempting to formulate a new educational sociology and others are interested in establishing a system of economic and industrial education. The more important books which express the above tendencies are reviewed and criticized here.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

3131. JACOBS, JESSE ALLEN. The present dilemma of religious education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 225-232.—Before the advent of the scientific method, religious education in the United States was generally regarded as having to do with the supernatural. Children were taught to read in order that they might read the Bible. But the great development of science has brought about less and less interest in the supernatural. Within religion itself, the advent of higher criticism and like movements has made perplexing situations. The question of religious education in the public schools has been a difficult one. In the last decade the question of character education has been puzzling. Careful investigators say that it would take at least 25 years to learn enough about character education to make it practicable. It is unnecessary for religious education to mark off a separate field.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3132. NEDDEN, JULIUS zur. Pädagogische Probleme in der Krüppelfürsorge. [Pedagogical problems in the care for crippled children.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22(3) Jun. 1930: 95-97.—A cripple need not necessarily be an exception in the matter of general educational policy.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

3133. OBERDING, JOSEF GEORG. Az erdélyi magyar falvak gazdasági és kulturális intézményei. [The economic and cultural institutions of the Hungarian villages in Transylvania.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (6-8) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 263-269.—The article pictures the cultural and economic institutions founded by the leaders of the Hungarian element in Transylvania in order partly to repair the damages suffered by Transylvania as a consequence of the war and the occupation. The work of restoration is concerned first with public instruction, for which the Hungarian Land Party is striving without any state aid. The work of the journal *Hungarian People*, with the help of the publishing

house "Minerva," endeavors to restore the scattered public libraries. To spread national culture is the aim of the Transylvania Culture Association while the Hungarian Folksong Association cultivates folksongs. The credit associations and consumers cooperatives, torn away from their central organizations, have been saved only by founding an association that reunites them. The author ascribes great importance also to the farmer movement.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

3134. ROSENBERG, ALFONS. *Schulreform in Frankreich.* [School reform in France.] *Aufbau.* 4 (5) May 1931: 155-158.—French education is conservative, but there are some important attempts at reform carried through by a group of teachers called "Les Compagnons de l'Université Nouvelle," led by the physicist Paul Langevin. They demand a unitary school system without fees, and modern instruction not adapted to the classical model. In French primary schools Célestin Freinet had great success with his school printing press. These schools have neither textbooks nor a fixed curriculum, but a printing press by which selected compositions are printed in a fortnightly journal and then exchanged with other schools.—*Hans Frerk.*

3135. SCHÖN, EDUARD. *Probleme der Frankreichkunde.* [Problems pertaining to French civilization.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (4) 1931: 322-330.—French civilization is derived from the same common background as that of Germany. The attention that should be paid in German schools to the study of French civilization in its various aspects is, at basis, an ethical problem. The ethical problem, however, is bound up with problems of curricula, theories of science, and the philosophy of culture, and no one of them can be treated in isolation from the others.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3136. STALCUP, BENJAMIN FLOYD. *The sociological approach to methods of learning and teaching.* *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (1) Sep. 1931: 26-34.—The author sets up 13 theses on the basis of which he contends that in order to be democratic modern education must be based upon practice in democratic living and upon the principles of society building and social evolution.—*Lina Kahn.*

3137. STOREY, THOMAS A. *The colleges look at hygiene.* *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (7) Oct. 1931: 381-392.—Representatives of 74 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada attended the Syracuse National Conference on College Hygiene from May 5-9, 1931. There were no addresses and no formally prepared papers. Instead there were committees appointed which studied the various problems and reported back to the general body. The college has a responsibility for the physical, mental, and moral health of its students, and no college can properly invest its income in training students who will not have sufficient health and strength to carry on their work after graduation. Every college should secure an organized relationship between the various health agencies on the campus.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 3-19815; 95, 98, 101, 110, 112, 115, 117, 147, 1435, 1760, 1773, 1783-1784, 1790, 1794, 1801)

3138. ALLEE, W. C. *Co-operation among animals.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (3) Nov. 1931: 386-398.—Social life seems to have its roots in a fundamental trait or property of all living matter by which survival is one func-

tion of the aggregation of organisms. From this stage life has evolved to greater independence of close proximity; survival values accrue then from groupings tropically produced—individuals collected in response to common environmental conditions. In the final stage, individuals show minimum reaction as separate units and respond mainly as members of a group. As a result of the working of the two principles of the struggle for existence and of cooperation, and through a process of emerger evolution, man has developed social groups.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3139. REGNAULT, FÉLIX. *L'origine du langage.* [The origin of language.] *Homme Préhistorique.* 15 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 177-182.

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 1768, 1770, 1802, 1810, 2075, 3133, 3135, 3159, 3169)

3140. CHIENG FU LUNG. *A Chinese student and western culture.* *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 26 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 23-38.—This is a personal sketch indicating the enlargement of the writer's contact with western cultural traits and at the same time showing the influence of these on China. The writer sees both desirable and undesirable traits in western culture. The West is more obstinate in resisting what the East has to offer than vice versa. Before long a new civilization will be achieved by China which will be a synthesis of the best in both western and eastern cultures.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

3141. DUCASSE, A. *Le paganisme populaire occidental.* [Popular occidental paganism.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (3) Mar.-May 1931: 281-295.—The war marked a renaissance of religion and also of superstition. Charms are worn, such as horseshoes, medallions and four-leaf-clovers. There is great virtue in naming a child for some great man. Persons have been accused of practicing black magic or witchcraft. Spirits of soldiers killed in the war are supposed to have returned and complained that they were unburied and could not rest. Even Conan Doyle and William James have believed in communication of spirits. In 1922 there were 30,000 fortune tellers making a living in Paris. Palmistry and astrology are elaborated.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3142. WILLEY, MALCOLM M. *Some limitations of the culture area concept.* *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 28-31.—There is danger that sociologists may accept too quickly and uncritically some of the concepts and materials of anthropology, such as the culture area concept, without reformulation or modification. In studying contemporary society one encounters difficulty in attempting to delimit culture area boundaries. For example, differences between certain sections of a given city may be far more striking than differences between sections of a country as a whole. Not all patterns existing in a geographical area are integrated. Some typical habit patterns are common to numbers of people, sometimes living contiguously and sometimes not. These habit patterns are compounds of an indefinite number of integrated habits or culture traits. Hence, we often find a variety of cultural patterns co-existent within the same geographical region. Wissler's culture area concept will not apply under such conditions without reformulation or modification. Social stratification seems to coincide with certain patterns better than the geographical regions. It therefore seems fruitless to study social life in the United States in terms of the geographical culture area concept.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 1761, 2178, 3071, 3085, 3131, 3141)

3143. BULGAKOV, SERGIUS. "Judas or Saul." *Slav. & East. Europ. Rev.* 9 (27) Mar. 1931: 525-535.—

People in Russia are renouncing in masses their faith and Christ, for a food ration, to which they are forced by the Communist oligarchy.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

3144. CAHILL, E. The Catholic social movement. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (758) Feb. 1931: 113-123.

3145. DEMANT, V. A. The prospects of Christian sociology in America. *Christendom.* 1 (1) Mar. 1931: 31-41.

3146. GARVIE, ALFRED E. Christian sociology and natural law. *Stockholm.* (1) 1931: 3-9.

3147. GOUNELLE, ELIE. Note sur le paganisme marxiste. [Note on Marxist paganism.] *Christianisme Soc.* 4 (3) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 351-357.—Karl Marx and his followers taught that religion is a result of economic conditions, that it is "an opiate of the people" for the purpose of retaining the established order. The determinism of Marx and the predestination of Calvin each paradoxically secure a liberty—that of Marx an economic liberty, that of Calvin a spiritual liberty. In criticism of Marx's teachings, it is seen that the spiritual world and not the economic is the true reality. That which Marx is criticizing is not Christianity but some other things which exist in the churches.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3148. GREYERZ, KARL de. Le travail social de l'église. [The social work of the church.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (4) Jun. 1931: 548-560.—There has been some tendency to oppose a social program on the part of the church and to limit its activities to evangelical work. But the work of the church must be social. The church and church leaders should not attempt to determine the technical details of social betterment, but should emphasize the general principles.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3149. KIRK, P. T. R. La confrérie chrétienne industrielle. [The Industrial Christian Fellowship.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (4) Jun. 1931: 569-574.—The Industrial Christian Fellowship took on its present form in 1919 as successor to the Christian Social Union founded by Bishop Westcott in 1888. Its primary purpose is to bring back into connection with the church the great mass of the people who, because of the machine system and capitalism, no longer come under church influences. It makes use of Christian workers themselves for factory and open air meetings, interests itself in unemployment, adult education housing and other labor questions in order to convince the workers that Christianity is of service for this life as well as for the life to come.—*W. B. Catlin.*

3150. KLÍMA, S. V. Protestant churches in Czechoslovakia. *Central European Observer.* 9 (38) Sep. 18, 1931: 344-345.—The strongest Protestant Church is the Lutheran Church in Slovakia numbering 407,266 according to the 1930 census; the number includes 36,000 Germans and 20,000 Magyars, with 313 parishes. The oldest evangelical parishes were founded in Slovakia between 1440-1460 under a Hussite ruler, Jan Jiskra z Brandýsa. The Lutheran Church supports 478 elementary and five advanced elementary schools, four orphanages and two hospitals. The Reformed or the Calvinist Church of Slovakia and Ruthenia consists of 210,351 members. With the exception of about 10,000 Slovaks, all are Magyars. The German Lutheran Church has 72 parishes, seven seniorates and 129,290 members. The Union of Brethren, the Union of Czech Brethren, the Chelčický Union, and the Methodist Church are the missionary churches.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

3151. LEENHARDT, HENRY. Les tendances païennes dans le protestantisme. [Pagan tendencies in Protestantism.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (3) Mar.-May 1931: 384-401.—Paganism is that which is opposed to the spiritual. The life of man may be considered under five aspects; (1) physical, (2) psychic or sensory, (3) psychological, including the power to reason, (4) moral and (5) religious, the expression of a relationship with

the divine. Paganism is the reduction of the spiritual to the psycho-physical, the psychological or the moral. The sociologists substitute the social milieu and consider religious phenomena as social products. Ethics teaches a hedonism or bases morality on social well being and makes the end of human action in human life itself. These are pagan conceptions of religion and morality.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3152. MELAND, BERNARD E. The modern liturgical movement in Germany. *J. Relig.* 11 (4) Oct. 1931: 517-532.—This is the most thoroughgoing reform of its kind since Luther. It is more fundamental than previous reforms, not simply concerned with text but with the form of service, and reflects the current temper of the times, which is a mood of crisis. But there is also the search for objectivity in reaction to recent emphasis on religious experience. These tendencies appear in the new youth of Germany.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

3153. PEARL, RAYMOND. Some notes on the census of religious bodies, 1926. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (4) Nov. 1931: 417-432.—The Bureau of the Census makes a survey of religious bodies every ten years, the last one being of 1926. This shows that in the decade from 1916 to 1926 the number of churches increased 1.7% and the number of church members increased 17.6% compared to an increase in the general population of 16.3%. From 1916 to 1926 the number of Sunday School scholars increased 5.5% compared to the population increase of 16.3%. This increase was largely in the South and West or the newer portions of the country. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States there was an actual decrease and over the other older parts of the country the increase was insignificant. Considering denominations separately, the newer and smaller divisions, marked by narrow and rigid doctrines and practices such as foot-washing, made the greatest increase, while the more liberal and older bodies had small increases or actually decreased. Over half of the population had no church affiliation.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3154. THORNTON, L. S. The meaning of Christian sociology. *Christendom.* 1 (1) Mar. 1931: 14-30.

3155. ULMER, FRIEDRICH. Die Bedeutung der Psychoanalyse für die Religionspädagogik. [The significance of psychoanalysis in religious education.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41 (7) Jul. 1930: 433-474.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 1783, 1786, 1789)

3156. CLERC, CH. Le paganisme antique dans la littérature française contemporaine. [Ancient paganism in contemporary French literature.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (3) Mar.-May 1931: 296-306.—The artists and writers continue to look to Greek and Roman mysticism for much of their inspiration. This is partially explained by the fact that they exemplify a childhood of the race, a heaven on earth, in a great contrast with the modern mechanical civilization. (Numerous examples are given of modern French writers and their works are treated critically.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 1802, 2782, 3056, 3062, 3067, 3126, 3152)

3157. LAPIERE, RICHARD T., and WANG, CHANG. The incidence and sequence of social change. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (3) Nov. 1931: 399-409.—This paper is intended as a caution against the danger of assuming that the incidence and sequence of social change as found in Western history is a universal pattern. An examination of the changes which have thus far occurred in China consequent upon contacts with Western peo-

ples indicates that, while the inclusion of China in the field of world-change may be traced to technological improvements, particularly in transportation and communication, the changes that have actually taken place in Chinese social institutions are traceable not to modification of the technique of nature control but to the borrowing by the student class of the more advanced of Western ideologies.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3158. STAPEL, WILHELM. The coming conservative revolution. *Engl. Rev.* 53 (2) Jul. 1931: 166-172.—The characteristic form now taken by European activity is organization. Organizations are distinct from institutions in that they represent interests, while institutions are bound by a rule of law, not by a program. But the new organizations for "rationalizing" man's activities tend to crush the creative spirit; and against their dangerous oppression the true conservatives will soon rise in revolt.—*H. D. Jordan.*

3159. SUJOL, A. L'idolâtrie du corps. [The idolatry of the body.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (3) Mar.-May 1931: 313-325.—One of the most common forms of modern paganism is the idolatry of the body.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3160. WELLS, WARRE B. A footnote to revolution. *Engl. Rev.* 53 (3) Aug. 1931: 333-338.—A significant school of thought in Spain is led by Don Eugenio d'Ors, whose writings and lectures on the "science of culture" oppose to the revolutionary ideal of 19th century liberalism and romanticism the concept of a unified European culture. According to this belief, the present Spanish revolution is anachronistic, *baroque*, and a retrogression from the true 20th century problem of developing a policy of culture.—*H. D. Jordan.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

3161. STÖCKER, LYDIA. Über die uneheliche Mutterschaft der Lehrerin. [Illegitimate maternity of teachers.] *Neue Generation.* 27 (1-2-3) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1931: 18-23.—Despite the fact that Article 121 of the new constitution granted legal equality to illegitimate children (after a struggle of 26 years for this provision) there are yet many hardships and serious problems confronting the mothers of such children, especially those in the teaching profession. She is often ostracized by others on the teaching staff or in the community, and her life is usually very lonely. Some teachers try to overcome these difficulties by placing the child with others, but the discovery of this concealed parentage results in strict disciplinary measures by the school discipline committees. The same situation is to be found at employment bureaus, and many religious groups object to the employment of these teachers. Cases are cited illustrating some of the difficulties above mentioned.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 2947, 3203)

3162. BEASLEY, ROBERT W. Homeless men—Chicago, 1930-31. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 439-446.—As the summer of 1931 approached, the 18 lodging houses for homeless men in Chicago were reduced to two, and all the residual men transferred to them. A study of them was made to compare them with the total group cared for during the winter. On June 1 there were 2,595 in the two lodging houses; the total number during the winter was 43,200. The residual group was discovered to be older and less capable than the total, and as the number receiving care decreased during the month, the percentage of aged and infirm increased. Nearly half the total was incapacitated,

while only about one-sixth of the new applicants in June were so listed. Care for the able bodied was refused in June after one to three nights' lodgings. No solution for them was reached. The number refusing work was very small; the group as a whole was made up of employables who had spent most of their lives in Chicago, and they had not become accustomed to their idleness. The largest single nationality was American, and Southern Europe contributed a negligible percentage.—*F. J. Bruno.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 2923, 2926-2929, 2932, 2935, 2940, 2944-2945, 3003, 3007, 3124, 3178, 3194-3199, 3212, 3222, 3248, 3276, 3278)

3163. BAKER, HARRY J.; DECKER, FRED J.; HILL, ARTHUR S. A study of juvenile theft. *J. Educ. Res.* 20 (2) Sep. 1929: 81-87.—Eighty-four delinquent boys are compared with an equal number of non-delinquents. The factors which differentiate these two groups most distinctly and which may be considered causes in the delinquency pattern are: age of parents (older than conventional age), broken homes, crowded homes, low intelligence, unsupervised play, physical defects uncorrected, unsuitable playmates and no church affiliations. Other less measurable factors are: character traits of parents and children, parental supervision, and attitudes toward school.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

3164. BROWN, FRED. A practical study of some etiological factors in theft behavior. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 221-253.—In the present study, an attempt is made to determine what factors operated in the formation and composition of the criminal personality which lead to the commission of larceny. A study was made of 40 inmates of the Ohio State Penitentiary. The group studied ranged in age from 20 to 30 years. The study confirms the point of view that more individual study of the offender is necessary. The general label of "crook" is a meaningless term in the light of modern criminal psychology and psychiatry. While there appears to be a certain similarity in the histories of the cases, no two are alike in every respect. (Seven cases are cited in detail.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

3165. BURROWS, CHARLES N. Criminal statistics in Iowa. *Univ. Iowa Studies, Studies in Soc. Sci.* 9 (2) Jul. 1, 1930: pp. 112.—The rate of crime, both of convictions and of sentences, is highest in the urban counties and lowest in the rural counties. The rate decreased from 1898-1912, and has increased from 1912 to the present. The most extreme fluctuations in the county rates of convictions have usually been the result of convictions for liquor violations. Theft has been the leading cause for sentences in every county for practically every period of time.—*Francis E. Merrill.*

3166. GROWDON, CLARENCE H. The mental status of reformatory women. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 196-220.—This is a report of a mental survey of the adult female delinquents in the state of Ohio and a comparison of the intelligence ratings of the various groups covered by the survey. The study covers 2,185 cases admitted to the Ohio Reformatory for Women and includes all the prisoners in that institution between July 1, 1925 and July 1, 1930. The group tested was supplemented by interviews and individual tests when necessary. The group composed of forgers and embezzlers was the only white group whose median mental age exceeded that of the general population.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

3167. HUSSA, R. Ein Mordgeständnis, ausgelöst durch eine Haftpsychose. Ein Beitrag zur Beurteilung der Selbstbeschuldigungen. [A confession of murder brought about by a prisoner's psychosis. A contribution

to the evaluation of self-accusations.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 89 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 117-125.—(Case study.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3168. LENZ, ADOLF. Die Bedeutung der Kriminalbiologie. [Criminal biology.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 88 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 218-230.—Traditional criminology has a well developed body of theories concerning crimes, but the criminal has been studied less. Criminal biology studies the personality of the criminal, for its individual and indivisible totality characterizes the guilt and it alone can justify and determine the degree of punishment. Responsibility is a prerequisite for punishment, but the person responsible for his acts is only one of many criminal types. This method of study reveals the role of the personality and that of the environment in the criminal act and sees in the unique structure of the personality the nature of the potential guilt of that person. The symptomatic method of personality study does not seek to clarify the motives of the act, but rather to derive it from the biologically interrelated tendencies and to answer the question of how the characteristics were combined to produce the crime, on the basis of the previous experiences of the individual. The phenomenological method regards apparent characteristics of the individual as symbols of the nature of his personality. An analysis of heredity is made because socially harmful tendencies, which have developed into crime, may be traced back to hereditary tendencies, though these may not have manifested themselves in criminal acts in the ancestors. The socialization of the juvenile delinquent is more promising if a complete reformation of the personality through pedagogical punishment is attempted. In the case of adult delinquents the need for individual treatment, during incarceration as well as after release, is a direct consequence of this point of view. (Brief résumé of three meetings of the Society for Criminal Biology.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3169. MYERSON, ABRAHAM. Descendants of the foreign-born. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 149-153.—Measured in terms of statistics on crime and mental disease, there is a greater social morbidity in the case of the immediate descendants of the foreign-born than in that of the descendants of the American-born. However, the Nams, Kallikaks, Jukes, and other groups of similar heredity are evidences that biological and social failure are not monopolies of the foreign-born and their immediate offspring. Alarmists have failed to point out that there is a great upward trend of the descendants of the foreign-born. At least a large portion of this greater social morbidity is due to the early environment to which this first generation is subjected. Heredity and environment never show themselves in pure culture. The slum, with its out-of-doors in the street, is a university which schools the child in the vagaries of sex, the rules of gangdom, the art of outwitting the policemen, and other predatory habits long before he begins life on his own responsibility. The alien parent more often subscribes to the belief that his children should obey him than does the American parent. The conflict of parental cultures with the American may convince the child of the "inferiority" of his parents, which tends to produce a breach between parent and child that may become intolerable to the latter. The first generation child is only one of three parties to his own making.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3170. ZURKUHN, H. Die Kriminalität in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Welche Verbrechen haben zu- und welche abgenommen? [Criminality in the past and present. Which crimes have increased, and which have decreased?] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 135 (4) Oct. 1931: 589-594.—Prior to 1882, criminal records in Germany are not very reliable. The year 1882 may be considered as the turning point for criminal statistics in Germany. The four year period from 1914

was so abnormal that averages over this period are apt to be misleading. During these years there was a tendency to pardon those who could be used in military service, and other similar conditions existed. The high inflation period of 1923 increased disproportionately the crimes against property, as well as forgery, perjury, etc. Upon the basis of sentences for crimes per 100,000 population, the following are some of the statistics recently announced: Fraud: 1882, 35; 1900, 57; 1913, 53; 1924, 73; 1927, 101. Petty larceny constitutes 20-25% of all crime in Germany. In 1882, the sentences for this crime per 100,000 population were 249; 1900, 181; 1913, 167. The inflation period of 1923 was responsible for the increase in this crime to 588 per 100,000 or 286,000 sentences. This constituted 45% of all sentences during that year. Since 1923 there has been a steady decrease, being 168 per 100,000 in 1925 and 132 in 1927. Unlike petty larceny, embezzlement sentences have remained steady for the 30 year period. The statistics for this crime are: 1882, 46; 1900, 51; 1913, 64; 1921, 67; 1925, 66; and 1927, 71. Sentences for robbery show a decrease since the war, although the number of sentences for this crime in 1913 was double that for murder and manslaughter. Perjury shows a steady decrease from 1882 to just prior to the war. Since 1924, with stricter criminal justice in German courts, sentences for this crime have increased. Among the crimes against persons, manslaughter has shown a steady but small increase since 1882, when it amounted to .36 per 100,000 population. In 1913 this rose to .54, and as a result of unsettled conditions in 1924, it reached .88 in that year, or 409 sentences. Since then there has been a small annual decrease. Murder amounted to .48 per 100,000 in 1882, but decreased more than half during the period ending with the war. After the war, as a result of political feuds, this crime reached a peak of 243 crimes or .5 per 100,000 in 1921, and the figures for 1925, 1926, and 1927 are .39, .35, and .25 respectively. Murders committed during robbery have likewise decreased. It is interesting to note the type of punishment for crime during this period. Selecting 100 cases from the records of 1882, we find that 4.3% were sentenced to the penitentiary, 72.1% to jail, and 22.2% were fined. In 1927, using the same type of cases, the percentages were 1%, 29.7% and 68.7%.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 3063)

3171. COVELL, G. The malaria problem in Bombay. *J. Bombay Natl. Hist. Soc.* 34 (3) Nov. 1930: 736-742.

3172. DIEHL, HAROLD S. Wassermann reactions in college students. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 1131-1135.—In 5,000 routine Wassermann tests performed upon students in the University of Minnesota, ten positive reactions, considered as diagnostic of syphilis, were obtained. This represents a rate of 0.17% for boys and 0.25% for girls. Although the number of cases discovered is very small, the finding of even these few before the development of late symptoms is extremely worth while and justifies the inclusion of the Wassermann test as a routine procedure in every periodic health examination.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3173. MASCALL, A. J. Notes on certain tropical diseases. *Trans. Facul. Actuaries (Scotland).* 13 (122) 1931: 289-328.—This includes short accounts of various tropical diseases to which the higher mortality among insured lives living in climates other than temperate is to be attributed.—*James S. Elston.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 2924, 3070)

3174. ALBRECHT, HANS. Selbstmord und Wirtschaftskrise. [Suicide and economic crisis.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 567-569.—During the ten year period following the war the rate of suicide has increased in the countries affected by the war. In 1924, for example, 14,338 men and women committed suicide; in 1929 the figures rose to 16,665 (Germany). The increased rate is to be explained by the severe economic depression.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

3175. CHEVENS, L. C. F. The correlation of cause of death with type of insanity. *J. Mental Sci.* 77 (318) Jul. 1931: 562-572.—A study of the cause of death and type of insanity for 768 cases who died within the last 20 years at the Parkside Mental Hospital in England. The evidence supports the proposition that sufferers from mental disorders may be classified into groups which tend to react to environment in a manner peculiar to each both in mental and physical spheres. The author believes that similar findings among people with varying temperaments outside of hospitals might be discovered.—*H. Lasker.*

3176. MASON, FRANCES V. A study of seven hundred maladjusted school-teachers. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 576-599.—Social and personal data were collected concerning 700 school-teachers committed to four New York mental hospitals. Prior to the onset of mental illness, study, reading, and religion constituted the main non-working time interests of 85.2% of the whole group, while only 3.7% of the men and 13.5% of the women had shown interest in sports, dancing, the theatre, music or travel. While the need for behavior clinics for children is obvious, direct effort might also be made to help teachers in forming wise mental habits themselves.—*H. E. Field.*

3177. PRITCHETT, HENRY LUCIEN. The adjustment of college students' family problems. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 84-89.—At Southern Methodist University during 1930 a study of 168 cases showed over a dozen prominent factors in maladjustment which relate to deficiencies in social adjustments in the home. Family pride may urge the student to efforts beyond his ability. Over-dependence on parent and home on the one hand and repressive home conditions on the other lead the student to conflict and confusion. Efforts to compensate for felt inadequacies frequently lead to extreme behavior. The family situation gives the child his capital stock of attitude and behavior patterns, some of which call seriously for readjustment through trained mental hygiene specialists on the staffs of our higher institutions of learning. (Several cases are given.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

3178. SEARS, FLORENCE, and WITMER, HELEN. Some possible motives in the sexual delinquency of children of adequate intelligence. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2 (1) Sep. 1931: 1-45.—The material of the study is drawn from the records of 40 white children referred to the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research because of sexual activity. A summary of psychological, social, and psychiatric data is made in all 50 cases and the apparent causes of the misbehavior shown in tabular form. The number of friends is taken as a rough objective index of personality type. Of the girls with few friends sexual activity seemed to be traceable to inadequate home conditions and to desire for affection. Mental conflict, curiosity, desire for approval or an aggressive girl are important among the difficulties of the boy with few friends. Most of the gregarious children appeared rather well adjusted emotionally. They are described as following a "fast" crowd and defying the customs of the larger social group, the chief causal

roles being assigned to poor parental example, inadequate training and deprivation of affection. The writers are careful to point out the selective character of the group.—*H. E. Field.*

3179. TURNER, F. DOUGLAS, and PENROSE, LIONEL S. An investigation into the position in family of mental defectives. *J. Mental Sci.* 77 (318) Jul. 1931: 512-524.—The data is derived from 1,455 questionnaires filled in by medical officers regarding age, health, and mentality of all members of the patients' fraternities. The authors found the number of cases too small to allow any definite inferences, but find that the evidence points to the following tendencies: (1) In the case of idiots the first child is somewhat more frequently affected than the other members of the fraternity. (2) High grade defectives are more frequently found among latter members of the fraternity. (3) Mongols tend to come last, and cases with history of difficult labor early. (4) The data give no support to Goddard's hypothesis that mental deficiency is due to a single recessive gene substitution.—*H. Lasker.*

3180. WOLF, HOWARD. Suicide notes. *Amer. Mercury.* 24 (95) Nov. 1931: 264-272.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 2969, 3069, 3148, 3190-3191, 3222)

3181. ANDERSON, FORREST N., et al. Six years of child guidance. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 73-96.

3182. McLEAN, FRANCIS H. Present day problems in the family field. *Family.* 12 (6) Oct. 1931: 170-173.—Family social work tends to be too pathological. Satisfactory elements in the family situation are frequently neglected or not encouraged by the social worker. Not only is our knowledge of the various aspects of family life fragmentary, but what little we possess is not sufficiently organized and made concrete so that it can be applied to any given situation.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3183. MYRICK, MYRA L. Some positive contributions of mothers' aid to family service. *Family.* 12 (7) Nov. 1931: 223-226.

3184. REYNOLDS, BERTHA C. A way of understanding: An approach to case work with Negro families. *Family.* 12 (7) Nov. 1931: 203-208.—Case work contacts with Negro families are frequently very unsatisfactory. The Institute for Child Guidance in New York City has made a study of this problem. Further study is very necessary, but it appears that the intelligent groups are suspicious of child clinics because of the large amount of material published on race differences in intelligence. Negro cases are also frequently not referred until the case becomes very difficult to handle.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3185. ROBINSON, VIRGINIA P. Psychoanalytic contributions to social case-work treatment. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 487-503.—Psychoanalysis places upon the patient responsibility for taking the initiative and meeting the conditions laid down by the analyst. The relationship thus set up is one in which, ideally, the analyst enables the patient to see himself by leading him to disclose himself freely, and also leaves with him the responsibility for the solution of the situation which his newly awakened insight has revealed to him. The area probed in the process of psychoanalysis is ordinarily the whole range of personality. The social case worker deals with, usually, but a single problem, is

in danger of assuming responsibility for solving the problems for the client, and so leaves him worse off than before his contact with the case worker; or the case worker, by failure to place back upon the shoulders of the client the task of working out his own difficulty whose nature has been defined by the case worker, becomes involved in impossible obligations to the client which do neither him nor the case worker any good. A knowledge of the psychoanalytic technique with its emphasis upon the limitations upon the activity of the analyst would help social case work at this point.—*F. J. Bruno.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 1653, 2255, 2855, 2906, 2962, 2966, 2969-2971, 3183, 3211, 3221, 3278)

3186. GUILD, JUNE PURCELL. Is social work socially immoral? *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 49-53.—Social work spends its time in alleviating the tragedies of our economic system, and is negligent of its function of reform. This is due to the inadequate training of the social case workers and to their fear of losing their jobs if they tell the truth. There is a permanent value in the social case method in any organization of society; and in the records of social agencies facts are buried which could throw a strong light on the injustices of industrial society.—*F. J. Bruno.*

3187. HALBERT, L. A. A review and forecast of the work of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 353-366.—The American Association of Public Welfare Officials organized at Boston in June 1930, held its first meeting at Minneapolis a year later. This report of its president traced the origin of the idea for such an association and gave an outline of its organizing activities during the year between June 1930 and June 1931. Public welfare work covers many activities and its boundaries are not clearly defined nor accepted. Each one of these different activities has its own national body to promote standards and improve personnel. The place of the new association will be to act as a holding corporation under which all public welfare work may realize its common tasks and opportunities. There is need of interesting leading citizens in the importance of the social tasks undertaken by public welfare officials in view of the rapid way in which such work is coming under governmental auspices. The specific tasks are the improvement in standards, the attraction to public welfare service of a well trained personnel and an increased security of tenure for the capable employee.—*F. J. Bruno.*

3188. KELSO, ROBERT W. Why is a board of directors? *Survey.* 67 (2) Oct. 15, 1931: 77-79.—The growth of the community chest movement has freed the boards of directors of social agencies from the responsibility for money-raising. They can function if they will, not as a list of decorative names, nor as deciders upon technical details to the exclusion of the staff, but as real trustees of the major purposes and policies of their agencies. Responsibility rests upon the paid executives to give their boards opportunities to function in this way. The duties of a board are, first to choose carefully a competent executive and staff; second, to keep itself vitally informed about the work of the agency; third, to develop the agency's program to meet changing conditions; fourth, to interpret the agency to the public. The Council of Social Agencies provides a new instrument, through which executives and board members from many agencies may discuss common problems and plans. Through its discussions the valid angles of social needs and limitations upon action are given emphasis. Problems that might have lain on the desk of an

executive or passed perfunctorily through an inattentive meeting of their board, are kept alive. The board member takes his or her share, not only in the meetings of the board itself, but in the problem meetings of the council.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

3189. LIBBEY, ALLA A. The response of a staff to the study of agency inter-relationships. *Family.* 12 (7) Nov. 1931: 219-222.—Better inter-agency relations are sometimes possible if the head of each agency discusses certain types of inter-agency problems with her case work staff.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3190. PETTIT, WALTER. Is community organization social work? *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 62-66.—Although not so well known, the technique of community organization is as essential to the social worker as is that of social case work. The community is the setting of the problem, the community forces are the conditions of its solution, and community participation is essential to the existence of any social work. Ordinarily community organization is initiated by a lay member of the community who senses the need and rallies assistance for meeting it. The social worker comes in, if at all, after the program has been worked out. Lately, however, a social worker may be brought in earlier, or may even be the initiator. Social work of any sort will develop only as community organization is perfected, and conversely the effectiveness of any social agency is dependent upon its community-mindedness or attitude toward other social agencies as co-participants in the cooperative project. The relation between community organization and personality development is not so well understood but there is some evidence that the wider arena which it opens up to the social worker contributes to his greater effectiveness. Schools of social work have all but unanimously added courses in community organization to their curricula.—*F. J. Bruno.*

3191. WHEELER, MARY P. A new statistical code. *Family.* 12 (7) Nov. 1931: 213-217.—Increased efficiency in the family agency is possible through the use of a detailed code in the reports. With a little practice such a code may be used in the field by the visitor with great saving of time and greater uniformity in case reports. A new code used by the Newark (N. J.) Department of Public Welfare is given.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3192. WILLIAMS, AUBREY W. Wanted—An effective spur for social values. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 53-61.—A wide gap exists between knowledge of how social and public health conditions may be improved and the capacity of communities to adopt these new methods as regular social functions. In the face of 20th century technique and conditions, the average community attacks its problems as the small village of centuries ago. And when any modern program is adopted it is liable to be unrelated to the entire need or inappropriate. Some technique should be devised by which the findings of the pioneers in human relations may be made available as bases for community programs.—*F. J. Bruno.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 2942, 3162)

3193. CARRIÈRE, R. Gründe der Überfüllung der Anstalten und Vorschläge zur Abhilfe—besonders für den Freistaat Sachsen. [Reasons for institutional overcrowding and proposals for remedies, especially in Saxony.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94 (1-3) Jan. 1931: 130-172.

3194. CASS, E. R. American prisons today: a survey. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 6-12.—*H. E. Field.*

3195. FIELD, HENRY E. The attitudes of prisoners as a factor in rehabilitation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 150-163.—Beliefs and attitudes expressed by the prisoner throw some light upon his personal problems as well as upon certain effects of treatment policies. Explaining away the facts of the crime, claiming special stress of circumstance (urgent need, intoxication and the like), arguing that society as a whole is no less predatory or undisciplined than the criminal himself, are commonly met forms of self-justification. The treatment possibilities of a prison are said to have little substance, and moral codes to be more verbal than real. The remoulding of attitudes should be part of a general rehabilitation plan. To this end it is important that the prisoners' sense of justice be satisfied by reasonable, efficient action, supplemented with explanation, while, as far as possible, the purposes behind a treatment measure should be made clear. In prudent hands a formulation of "limited moral freedom" such as that of Ferri, and case studies of ex-prisoners (some of whom succeeded and some of whom failed) can be useful instruments for corrective persuasion.—*H. E. Field.*

3196. GARRETT, PAUL W. The prison as a socializing agency. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 78-82.—*H. E. Field.*

3197. GEHLKE, C. E. Testing the work of the prison. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 121-131.—The author discusses the difficulties connected with testing of the work of the prison in general and American prisons in particular. Subjects considered are: (1) the difficulties with definitions of success of released and paroled prisoners, (2) difficulties in correlation of the factors determining the success or failure on parole, (3) the need of further experimentation. Eight studies of paroles were subjected to a critical analysis and found greatly lacking, partly because of the methods used and partly because of the nature of the material available. The German system of criminological analysis of the individual prisoner is highly recommended.—*Jacob Horák.*

3198. MACCORMICK, AUSTIN H. Education in the prisons of tomorrow. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 72-77.—While it is not the sole agency of rehabilitation, education will have an unquestionable place in prisons as it has in the world outside. The unusually heavy concentration of under-educated adults presented by our prison population makes it even more important. Taking the United States as a whole, very little is being done. Not one prison in the entire country has an organized program of vocational education, and there is not a single complete and well-rounded educational program. The reformatories for women, almost without exception, make education in the broadest sense their aim. When they fail it is usually because they do not set up enough educational machinery. The reformatories for men often set up too much machinery. There are signs of a turn in the tide. General requirements may be considered under five categories: fundamental academic; vocational; health (community and personal); cultural; social (including moral and civic).—*H. E. Field.*

3199. MIYAKE, MASATARO. Japanese prisons. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(91) Jul. 1931: 496-502.—There are 56 principal and 39 branch prisons in Japan proper. Provision is made for separation of certain classes of prisoners, such as juveniles, first offenders, recidivists, etc. Buddhist priests serve as chaplains although Christian clergymen may be appointed. Cells are well equipped, and discipline is above reproach. Prison work falls under three systems: contract, state use, and making goods to order. The working day of 12.5 hours is too long. Income reverts to the national treasury but prisoners are paid a small wage.—*Charles A. Timm.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 2710, 3155, 3185, 3217)

3200. PODALL, H. C. Prognosis in mental diseases, with reference to extra-mural social adjustment. *U. S. Veteran's Bur. Medic. Bull.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 39-49.—This is a brief review of 24 cases of psychotic patients and of their histories after discharge from the hospital with special reference to their social and economic adjustment. The constitutional psychopath usually makes the best adjustment. The patient with the hebephrenic type of dementia praecox has much less chance for a satisfactory adjustment outside of the hospital than the patient suffering from the catatonic form of the same disease. The prospects for adjustment of the manic-depressive patients depend upon the length of their remissions. Patients with general paralysis who received malarial treatment showed very different results.—*H. M. Beckh.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 2755, 2900, 2970, 3137)

3201. EMERSON, KENDALL. Public health organization. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(9) Sep. 1931: 989-992.—A group of public health physicians recognizing the need of a great popular educational program in public health established the National Tuberculosis Association. This association is primarily a field organization operating as an adjunct to the official public health service. In general this is true of the other volunteer health organizations. The American Public Health Association on the other hand is primarily a scientific society composed of professional workers in their chosen field. There is no call for this association to undertake field operations. The future of the American Public Health Association lies not in amalgamation with outside associations but in a far closer integration of its many complex branches and a broader realization that with its varied specialties it is still one great profession that will survive only as a whole.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3202. LOMBARD, HERBERT L., and MACDONALD, ELEANOR J. Complete records aid control of cancer. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 23(11) Nov. 1931: 532-533.—A second study made by The Massachusetts Department of Public Health through its visiting nurse associations considers the life food habits of cancer patients. Findings were obtained from 170 patients and an equal number of controls. Most of the comparisons showed no significant differences between the cancer cases and the controls, but with certain foods marked differences existed. Alcoholic drinks and chewing tobacco were more prevalent in the cancer than non-cancer group. The authors believe that if public health nurses would conduct similar studies, emphasizing life habits as opposed to disease span habits, that valuable information could be obtained. (A list of the foods considered and the groups' reactions to each appear. A summary of the findings of the first study is given).—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

3203. MacWILLIAM, H. H. Poor law hospitals—Their past and future. *Pub. Health (London).* 44(11) Aug. 1931: 343-349.—Since 1601, the care of the poor has been a definite legal duty of the community, although it is probable that there was very little medical treatment provided until the 19th century. Under the poor law of 1834, out-relief was discouraged and general, mixed workhouses arose under a central supervisor. Later, parish doctors were established, and to accommodate the sick certain wards were set apart as infirmaries, the conditions in which for a long time were very bad. Criticism of the poor law caused a gradual break-up of the system with the allocation of the able-bodied to a national government department and the sick, in-

firm, children, and insane to local institutions and hospitals under various committees of the county or borough authorities. Large general and community hospitals should be the basis of any scheme for hospital services and should treat all classes of cases. This system would be economical and more efficiently administered. Associated with the general hospitals there should be out-patient departments, convalescent homes and institutions for the infirm. The poor law at present gives the local authorities powers which are ample to provide all the hospital services of the community and should not be cast aside until certain that it be replaced by a superior scheme.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3204. PECK, PURCELLE. Activities of the elementary school teacher. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 23 (9) Sep. 1931: 408-413; (10) Oct. 1931: 495-499; (11) Nov. 1931: 553-555.—In 1927 a study, never published, was made of the health activities in which the city and rural elementary school teacher assisted. An analysis of the data provided the basis for this classified list of activities which may prove useful to teachers and school nurses as a practical check list. The activities listed fall into 61 headings covering the administration, teaching, supervision and actual assistance given by the teacher in maintaining and promoting good health. Each heading is minutely outlined.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

3205. REID, LUCILLE. Negro nurses and nutritionist cooperate. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 23 (11) Nov. 1931: 548-550.—The article gives the results of a two-year study of the nutrition of pre-school Negro children in New York City in the district of 58th to 65th streets. Results such as the following are shown in graphs: "Drink one quart of milk daily," improved from 33% to 61%; "Eat two vegetables daily," improved from 47% to 88%; "Had physical defects corrected," improved from 47% to 72%. (A table of foods scored is included.)—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

3206. SCANTLEBURY, VERA. Some aspects of infant welfare work in Victoria. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 486-502.—This is a report on the organization and growth of infant welfare centers in Victoria, and their work in giving information concerning prenatal care, early notification of birth, and artificial and natural feeding, based on tests made with food materials and different measures. The results and procedure are given of an attempt to compile a standard weight-for-age line for Victorian children as a basis for a guidance for nurses and mothers concerning the caloric needs of infants. (Charts and tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

3207. SCHMÖLDERS, G. Prohibition und Volksgesundheit. [Prohibition and public health.] *Rev. Internat. contre l'Alcoolisme.* 39 (4) Aug. 1931: 207-215. (English and French summaries.)

3208. STEARN, ESTHER WAGNER, and MITCHELL, GRACE RAND. Important factors in directing the health of the college woman. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (9) Sep. 1931: 984-988.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3209. UNSIGNED. City noise. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 1138-1141.—The modern public health movement is being extended to exclude city noise. Consideration of this problem in New York and Chicago has led to the appointment of special noise abatement commissions with power to investigate the causes and effects and to develop procedures for their control. Studies reveal that 85% of noise in downtown New York is due to the field of transportation. As far as is known no correlation has been made between physiological and psychological effects of noise. It seems to be impossible to select an intensity value or noise level which would separate noises of public health significance and those of no such importance. Further studies of this complex subject are needed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3210. UNSIGNED. Preschool clinic procedure in public health nursing organizations. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 23 (8) Aug. 1931: 394-397; (9) Sep. 1931: 449-452; (10) Oct. 1931: 506-507.—(A description of the clinic rooms, furnishings, space arrangements, doctor's supplies, personnel, routine, number of stations, attendance, records, problems, etc., of pre-school clinics in seven cities. The cities are listed and each is described under the above headings.)—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

3211. WILSON, HARRIS R. C. Role of the pay-cost clinic. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (9) Sep. 1931: 999-1002.—Although free dental service for indigent children had been started in Cleveland 30 years ago, an analysis of the problem showed that 78.9% of the elementary pupils were still needing attention. This indicated that only 20% of the problem had been met through all agencies. It was found that the fundamental reason for the failure to secure dental services for children is economic. After much discussion three extraction surgeries were established on a pay-cost basis. These three institutions can care for about 7,200 each, and do meet the needs fairly well. The next step is to provide a pay-cost filling service so as to save the teeth. The pay-cost clinic is the most helpful agent yet employed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 2968, 3172, 3178)

3212. BOYLE, C. NINA. What is slavery? An appeal to women. *Shield.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 136-146.—In 1925 the League of Nations' Slavery Convention pledged itself to put down slavery in all its forms. Like other liberationists, it has, however, overlooked conditions of slavery of which women alone are victims, i.e. the traffic in women and little children, for purposes of immorality as it exists in Japan and India, and for purposes of marriage as it flourishes in its worst form in India and is found in Muslim and pagan communities of Africa and Asia.—*Lina Kahn.*

3213. DuBOIS, CHARLES L'éducation sexuelle des jeunes gens. [Sex education for youth.] *Hygiène Mentale.* 23 (7) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 173-184.

3214. MOORE, EDNA L. Social hygiene and the nurse. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (2) Feb. 1931: 99-104.—(A description of the unique opportunities in the area of social hygiene open to the nurse in her various activities both in her private duty and public health capacity.)—*F. J. Bruno.*

3215. MORGAN, AUDREY G. Prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in seamen. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 12 (3) Mar. 20, 1931: 101-106.—The educational and recreational facilities provided sailors while on shore have an enormous value in the anti-venereal disease campaign but the process of education is slow and other immediate steps must be taken. The law of the United States provides for the free treatment of American seamen suffering from any disease on land, but does not provide medical treatment for sailors at sea, consequently adequate treatment is seldom given, since it requires so long a time that the patient cannot stay in port long enough to be treated thoroughly. The U.S. Public Health Service is working on a plan to standardize the treatment and reporting of cases in the marine hospitals and an effort is being made to interest steamship companies and masters of vessels in the prophylaxis of venereal disease among their crews. An international agreement signed by some 17 countries has been made to establish and maintain venereal treatment centers in the chief sea and river ports open to sailors of all nationalities, without cost to the seamen. A bill has been suggested authorizing free treatment in marine hospitals for seamen of foreign nations, whose vessels pay a tonnage tax in American ports. Such legislation would safeguard the health of a large body

of public servants and would be a further step toward international cooperation in matters of public health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3216. ROSS, A. O. Venereal diseases and the general community. *Pub. Health (London)*. 44(11) Aug. 1931: 352-356.—The results of propaganda and the free treatment provided by clinics in the case of venereal infections in the male is satisfactory. Judging from the type of case seen in the clinics today the average man is coming early in the course of his disease, the majority being sero-negative or sero-positive primary cases. Early treatment means cheaper and more effective treatment and diminishes the number of possible contacts. However, married women present a field where earnest endeavor on the part of the health authorities would bear much fruit. In all large centers, provisions should be made for all day clinics for both sexes. Health visitors should be attached to women's and children's venereal disease clinics for social work and children of mothers suffering from syphilis should be kept under observation in the pre-school age.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3217. SCHWEINITZ, KARL de. The dangers and advantages of sex instruction for children. *Mental*

Hygiene. 15(3) Jul. 1931: 561-569.—Sex instruction is being handicapped by unnecessary concerns. It cannot be expected to allay the sex urge and facts alone are no prophylactic. At the early stages when humor normally dominates disgust, the child's acquaintance with ordinary four-lettered Anglo-Saxon words should not be viewed with horror. There is a special danger in a parent entering intimately into the emotional life of his child. Sex instruction may be, in a sense, a kind of sex relation. Of course parents are the best initial instructors but books, teachers and even contemporaries are often appropriate supplements. On the factual side sex education for the child should be considered, not as a means of prophylaxis, but simply as a matter of right. For the average person the volume of needed knowledge is comparatively small. The subject has loomed large because of its nature and partly as a reaction to previous neglect. We are probably now turning the corner of necessary propaganda to an integration of the sex-instruction of children with the whole movement for child study and parental education. The information now centered about sex should be distributed among botany, zoology, physiology, embryology and hygiene, with which it naturally belongs.—*H. E. Field.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

3218. PARR, LELAND W. Blood studies on peoples of western Asia and north Africa. *Amer. J. Physical Anthropol.* 16(1) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 15-29.—This article gives evidence that the blood-type approach to the study of anthropology has value. It has been found that the study of small isolated racial groups where in-breeding is present does not provide satisfactory material for racial studies.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

3219. WEISGERBER, LEO. "Neuromantik" in der Sprachwissenschaft. [The neo-romantic movement in the science of language.] *German.-Roman. Monatsschr.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 241-259.—The concept of language has four different sides, which become obvious when the four fundamental manifestations of language are separated from each other, and which must be studied with the appropriate means. Speaking, or the utilization of the means of speech, and the possession of speech by the individual require psychological investigation; language as the cultural possession of a group is a sociological problem; while the human capacity for language (*Sprachfähigkeit*) is a philosophical question. A point of view which recognizes the conclusions of only one of these fields is one-sided, for there is truth in the conclusions of all of them, a fact which is recognized by the neo-romantic school.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3061, 3223)

3220. BAIN, READ. Stability in questionnaire response. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 445-453.—A questionnaire consisting of 61 items of personnel in-

formation was given to 50 college freshmen with careful directions to get uniformity in filling in the schedule. Two and a half months later the same questionnaire was given with the same directions. Tabulations showed that 709, nearly one-fourth of the 3,050 items, had been changed. The girls showed considerably greater stability of response than the boys on all three types of questions, factual family data, factual personal data, and subjective personal data. The whole group showed greater stability on the factual personal than on the other two types. A number of methodological questions are raised as well as suggestions for further research.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

3221. DEWEY, JOHN. Social science and social control. *New Repub.* 67(869) Jul. 1931: 276-277.—The present practice of slavishly following the technique of physical science limits the development of social science. It is erroneously supposed that efforts at social control depend upon the prior existence of a social science. On the contrary, the building up of social science, that is, of a body of knowledge in which facts are ascertained in their significant relations, is dependent upon putting social planning into effect. If we do have at hand a reasonable amount of technique, then it is by deliberately using what we have that we shall in the end develop a dependable body of social knowledge.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

3222. WHITLEY, R. L. Interviewing the problem boy. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(2) Oct. 1931: 89-100.—In interviewing problem boys one can secure valuable material by inducing them to talk freely about themselves. Their utterances are helpful in determining the boys' aspirations, doings, environment, experiences, contacts, conflicts and attitude toward them. A portion of a boy's story is cited as an illustration of interview material.—*Lina Kahn.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

3223. DROBA, D. D. Methods used for measuring public opinion. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 410-423.—Five methods that have been used by investiga-

tors for measuring opinion about various public issues have been selected for review. The method of construction was chosen as a basis for classification. (1) The questionnaire method consists of a series of unscaled questions or statements selected by a few judges to

represent the opinions. (2) In the ranking method a number of items representing either the object of opinion or the opinion itself are arranged in rank order. (3) The rating method refers to self-ratings or ratings by others on an arbitrary scale with respect to a certain opinion. (4) In the method of paired comparison two items of a pair of words, phrases, or sentences representing the opinion are compared by the subject. He is

asked to indicate which of the two items is preferable. (5) The main principle involved in the method of equal appearing intervals is that statements representing the opinions are sorted into a number of piles, say 9 or 11, according to the degree of opinion expressed in the statements. Arrangement of the piles is such that the differences between the piles appear to the subject approximately equal.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entries 2430-2431, 2589)

3224. NINAGAWA, TORAZO. A study of the nature of the social mass. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6(1) Jul. 1931: 58-70.—To make clear the meaning of *Massen* in the science of statistics is to analyze the nature of both the science itself and statistical method. *Masse* means a social mass and is composed of parts which are independent of one another. The individuality of these parts is ruled by social nature, not by material nature. There must exist, then, the *Einheit* in the material quantity of the social mass. By its nature, the social mass is heterogeneous—not homogeneous. A lack of clear understanding between statistical data and the statistical series formed to secure the stable and quantitative results of the social mass, leads to the misconception underlying a classification of the social mass according to its continuity and discontinuity, or its heterogeneity and homogeneity.—*T. F. Haygood.*

3225. UNSIGNED. The fourth international conference of labour statisticians. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(1) Jul. 1931: 1-23.—The conference held in Geneva from May 20 to 23, 1931, dealt with the question of real wages in various occupations in certain capital cities, involving the question of comparisons of family budgets, a knotty problem on account of the different consumption habits of the different nationalities. Twenty-three member states were represented, and also, for the first time, the United States. In discussing the scope of the term wages, the question arose as to whether family income as distinct from individual income should be considered and whether payments in kind, paid holidays, family allowances, and contributions to social insurance should be included in the calculations. It was agreed that information regarding time rates as well as earnings should be collected, and that rates in one country should be compared with rates in another country, and earnings with earnings. The practice of the Office has been to compile a composite international budget which can be used as a rough "measuring rod" for giving an approximate relation between the cost of living in each country. So far, food, fuel and light were included in the budgets and the conference recommended that rents should be added. It is not practicable to add clothing on account of variations in quality and climatic differences. Recommendations include: (1) family budget inquiries should be undertaken by various governments, in case this has not been done in the last ten years; (2) in reporting wages, account should be taken of diverse circumstances of the workers resulting from differences in systems of wage payments, the amount and nature of payments supplementary to wages; (3) in the comparison of budgets allowance should be made for the differences in articles consumed in each of the countries by basing the calculations successively on the list of important articles consumed in one country and the list of important articles (but not necessarily the same articles) consumed in the other countries, and also take in account, if possible, their nutritive value.—*P. J. Haegy.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 2740)

3226. BARTON, W. A., Jr. Improving the true-false examination. *School & Soc.* 34(877) Oct. 17, 1931: 544-546.—The cross-out method of true-false tests, whereby the student taking the test is asked to draw a line through the word or words that make a statement false, instead of just placing a minus sign after it makes these tests more reliable, reduces guessing to a minimum, and also makes the test a test of reasoning as well as of recall. This was found to be so by the author after giving 23 different true-false tests at Coker College and two at the University of Georgia.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

3227. WANG, CHAS. K. A. The internal consistency of the Allports' ascendance-submission test (form for men). *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(2) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 154-161.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 2479, 2600, 2721, 3191)

3228. ARNOULD, A. Enquête internationale sur la standardisation métrique de la mesure du bois. [Metric standardization of timber measurement.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69(8) Aug. 1931: 657-663.—Replies to a questionnaire issued by the International Institute of Agriculture indicate that there is little prospect of adopting a uniform metric standard in the timber trade. It is desirable and practicable, however, for the various official statistical offices to agree upon standard conversion factors for statistical purposes, and for research organizations to agree upon standard methods of measurement for scientific purposes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

3229. BACHI, RICCARDO. Le rilevazioni statistiche sul mercato finanziario di New York. [The compilation of statistics on the financial market of New York.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12(10) Oct. 1931: 793-800.—An analysis of the methods used in the compilation of statistical data on the New York Stock Exchange, together with some comparisons with the methods adopted by the author in gathering information on the Italian financial market.—*Roberto Bachi.*

3230. DOUGLAS, I. The American census of distribution. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(3) 1931: 432-437.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

3231. GINI, C. Intorno alla portata e agli effetti delle false denunce di nascita per i nati denunciati al principio dell'anno. [The extent and effects of false return of year of birth in births occurring at the end of the calendar year but not registered until the beginning of the next.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 3-29. (French summary: 30-34.)

3232. MIGLIORINI, ELIO. L'ultimo censimento industriale e commerciale dell'Italia. [The most recent industrial and commercial census of Italy.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Italiano.* 3 1930: 119-124.

3233. TEODORESCU, I. Recensământul general al populației. [The general census of population.] *Analele Econ. si Stat.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 6-14.—Detail of census schedules and plans for the census of Decem-

ber 29, 1930. Three schedules were used. The individual schedule, covering name, residence, age, sex, religion, race, mother tongue, education, principal and secondary occupation, physical defect, and infirmity. Resident and floating populations are distinguished. The family schedule includes one part which describes the families with their dependents and another part which describes the houses or living quarters and rooms. The third schedule provides for commercial and industrial enterprises. This inquiry has not been made since 1901. It includes the name of the enterprise, its juridical form, location, purpose, number of personnel, and motive forces.—*Al. Halunga.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

3234. MALÍK, KAREL. Několik poznámek k metodě systematiky rozřídění podnikání v Československém sčítání živnostenských závodů z r. 1930. [The method of classification of industrial establishments in the Czechoslovak census of 1930.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 165-197.—Comparison of the Czech classification adopted, with the German classification of 1925, and the Austrian of 1902. (From French summary.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

3235. CASTELNUOVO, G. Sulla teoria della dispersione. Appunti critici. [The theory of dispersion. Critical points.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 2 1930: 123-134.—The problem of the significance of the coefficient of dispersion is discussed with a special reference to the technique of life insurance. In particular, the coefficients of dispersion relating to the mortality of insured persons may remain practically constant (and nearly unity) while a progressive diminution in the mortality of the insured classes is taking place.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3236. ELDERTON, ETHEL M., and MOUL, MARGARET. Table of the values of the differences of the powers of zero. *Biometrika.* 22 (3-4) May 1931: 306-308.—*J. R. Miner.*

3237. HORST, PAUL. A proof that the point from which the sum of the absolute deviations is a minimum is the median. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (6) Sep. 1931: 463-464.—A direct mathematical proof of this generally known fact, based on placing the first derivative of the general expression for the sum of the absolute deviations from a point, P , equal to zero, in order to determine the value of P that makes the sum-function a minimum. [Note an error in sign, —instead of +, before the term $(2m-n)P$ in the formula.]—*Charles C. Grove.*

3238. VINCI, FELICE. Il calcolo del valore tipico (modale) di una distribuzione statistica. [The calculation of the mode from a statistical distribution.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 372-378.—A new procedure for calculating the mode based on the distribution of data in classes of different amplitude is described.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 2451, 3246)

3239. STRIEFLER, HEINRICH. Zur Methode der Rangkorrelation nach Tönnies. [Tönnies' method of rank correlation.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralblatt.* 23 (5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 129-136; (6) Sep. 1931: 161-168.—First, the method of rank correlation as developed by Tönnies in 1894 but not published until 1909, in *Schmollers Jahrbuch* (33 271 ff.), and a modified method by Kurt Pohlen, which unfortunately has remained unpublished, are presented; then these methods are compared with the Pearsonian method; and finally a comparative study and evaluation of these methods of computing a

coefficient of correlation are made. The results of computing several correlations by four different methods are here given;—

Correlation between series I. and the series						
Computed by Method	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1. Tönnies' (Original)	—44	—35	— 8	48	52	56
2. Tönnies' (Changed)	—44	—39	— 5	50	47	66
3. xy Rank-	—83	—76	—14	78	88	84
4. Pearson	—80	—0.824	—0.21	.734	.915	.830

The series used were provided by the 28 statistical districts into which the City of Hanover is divided. The explanation of the differences lies in the different formulations of the problem according to the two methods: The calculation by the use of the product moments, xy , answers the question how far the individual items of the two series differ from the average and how great the sum of these deviations (or of their squares) is; whereas, the calculation according to Tönnies gives a more exact answer to the question as to the functional relationship that exists between the group-unities of the individual items in both series. It is admitted that the Pearsonian correlation is more rigorous mathematically, is less primitive, but that the correlation of Tönnies requires only about one-sixth the labor and can be more easily taught to and followed by the office-force.—*Charles C. Grove.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 2131-2132, 3270)

3240. JACOB, MOSÈ. Sullo sviluppo di una funzione di ripartizione in serie di polinomi di Hermite. [On the development of a probabilities function in series of Hermite's polynomials.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (3) Jul. 1931: 356-368.—The author gives a direct and most general proof of the known formula for the development of a probability function in series of Hermite's polynomials. The demonstration is made under such conditions which, at the same time, contain those of Cramér and those of Viaro. Finally it is demonstrated that, under these wider conditions as well, the recent theorem of the same author regarding points of discontinuity is valid.—*P. Smolensky.*

3241. MEZZANOTTE, ANNA. Intorno ad una questione di probabilità. [On a probability question.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (3) Jul. 1931: 410-421.—The following problem, submitted and resolved by Professor Tricomi, is considered: Certain objects, the number N of which is unknown, are enumerated with the numbers of the natural series from 1 to N ; being supposed that in n drawings casually made of the said objects the numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n appeared, the question is asked what number might be reliably assumed as value of N . It is shown that it is possible to substitute for the solution of Tricomi conducted with rigorous criteria, an approximative solution following the classical method methods of the calculus of probabilities.—*P. Smolensky.*

3242. MIRIAMANOFF, D. Lois de probabilité et polynomes d'Hermite. [Laws of probability and Hermite polynomials.] *Commentarii Math. Helvetici.* 3 (3) 1931: 226-243.

3243. SIBIRANI, FILIPPO. Sopra un problema di calcolo delle probabilità. [A problem of the calculus of probability.] *Ann. d. r. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Comm. di Trieste.* 1 (1) 1929: 51-75.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 2400, 3102)

3244. GJERMOE, AILIF. Abrupt changes in level of trend. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1931: 74-78.—In present-day statistical work, series are found in which occurs an abrupt dislocation of the trend. This paper in-

dicates the importance of such series, at the present time, many of which come under this category as a result of changes brought about by the World War. A method of determining the trend in the transitional period, between the time when the old trend was applicable and the time when the new trend be so, is presented, with the relevant formulae and explanations.—*James D. Paris.*

3245. MERTEN, W. Kleinere Bemerkungen zur Methode der kleinsten Quadrate. [Notes on the method of least squares.] *Z. f. Vermessungswesen*. 60 (17) Sep. 1, 1931: 515-525.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

3246. DARMOIS, G. Analyse et comparaison des séries statistiques qui se développent dans le temps. [Analysis and comparison of statistical time series.] *Metron*. 8 (1-2) 1929: 211-250.—The term covariation rather than correlation is recommended; covariation merely means that the two series move together. The conception of a coefficient of linear covariation, i.e., of a single series with time as the other variable is introduced.—*James D. Paris.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

3247. BACHI, RICCARDO. Il problema della previsione economica. [Problem of economic forecasting.] *Barometro Econ.* 2 (4-5) 1930.—Illustrations of certain procedures for the formation of economic thermometers and barometers for representing economic conditions and forecasting changes. The arbitrariness of the mechanical inference from past events to the future course of events does not render the statistical analysis void of utility, if applied with proper cautions, not only to the general economic movement, but at least to particular individual phenomena.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 2667, 2674, 3075)

3248. SELLIN, THORSTEN. Die Grundlagen eines Kriminalitätsindex. [The basis of an index of criminality.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 577-597.—A constant relationship between crimes covered in statistics and crimes committed may be assumed to hold only in a few very specialized types of crime, and the relationship would not be the same for different types of crime so selected. The greater the difference between the number of crimes committed and those covered by the statistics, due to changes in the efficiency of the authorities or in

rules of procedure, the less that number can be used as an index of criminality. The number of crimes known to the police is therefore the best material for constructing an index of criminality. In order to construct and use such an index it would be necessary to limit the information to one culture area, and to know intimately the changes in social attitudes and governmental organization that may have affected the likelihood of crimes becoming known. For similar reasons international comparisons are usually misleading and of little or no scientific value.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

3249. LINDBERG, VALTER. Mechanical aids to statistical work. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 104-116.—This paper is an explanation of the use of the punch-card system in statistical analysis. The advantages of mechanical over manual methods are enumerated at length, and the economy of mechanical for large jobs is pointed out, with an example showing the differences in cost between manual tabulation and mechanical tabulation. A brief description is given of the Powers system and the Hollerith system—the two predominating machines in the mechanical system of statistical work.—*James D. Paris.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 2623, 3105, 3270)

3250. GOLDZIEHER, KARL. Neue Richtungen in der Versicherungsmathematik. [New developments in insurance mathematics.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 22-29.

3251. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Actuarial note: the curve of mortality among substandard and super-standard risks. *Record (Amer. Inst. Actuaries)*. 20 (1) Jun. 1931: 78-79.

INTERPOLATION

3252. CASSINI, G. Sull'impiego di alcune funzioni trascendenti nelle rappresentazioni empiriche. [The use of certain transcendental functions in empirical representation.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni*. 2 1930: 245-266.—The problem of interpolation of empirical data is studied with the use of gamma functions in place of the elementary functions ordinarily used. The complexity of the functions permits of obtaining many forms of curves with very few parameters.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 2363)

GENERAL

3253. DONOVAN, LILLIAN. Some significant activities in the teaching of social studies in the secondary schools in Baltimore. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 10-15.

3254. HAYES, CARLTON J. H. Some objects of social science teaching. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 48-57.—*M. Blander.*

3255. WATERS, SUZANNE B. Social science courses in Washington, D. C. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 2-9.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1643-1644, 1647, 1693)

3256. MURIS, OSWALD. Der Streit um die "Dynamische Länderkunde." Eine Stellungnahme von sei-

ten der Schulgeographie. [How school geography views the quarrel about the so-called "dynamic geography."] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (9) 1930: 285-292.—Hettner is an exponent of static geography whose object is the extension of knowledge of the phenomena and facts of nature. This is repudiated by the "dynamic" geographers with Spethmann as spokesman. To him a landscape is the field to demonstrate dynamic forces. A dynamic analysis, not an analysis of facts, is necessary to discover the properties of those components and forces. The teachers of geography have adopted Spethmann's viewpoint as having closer contact with life. The older interpretation of geography was simpler for the teacher since it employed the text book method. Dynamic geography deals with the landscape as a whole, not with the different elements, and with man as a force cooperating with his environment.—*Werner Neuse.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 1761, 1769)

3257. BLOM, FRANS. Summary of archaeological work in the Americas during 1929 and 1930. Part 1—Mexico and Central America. Part 2—Archaeological work in South America 1929. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65 (4) Apr. 1931: 400-420.

3258. HODGE, F. W., and MERRIAM, C. HART. Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 98-105.—This is an account of the life of H. W. Henshaw who began as an ornithologist and biologist and subsequently graduated into the work of the American Bureau of Ethnology under Major J. W. Powell. Henshaw's studies and report on the synonymy of Indian tribes became the basis for the making of the very useful *Handbook of the American Indians*, 1907-1910. His researches in Indian linguistics established the existence of the Costanoan and Esselenian families of speech. He directed the American Bureau of Ethnology during the years 1892-1895 (four years). He broke down in health and Major Powell sent him to recuperate in California where he resumed his field investigations. He resigned and went to Hawaii and lived there a number of years. There he developed a remarkable series of photographs which were purchased by the National Geographic Society. He died in August, 1930. He was editor of the *American Anthropologist*, old series, for some time.—*E. D. Harvey.*

3259. NAKAYA, JINJIRO. Sur les études anthropologiques actuelles au Japon. [Anthropological research in Japan.] *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris.* 11 (1-3) 1930: 8-12.

3260. THURNWALD, RICHARD. The missionary's concern in sociology and psychology. *Africa.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 418-433.—This paper is a supplement to Professor Westermann's article, "The missionary as an anthropological field worker," *Africa* 4 (2), Apr. 1931: 164-176. Old missionary journals are storehouses of ethnological knowledge. The author submits a guide for those seeking information on the economics, political situation, social life, law and personality of African tribes. (French résumé.) See Entry 3: 14804.—*R. W. Logan.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1769, 1841)

3261. BECKER, C. H. Storiografia nazionale e cooperazione intellettuale. [International cooperation among scholars and the writing of national history.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1397) Jun. 1, 1930: 346-360.—International cooperation among savants is a thing much to be desired. The national viewpoint cannot be ignored and therefore mutual aid should be confined to neutral tasks and reciprocal use of libraries and other facilities. The difference between nations is a thing to be desired. The most that can be hoped for in the way of international understanding is a clear presentation by each nation of its own viewpoint and the recognition by other nations that differences are inevitable.—*W. R. Quynn.*

3262. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Activities of the Business Historical Society. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 182-184.—A statement of the activities of the Business Historical Society in preserving out-of-date business records, emphasizing the records of farmers, small manufacturers, and country store-keepers and their importance to research workers in agricultural history.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

3263. NORVIN, WILLIAM. Barthold Georg Niebuhr og den historiske Kritik. [Niebuhr and historical

criticism.] *Scandia, Tidskr. f. Hist. Forskning.* 4 (1) Apr. 1931: 155-170.—*Sverre Steen.*

3264. PASQUALI, GIORGIO. Paleografia quale scienza dello spirito. [The fascination of paleography.] *Nuova Antologia.* 277 (1421) Jun. 1, 1931: 342-354.—There was a time when paleography was a dry, wearisome science. It was interested solely in enabling one to read and date ancient writings. This limited conception obtained until the late 19th century, when paleographers began to see the need of acquiring a wider and more profound knowledge of the intellectual life of the periods in which they pursued their highly specialized research. Since then, paleography has established a new, intimate relationship with the natural and physical sciences, philosophy, linguistics, philology, law, art, civil and ecclesiastical history.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

3265. POKROVSKIĖ, M. N. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, М. Н. О задачах марксистской исторической науки в реконструктивный период. [Concerning problems of Marxist historical science during the period of reconstruction.] *Историк Марксист. (Istorik Marxist.)* 21 1931: 3-7.—The Association of the Marxist Historians first made its appearance in the year 1925, i.e. during the so-called NEP period, officially known as the "period of the restoration" (восстановительный период). Since 1927, a new drive of militant communism has taken place in the Soviet Union; this is known officially as the "period of reconstruction" (реконструктивный период). The Association of the Marxist Historians is confronted with the task of uniting and directing all studies in history in the Soviet Union. During the first years of its existence, it attempted to secure the assistance of "non-Marxist" Russian historians, such as Petrushevskii, Tarle, Bakhrushin, and others. At the same time, the Association made every effort to train a sufficient number of Marxist students in history. With the beginning of the "period of reconstruction" the Association decided to follow the general trend of ideas in the Soviet Union. Pokrovsky has attempted to define the new methods and aims of this Association in his address of February, 1931. The assistance of the "non-Marxist" historians was at first indispensable because of the lack of trained scholars among the Marxists; but it has proved to be dangerous to the integrity of the Marxist doctrine and therefore must be discontinued. As to the special task of Marxist students of history, Pokrovsky suggests the "dovetailing" of the Marxist historical theory with the political practice of international communism. Historical science has to give ideological support to the international proletariat in its struggle against the capitalist world.—*G. Vernadsky.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2431, 2602, 2669, 2687, 2738, 3225, 3262)

3266. BRAUN, SOMA. Munkásszeminariumok. [Seminars for workers.] *Szocialismus.* 21 (9) Sep. 1931: 275-280.—The Social-Democratic Organization of Iron and Metal Workers [Hungary] founded seminars for workers six years ago. There are three-year courses, the first year being devoted to general knowledge, the second to political instruction, and the third to business administration and political economy. One instructor gives all the lectures of each year; the more important books on political science and on economics are read, and there also is discussion; no textbooks are prescribed. The results are satisfactory.—*Rudolf Nötel.*

3267. CARBONI, S. ORTU. Su le riforme all'ordinamento degli Istituti superiori di Scienze economiche e commerciali. [The reforms of the ordinance governing the higher institutions of economics and com-

mercial sciences.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 635-646.

3268. CARSON, MICHEL. L'institut d'organisation commerciale et industrielle. [The Institute of Commercial and Industrial Organization.] *J. d. Econ.* 100 Jul. 1931: 63-73.—The development of scientific management is in itself of great advantage to the world. It is the misapplication of its results that gives what justification they have to its present criticisms. Institutions such as the Parisian one herein described are a source of great value in so far as their findings are discerningly applied.—*Robert Schwenger.*

3269. CLARK, HAROLD F. Planning an educational program to meet the vocational requirements of students. *Personnel J.* 10(1) Jun. 1931: 26-31.

3270. DARMONIS, G. L'insegnamento della statistica della matematica attuariale e del calcolo della probabilità in Francia. [Teaching of statistics, of actuarial mathematics and of the calculus of probabilities in France.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(4) Oct. 1931: 512-515.—*P. Smolensky.*

3271. FAINA, CLAUDIO. II "rinascimento agrario" in Italia e le "Scuole Rurali Faina." [The "agricultural renaissance" in Italy and the "Faina rural schools."] *Nuova Antologia.* 271(1397) Jun. 1, 1930: 392-400.—The Fascist régime is giving much attention to the improvement of agriculture in Italy. In 1912 were established the Faina rural schools, which continue the work of the regular elementary schools for boys who are employed on farms. The classes are held on Sundays and holidays in order not to interfere with work. The elementary course of study lasts three years and is a general one, comprising natural sciences, history, geography and hygiene. The advanced course lasts two years and is more specialized. For them the student is enabled to study the particular type of agriculture in which he hopes to engage. The purpose of the schools is not only to make good farmers, but good citizens as well, and to encourage Italian youth to stick to the land.—*W. R. Quynn.*

3272. HOPE, JOHN. Trained men for Negro business. *Opportunity.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 343-345; 350.—Atlanta University in 1929 organized a graduate department of commerce and business administration, the first of its kind in a Negro university. Last year there where 425 registrations in 20 courses, graduate and undergraduate. Eighteen advanced students were given work in the field, keeping the books for Negro business enterprises in Atlanta, and helping business men to improve their business practices.—*E. L. Clarke.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2959, 3014)

3273. GRAHAM, WILLARD J. Accounting in the law school curriculum. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(3) May 1931: 215-227.

3274. GULICK, LUTHER. Research in public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 9(4) Oct. 1931: 388-392.—American public administration is depending upon factual research and public education in governmental

affairs. Three kinds of research may be distinguished: (1) the collection and classification of great masses of facts, laws, and practices by bureaus, leagues, and professional associations; (2) applied research or surveys by experienced staffs; (3) scientific research in order to discover new facts and underlying principles. The following research attitudes and procedures are suggested: suspend judgment; collect all relevant facts; be reasonably practical; expert change; train research personnel; do not monopolize research; choose timely problems.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

3275. REED, ALFRED Z. Social desirability of evening or part-time law school. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(3) May 1931: 198-207.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3057, 3060)

3276. HAPKE; GLEISPACH, W.; EXNER, F.; ASCHAFFENBURG, GUSTAV; GENTZ, WERNER; BITHORN; HENTIG, HANS v. Zur klinischen Methode im kriminalwissenschaftlichen Unterricht. [The clinical method in the teaching of criminology.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(10) Oct. 1931: 604-628.—(A discussion of the views for and against this method of instruction with reference to the effect on the prisoner and on the education of the students.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

3277. LUNDBERG, GEORGE A. The interests of members of the American Sociological Society, 1930. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(3) Nov. 1931: 458-460.

3278. SCHWARTZ, LOUIS ADRIAN. Aims of a clinic for juvenile research. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(2) Jul. 1931: 266-272.—The Clinic for Juvenile Research is financed by the Children's Fund of Michigan. The Institute of Human Relations of Yale University has also been given a grant in an effort to integrate the various approaches necessary in studying and evaluating human experience. Similar studies in delinquency are being conducted at the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston under the direction of Drs. Healy and Bronner. From these three studies an attempt will be made to obtain comparable figures regarding the factors of delinquency in these three communities. The research in Detroit consists of a five-year study of 100 families having delinquent children. Completeness of study will be one of the major objectives. No new truths may be established; rather it is their hope to make a complete study and evaluation of the contributions already made to the diagnoses and treatment of the problems of children.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

3279. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. Needed research in diagnosing personality and conduct. *J. Educ. Res.* 24(3) Oct. 1931: 175-187.—A review of the present status of measuring and diagnosing personality and conduct reveals the fact that a number of pressing questions are still without definite answers and that there is need for much comparison and checking to refine and polish crude methods. The author lists 205 problems which demand investigation, grouped in 14 main categories.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

3280. BLASS, ARMIN. Die Geschichtsauffassung Daniel Defoes. [Daniel Defoe's conception of history.] *Anglist. Forsch.* (72) 1931: pp. 107.—Defoe cannot be classified as an historian in the strict sense of the term. In his *Memoirs of the Church of Scotland* he proves himself to be an irreconcilable Dissenter. His *History of*

the union of Great Britain is a collection of documents thrown together without interpretation. Defoe's thinking is confined within the limits of Christian theological tradition. Raleigh's *History of the world* influenced him very much. In the matter of origins, Defoe combines the contract and the patriarchal theories. He is a journalist, a popularizer, not an original thinker. Living astride two centuries, he is a transitional figure. Influenced by the Enlightenment, he stressed reason. It was

the combination of the influence of traditional theology and the new rationalism that prevented him from developing a well-founded philosophy of history.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

3281. ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. Scientific method in sociology. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 15-21.—Exact measurement even in the so-called natural sciences is limited. The greatest natural science investigators often employ "arm-chair methods." Some elements of philosophical procedure should remain a recognized part of scientific method in the social sciences. Like philosophy the social sciences will continue for an indefinite time to make preponderant use of qualitative analysis and to aim at qualitative rather than quantitative conclusions, because the very nature of human society makes the qualitative approach

necessary to understand social problems. Again, the social sciences should be synthetic of all facts which have any significance for the understanding of social processes. In this respect they again resemble philosophy. Again, the social sciences must continue to make large use of the method of logical criticism both of concepts and of theories. Without the logical criticism of hypotheses the social sciences cannot advance. Finally, the social sciences resemble philosophy in that they both deal with moral values. Moral values are social values, and are as much facts of social experience as any other facts. Ends and values are implicit in all methods of sociological research. We need more sociologists like Hobhouse and Cooley, more economists like Veblen and Tawney, and more political scientists like Wallas and Laski. But the work of hardly any of these men would be encouraged by the methods of concrete research which are fashionable in the social sciences to-day.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

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